

THE
ASIATIC
ANNUAL REGISTER,
OR,
VIEW OF THE HISTORY
OF
HINDUSTAN,
AND OF THE
POLITICS, COMMERCE, AND LITERATURE
OF
ASIA,
For the Year 1804;

BY
LAWRIE DUNDAS CAMPBELL, Esq.



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PREFACE.

I Now deliver to the public the Sixth Volume of the Asiatic Annual Register, which Work I originally planned, and have solely conducted. The motives which have hitherto induced me to conceal, and which now determine me to publish my name are ~~more~~ personal, and therefore ~~too immaterial~~ to be mentioned. But it ~~may~~ somewhat lessen that dissatisfaction which the irregular publication ~~of~~ the ~~work~~ has occasioned, to know, that it has been compiled and written, in the midst of the most distressing difficulties, from my own sources of information, and by my own labour, with inconsiderable assistance from the contributions of correspondents, and with no other encouragement than the barren commendation of the public. With a just sense, however, of that commendation, I have persevered in my undertaking, and have made every practicable exertion to support it.

This

This explanation may likewise serve to shew in a more pardonable light, any deficiencies which may be found in this particular volume: it has been composed under an aggravation of those difficulties to which I have presumed to allude; and it certainly is inadequate to my own wishes. The Historical and Critical Departments are not sufficiently extended; partly owing to these causes, and partly to the voluminous collection of State Papers, which it was indispensable to insert.

These important documents unfold the whole policy of the Marquis Wellesley's government, in regard to the Mahratta empire, and plan in the fullest manner, all the various cases which combined to produce the late war with Scindeah and Boonslâ. An attentive perusal of the official correspondence between the supreme government of the British dominions in India, and the British residents at the courts of the Peishwa and Scindeah, is essential to the forming a correct judgment, not only of the real policy and expediency of that war, but also of the subsequent

sequent rupture with Holkar. The less fortunate and less brilliant events of the contest with that Chief, and the clamour which has in consequence been raised against it, have rendered it the more necessary to point the attention of the public to those circumstances and transactions, from which it originally arose, and on which its merits must ultimately rest. The account of the military operations against Holkar, during the period of time which this volume embraces, I have postponed until the next, because it will be more satisfactory as well as more interesting to the public, to see the whole of those operations, and of the official correspondence between the British government and that Chief, exhibited at one view.

The present condition of Europe, and the ambitious projects of France, point out the expediency of consolidating the resources of the British empire in India, and of fixing on a broad, stable, and permanent foundation a comprehensive, uniform, and vigorous system of policy, for the administration of its affairs, both in its
foreign,

foreign, and domestic relations. The principles, and provisions of such a system of policy can alone be thoroughly comprehended, and the necessity of their adoption adequately felt, by a full and fair exposition of the actual state of British India, of the true characters, interests, and views of those nations with which it is politically connected, and of the real situation of the Company's affairs. I shall therefore in the next volume of the Register endeavour to simplify and explain these most important, complicated, and ill-understood subjects, uninfluenced by any other consideration, than a regard to the truth of facts, and the maxims of reason.

L. D. CAMPBELL.

LONDON,
Feb. 15, 1806.

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THE HISTORY OF INDIA.

CHAP. V.

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THE last two chapters brought down the general narrative of our History to the year 1619. In the first of those chapters we gave an abstract of the Constitution of the Mogul Empire, as it existed under the dominion of Akbar, and described the civil and military system established by that distinguished prince; we surveyed the state of India at large, with regard to

politics, and to internal as well as foreign commerce, at the period when the trade with England commenced; and we gave an account of the origin of the English East India Company, of the arguments that were urged both for and against the exclusive privilege with which they were invested, and of the advancement of their intercourse with India, till the splendid

embassy of Sir Thomas Rowe to the Court of Jehangeer, and the consequent conclusion of the treaty of amity and commerce with that monarch. In the last chapter, the origin of the trade of the Dutch to India, the manner in which it was at first carried on by several unprivileged companies, the formation of their settlements, their wars with the Portuguese and Spaniards, and their continual dissensions with the English settlers in the Eastern Islands, have been concisely related; the causes of the rapid prosperity of those companies, of the immense influx of Indian commodities into Holland, and of the temporary stagnation of the Dutch Indian trade, have been explained; the manner in which those circumstances led to the establishment of the chartered company of the Dutch, and the principles, forms, and policy of that institution, have been examined; and the progress of the Dutch trade and settlements in India, under the government of the exclusive company, till the foundation of the city of Batavia, has been carefully investigated and detailed.

The relative state of the English and Dutch India Companies, in A. D. 1619, both with regard to their domestic concerns and to the footing which they had obtained in India, attests the superiority of the latter in opulence and power. The long established carrying trade of the Dutch, and those habits of industry and frugality which it had impressed upon their character, filled the nation with money, and thereby enabled their India Company to prosecute their commerce with unexampled activity and prodigious success. The capital stock with which the chartered company commenced their trade, in 1602,

was 600,000 *l.* sterling—a sum which appears small, when considered in the proportion that it bears to the great wealth of the individual merchants of whom the company was composed: but trading on a small capital was suitable to the prudential maxims of their commercial policy, which regulated, without restraining, their spirit of adventure, and of which the efficacy was abundantly proved by the large and frequent dividends that they made. So great and rapid was the prosperity of this company, that, in the course of the first seventeen years, they made nine dividends on their capital stock. After the return of their first fleet from India, they divided 15 per cent.; in two years more, (1605) they again divided 15 per cent.; and in 1606 their returns were so immense as to enable them to make a dividend of 75 per cent.; so that the original subscribers were reimbursed 90 per cent. of their subscription, exclusive of the first dividend of 15 per cent. which arose not from the regular profits of trade, but the accidental circumstance of prizes captured from the Portuguese. In the next year, 1607, they divided 25 per cent.; in 1608, 40 per cent.; and in 1609, 20 per cent.: and in this last year, the institution of the bank of Amsterdam, as it facilitated the general operations of commerce, greatly contributed to augment and strengthen the resources and power of the company. In the following year they divided 50 per cent.; in 1613, 37 per cent.; and in 1616, 62½ per cent. The vast wealth which the company had thus acquired, and the diffusive benefits which the nation derived from their trade, could not fail to give them an extraordinary degree

degree of influence throughout the United Provinces, whose maritime commerce was the chief occupation of the people, and therefore the main source of national strength and greatness. Hence the States General were induced to sanction the company in the assumption of that sovereign and independent power which they established in their Indian dominions; and though the erection of such a power was incompatible with the principles, if not an absolute violation, of the constitution of the Dutch commonwealth, and though it consequently excited great discontent amongst the patriotic party, and drew from the most distinguished leaders of that party very strong and spirited remonstrances; yet the government yielded to the plausible arguments of the company, who insisted that a large military force was necessary for the security of their numerous possessions in India, and that the magnificence of sovereign authority was essential to the preservation of that respect and obedience of the Indian people, on which the stability of those possessions principally depended. A comprehensive and systematic plan was, therefore, formed by the company, for the government of their settlements, which, after the building of Batavia, was carried into effect. The full delineation of that plan will appear in a subsequent chapter of this History; but some account of its prominent parts is necessary, in this place, to illustrate the state of the Dutch dominions in India, at the period of which we are treating.

All the company's territories, settlements, and factories, were placed under the government of a supreme council, which was denominated the "Council of India;"

and the seat of which was fixed in the city of Batavia. This council was composed of a president and twenty counsellors. The president was the governor and captain-general, and, in his executive capacity, the first magistrate of the government. The sole administration of public affairs was thus vested in the governor-general and council, to whose superintendance and control the governors and factors of all the subordinate possessions and residencies were subject, to whom they regularly transmitted annual accounts of their proceedings, and to whom they were accountable for their public conduct. Regular military and naval establishments were formed, of which the governor-general was the head, and possessed the absolute direction. These extensive powers were supported with an authority, and embellished with a splendor, which partook of the dignity and magnificence of regal state. But, in the exercise of his authority, the governor-general was overlooked by an independent council, called "the Council of Justice." In this council was vested the judicial power, together with the distinguishing prerogative which they derived from the States-General, of arraigning the company's government, for the commission of any act inconsistent with their allegiance to the sovereignty of their country. The Council of Justice was composed of a president and eight counsellors, all doctors of the civil law, and its jurisdiction extended over the whole of the company's dominions. The commercial department held the next place in the government, in point of rank, as well as of importance; and the director-general, who presided at that department,

had the special management of the details of trade. The military establishment consisted of 6000 regular European troops, and a well-disciplined militia, principally composed of Malays, officered by the junior civil servants of government. The whole of this force was commanded by a major-general, who resided at Batavia, where the main body of the regulars were consequently stationed. Each respective settlement had its own militia; but the fortresses by which those settlements were defended were garrisoned exclusively by detachments of the regular troops. The naval power of the company was likewise considerable: it consisted of about forty ships, each mounting from 16 to 30 guns. These ships, which were employed in the company's trade, were kept in a high state of equipment, and under the command of a commodore, who had been regularly trained in the service. Besides this fleet, there were ten or twelve ships, of a smaller description, stationed at Batavia, which were reserved exclusively for warlike operations*.

The possessions of the company, for which this splendid system of government was framed, were numerous and valuable; and being chiefly situated in the islands of the Indian Archipelago, and some of them still more widely separated, their progressive prosperity resulted no less from the security and encouragement derived from that system, than from the abundance of their natural resources. Considerable portions of territory had been obtained in the islands of Amboyna,

Banda, and Ternete; at Malacca, in the Malayan peninsula; and at Cotuarum, in Ceylon. Some of these territories had been ceded to the Dutch by the native princes, and some of them had been wrested from those princes by the force of arms; each settlement had its little fortified capital, at once its ornament and defence: and all of them were governed by a president and council, under the presiding control of the Batavian council, after the manner of which those inferior governments were modeled. But though the dominions of the Dutch Company were almost entirely confined to the Indian Archipelago, yet their commerce extended to all the maritime nations of Asia. At Japan, Tonquin, and Siam, on the eastern and western coasts of the great peninsula of India, and on those of the Persian and Arabian gulphs, they carried on a busy and lucrative trade; and in these countries they had been permitted to erect factories, and station commercial agents, who were appointed by the governor-general and council at Batavia, and formed a branch of the general system of management for the company's mercantile concerns. Thus the Dutch Company, by a course of wise policy, aided by unremitting industry, and animated with the most enterprising energy, not only attained, in the space of seventeen years, the highest commercial prosperity, but reared and consolidated a powerful dominion in the Indian islands; which, while it effectually secured to them almost the whole of the spice trade, enabled them to

* In this account of the system of government established by the Dutch Company in India, we have been guided by, *Relation de la Ville de Batavia, par de Graaf*—*Histoire de la Conquête des Isles Maldives*—*Vues des Gouvernemens Hollandois aux Indes Orientales, par Du Bus, Valentyn, Groot, and Kolben.*

seize and improve every advantage which the falling fortunes of the Portuguese presented, and to contribute by stratagem, as well as by arms, to subvert the once flourishing establishments of that nation.

The English Company, equally sensible with the Dutch of the various benefits that the India trade was capable of yielding, and equally active, zealous, and industrious, in the pursuit of it, were less experienced than them in the details of commerce, less supported by the government of their country, and less gifted, as it would seem, with that large thought, and those comprehensive views, which systematised and guided the speculations of their more successful rivals.—Dispirited in their exertions by the languid government of James the First, the English Company extended not their views to the formation of any regular plan for the acquisition of territory, and the attainment of a dominion in India. The naval victories which had been gained over the Portuguese, and the embassy of Sir Thomas Rowe, had, indeed, raised the character of the English nation in Hindustan; and the company thereby obtained many important advantages in their intercourse with the Mogul empire, which the Dutch had long sought for in vain. But they were principally indebted for those advantages to the circumstance of their appearing in India purely in the character of merchants, to the strict probity and unassuming manners with which they supported that character, and to the striking contrast which their whole conduct

presented to that of the Portuguese and Dutch. It is only as merchants, therefore, that the company are to be considered at this period of their history.

The profits of the company's trade were greatly disproportioned, both to the zeal and industry with which it was carried on, and to the capital employed in it. In the year 1612, when the individual shares of the proprietors were formed into one general capital, or joint stock, the sum amounted to 1,500,000*l.* which exceeded by 900,000*l.* the joint stock of the Dutch Company. Yet, in the course of fifteen years, from 1617 to 1632, the profits of the English Company amounted only to twelve and a half per cent. on their capital; so that at the time of which we are now treating (1619), seven years after the formation of their joint stock, they could not have divided more than six per cent.—The comparison of these profits with those of the Dutch in the same period of time, after making an adequate abatement for the difference between the capitals of the rival companies, shews a striking disparity in the progress of their mercantile prosperity, whilst it exhibits an eminent example of the efficacy of an uniform and rigid system in the œconomy and conduct of commercial affairs. There was, however, a considerable annual balance in favour of the English Company. In the course of nineteen years which elapsed since their original establishment, they had exported 548,000*l.* in Spanish silver; and in woollen cloths, tin, lead, and iron, to the value of 292,000,286*l.*

* See the Reply of the East India Company to the Allegations of the Turkey Company, presented to the Privy Council in 1684.

292,000,286*l.**; amounting in all to 840,000,376*l.* and making, on an average, the annual sum of 44,000,22*l.* In the same period of time, the company imported, in pepper, cloves, mace, nutmegs, raw silk, muslins, and precious stones, to the value of 621,000,255*l.*† which, when deducted from the amount of their exports, leaves a balance in their favour of 219,000,121*l.*—In the year 1618 the company had sustained some severe losses by the depredations of the Dutch, notwithstanding the complaints and remonstrances which the former had so repeatedly made. Under pretence of the English traders interfering with some of their assumed and ideal privileges in the Indian islands, the Dutch attacked and captured twelve ships, seven of which they actually condemned and sold‡. The company, however, had still twenty-one ships in constant employment, the collective burthen of which was 10,000 tons, and which engaged the service of 2500 seamen. In India they employed 120 factors or super-cargoes, who were stationed at the different places where they had erected warehouses, and other buildings, for the purposes of their trade. Of these places, and of the commercial connection which the English established with them, a brief account has been given in the third chapter of this History; and the nature and importance of that connection does not here demand a fuller description. The company

possessed not any portion of territory, or any sort of dominion in India, except in the island of Lantore, of which they had obtained a grant from the native Malay chiefs, and in which they had begun to form a settlement, and to exercise some degree of authority. That authority was founded both on a feeling of interest in the benefits which the natives derived from the European trade, and on the favourable opinion which they entertained of the English: it was maintained by a sense of mutual advantage, and with that good understanding which grew out of the nature and circumstances of its origin. The island was governed by a commercial agent of the company, who had under him thirty other Englishmen, in the capacity of clerks, overseers, and warehousemen; and these, together with about 250 armed Malays, constituted the only force by which it was protected. In the islands of Amboyna, Banda, and Poolaroon, the company possessed extensive factories, in each of which there were stationed ten agents. At Macassar, at Acheen, in the island of Sumatra, and at Bantam, in the island of Java, they likewise possessed factories, though of an inferior description to those in the Molucca islands§. Such was the footing of the English Company in the Indian Archipelago, where the dominion and ascendancy of the Dutch were now so firmly established.

From the view which has been

* See Munn's Treatise on the East India trade, first published in 1621.—See also his statements confirmed by Sir Josiah Child, in his pamphlet, entitled a "Treatise, wherein is demonstrated that the East India Trade is the most rational of all Trades;" published in 1681.

† Id. *ibid.*

‡ Id. *ibid.*

§ Harleian Collect. t. viii. p. 249, 250, 251,

taken of the situation of these rival companies, it is manifest that the Dutch had no grounds whatever for that alarm at the conduct of the English with which they affected to be possessed, and that the plea of necessity and self-defence, with which they endeavoured to justify their repeated aggressions, was entirely without foundation. There is no evidence of the English having even cherished a wish of supplanting the Dutch in the spice islands; and if they had, it must have been repressed by a conviction of the utter impracticability of its accomplishment. But the fair dealing of the English traders, together with their unambitious conduct, gave the native merchants so favourable an impression of their character, that it served to expose and mark the opposite proceedings and manners of the Dutch, who thereby foresaw the essential injury which, through such a circumstance, their authority and influence would in time sustain. In order effectually to prevent a consequence which would strike so deeply at their interest, the Dutch had only two courses to pursue—either to adopt a milder policy in regard to the natives, or to deprive the English of all participation in the spice trade; and avarice, which was the ruling principle of the Dutch Company, (perhaps of all mercantile associations) naturally prompted them to follow the latter course. Thus the usual avidity and jealousy of trade became, in the Dutch Company, such fierce and ungovernable passions, that neither the friendly alliance subsisting between their country and England, nor a sense of equity, nor the dread of ultimate repudiation, could restrain them. Every artifice was, therefore, practised, which their subtlety could

contrive, to obstruct the intercourse between the English and the natives, to endeavour to create dissention between them, to throw every possible impediment in the way of their trade, to entrap them into a violation of their arbitrary privileges, and by all these means, finally to provoke them to remonstrate with such vehemence and bitterness, and to adopt such measures in their own defence as might give a colourable pretence for making those reprisals which were the end of all their machinations.

The mutual irritation which arose from this state of things, the inconvenience of which it was productive, and the material losses which the English Company had suffered, became at last a matter of national consideration and complaint. The directors of the English Company had before this time instituted an enquiry into the differences which subsisted between their servants and the Dutch settlers in India; the result of that enquiry was submitted to the directors of the Dutch Company, together with certain propositions for an amicable accommodation, and two negotiations between the rival companies were successively opened; but the commissioners who were appointed to conduct these negotiations, carried with them to their conferences all that animosity with which their masters were inflamed; so that their discussions, which were designed to appease and to adjust their differences, served only to embitter and embroil them, and their negotiation was broken off with so much increased resentment on both sides, that it became indispensable for the governments of England and Holland to interpose their authority. In consequence of this interposition,

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the respective companies were desired to appoint new commissioners for the adjustment of their dissensions, who were to act under the direction of the plenipotentiaries of the king of England and the States-General, and with their assistance, advice, and concurrence, to negotiate a treaty of amity and peace. Accordingly the commissioners and plenipotentiaries met at London, in the beginning of June 1619, and, after much tedious investigation, and many long debates, concluded, on the 7th of July, a solemn treaty of friendship and alliance between the two companies, which was afterwards ratified by the King and the States-General.

By this treaty it was stipulated, that there should be a general amnesty of all injuries committed by both parties, all prisoners released, and all captured property restored; that the servants of both companies should maintain a friendly correspondence, and afford each other mutual aid on all occasions; that the commerce of India should be free to both parties; that, for the advantage of trade, both parties should endeavour to regulate and lessen the excessive duties exacted in India, and discontinue the practice of giving presents; that a reasonable price should be fixed for all merchandizes in India; and at the public and private sales of Indian goods in England and in Holland, a stated price should be agreed on, under which, for a specified period, it should be unlawful to sell; that, with a view to avoid jealousies, the factors of both companies should agree together on a moderate price for the pepper of Bantam, and other places in the island of Java—that there should be a perfect freedom of trade in

regard to the other merchandizes

of that island; that the English Company should enjoy a free trade to Poollicate on the coast of Coromandel, and bear half the charge of maintaining the Dutch fort and garrison there, in consideration of this privilege; that in the isles of Banda and Amboyna, the trade should be regulated by common consent, of which one-third should be employed by the English, and the other two-thirds by the Dutch; that the merchandises of those islands should be bought by the factors of both companies at the current price, and be divided by lot; for which purpose it should be lawful for the Dutch and English to have free access to the forts and factories of each other; that, for the mutual protection of their trade, ten ships of war, mounting 30 guns each, should be fitted out by each company; that the forts and garrisons in the islands of Banda and Amboyna should be maintained out of the duties levied on the exports of these islands, which duties should be assessed by the Dutch Council, and received by the agents of both companies; that, for the better protection of the spice islands, a council of defence should be established, consisting of eight persons—an equal number to be elected from each party, and to take precedence alternately; that the council of defence should be vested with the power of occasionally employing the ships of war in the transportation of merchandise from port to port in India, as well as of converting the merchant vessels of both companies to warlike purposes, in cases of emergency; that the losses sustained in any engagement for the common defence should be borne equally by both companies, and the captures and prizes be equally divided

divided between them; that the forts and factories of both parties should remain in the hands of that party which possessed them at the ratification of the treaty; that, with regard to the proposal of the English Company to build forts for the security of their property, it should remain undecided, for the term of two or three years, so that there might be sufficient time to weigh the matter maturely, to consider of the nature and number of the fortifications necessary, and thereby to come to a determination satisfactory to both companies; that the forts taken from an enemy by the joint forces of both companies, should be equally possessed, garrisoned, and maintained by each; that the contracting parties should not prevent or exclude each other from trading with any of the nations of India with whom they might contract separate engagements; that the trade of all India should be free and open to both, as well within the possessions of either company, as in other ports; and, finally, that this treaty should remain in force twenty years; and if during that period of time any disputes arose between the servants of the two companies, which could neither be adjusted by the Council in India, nor by the Directors in Europe, they should be referred to the King of England and the States-General of the United Provinces, to be determined by them.

We have thus exhibited a full view of this famous treaty, from which such salutary consequences were expected to flow; but which, so far from producing even any temporary benefits, appears to have been wholly disregarded by the Dutch governors in India, who, shortly after they had proclaimed it, not only violated its principles,

but infringed its most positive stipulations. Some of these stipulations, indeed, were ill-adapted to do away that jealousy, and to prevent the recurrence of those disagreements, of which it was the main object of the treaty to make a stable and final settlement. In those articles that relate to the spice islands, the trade of which was the chief source of all the dissensions, it is unaccountably strange, that, instead of making an absolute and distinct separation of the trade and the affairs of the two companies, and of providing for the security of such a separation, the negotiators should have agreed on establishing a community of interests, and have employed their ingenuity in framing regulations for the distribution of the produce of those islands, and for the joint management of trade between parties who could never cease to feel their natural rivalry, and who could not soon lose the remembrance of their long and violent contentions. It required not any uncommon degree of sagacity in those negotiators to have foreseen the impracticability of such regulations, as well as the improvidence of them, if they had been practicable. The natural operation of such regulations might have excited disputes even between parties disposed to friendship; and between the servants of the Dutch and English Companies, they could not possibly have had any other effect, than that of furnishing new grounds of jealousy and of enmity. The English negotiators were bound more particularly not only to avoid grounds of future dissension, but to insist on the strongest guarantees for the preservation of tranquillity; because the great inferiority of the power of their company would, in the

the event of any fresh rupture, expose their settlements to certain destruction: yet did they leave undecided the question respecting the erection of fortresses, which would have been the only effectual security they could have had for the protection of their property and independence, as well as the only means of curbing the haughty ascendancy of the Dutch. Such, however, was the tame spirit, or the lamentable imbecility of the English government, that the royal sanction was given to a treaty, which, though designed for the security of the most valuable branch of the national commerce, yet left it completely at the mercy of avaricious, irritated, and imperious rivals; and which provided not even any guarantee for the fulfilment of its own ineffectual and improvident stipulations, except the honour and good faith of the Dutch Company, in which they had so little reason to confide.

But so restless was the avidity of the Dutch governors in India, and so regardless were they of the orders, or so persuaded of the secret and real wishes, of their masters, that though they published the treaty, they did not suffer it to be put in force; and committed a palpable infraction of one of its stipulations, within two months after its proclamation. It is expressly stipulated in the treaty, "that the possessions of the contracting parties shall remain in the hands of the then possessors;" and the whole island of Lantore, which four years before had been ceded to the English by a special grant from the native chiefs, was, by the clearest and most indisputable of all rights, their indefeasible property, and consequently one of those possessions included in that stipulation.

The Dutch government at Batavia, however, under the vague pretence of a prior right, determined to form a settlement in that island, and at least to share its advantages, if not, in the first instance, to expel the English from it. An armament was accordingly equipped, and sent against Lantore; but the officer who commanded it was instructed not to molest the English, unless they should oppose him. The natives, who bore an implacable hatred to the Dutch, on account of the cruelties they had formerly committed, no sooner desecrated their fleet, than they assembled in great numbers to resist their landing; and the English, amazed at this most unexpected attack on their independent privileges, which had just been confirmed by a solemn treaty, but resolved to defend their rights and privileges to the last extremity, immediately joined and headed the Malays. This brave, but fatal, resolution enraged, and, at the same time, gratified the invaders, who, though irritated at an opposition they did not expect, were glad of a pretext for seizing at once upon the English settlement, of which it was the ultimate object of their plan to obtain possession. The English town was protected only by a single wall on the land side, and a small redoubt next the sea, on which a few cannon were planted, and as the factors were wholly unacquainted with the most common principles of defence, their resistance was feeble and short. The disciplined forces of the Dutch easily dispersed the Malays, and carried the place by storm. Such of the English as escaped the first fury of the assault, called for quarter, and they were spared for a while, not from any movements of humanity, but in order

order to reserve them for a fate more a-kin to the disposition of the victors. After shipping off on board their fleet a considerable quantity of money, and the whole of the valuable merchandise which the town contained, and after having ransacked and pillaged even the private dwellings of the factors, the commandant of the Dutch ordered the few surviving English, who had thrown themselves on his mercy, to be stripped naked, bound with cords, publicly whipped, and while they were yet streaming with blood, loaded them with chains, dragged them in savage triumph through the streets, and, finally, precipitated the miserable victims from the walls of the town.^r Having thus satisfied his ferocious appetite, he proceeded to the island of Poolaroon, where he committed the like depredation, and perpetrated in cold blood the same inhuman cruelties.

When the account of these transactions reached England, the whole nation was filled with astonishment, horror, and indignation. The treachery of the Dutch appeared no less enormous than their unprovoked aggression and barbarity. The flagrant breach of a treaty which had been solemnly ratified by the king, the honour of the government was interested to resent—the horrid murder of so many English subjects, the spirit of the people was called upon to revenge. These considerations were of much deeper importance to the nation, and ought, therefore, to have had much greater weight with the government than the contest at

that period impending between the States of Bohemia and the House of Austria, in which they were so solicitous to interfere. yet James, with that shallow and pusillanimous policy, mixed with so many idle prejudices, which characterised his reign, left the redress of this national injury entirely to the company; and devoted his whole attention to the affairs of Germany, of which he entertained the vain imagination that he might become the arbiter. Hence no demand of satisfaction, not even a remonstrance, was made to the States-General, by the king, on the subject of the barbarous outrage which had taken place in India. The resentment of the people, unembodied and undirected by their rulers, spent its force in unavailing reproaches; and this daring insult to the dignity of a proud and powerful nation remained unavenged. The affair terminated in a paper-war between the Dutch and English Companies. The remonstrance of the English directors called forth from the Dutch an elaborate defence of the conduct of their Indian government in the transaction. The substance of that defence may, however, be comprised in a few words. It asserts, that the Dutch Company have a more ancient right to the islands of Lantore and Poolaroon than the English, and that, therefore, no subsequent act of the chiefs of those islands, who had renounced all their privileges in favour of the Dutch, could possibly invalidate the right of the latter; and that with regard to the hostilities which had been committed

^r See the Reply of the English Company to the Defence of the Dutch Company, for the conduct of their Officers in this barbarous transaction. The substance of this Reply will be found in Harris, folio, vol. 1. p. 877—Modern Universal History, vol. x. p. 39—History of East Indies, for *Doddsley*, vol. ii. p. 418—19.

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against the English factors, that the Dutch government had found it necessary to invade the island of Lantore, in order to chastise the native chiefs for breaking their engagements to them; and that the English factors, by assisting these chiefs, had violated the treaty of alliance and friendship between the two companies, and were alone responsible for all the calamities which ensued.

The answer of the English Company to this hollow defence is irrefragable and conclusive. It states that the ground of argument assumed by the Dutch is totally fallacious; that the native chiefs of Lantore had never ceded to the Dutch any right whatever to their island; that this point was proved, not only by the positive evidence of the natives, but by the implied admission of the Dutch themselves; that in the former disputes between the two companies, the Dutch pretended to nothing more than a promise from the native chiefs, of a surrender of their rights, on certain conditions; that it was notorious no such conditions for such a purpose were ever carried into effect; and that above all, the right of the English Company to the places they possessed at the period of the ratification of the late treaty, was confirmed, by the express terms of a positive stipulation.

But the praise of having confuted their rivals in argument was all the satisfaction which the company obtained: for a few faint expressions of regret, from the Dutch Company, on account of the sufferings of the English at Lantore, and a slight censure of the conduct of their officers on that occasion, was rather an additional insult to the wounded honour of the nation, than any satisfaction for violated faith and atro-

cious injuries. The whole proceedings of the Dutch at this time plainly indicate, that they had adopted a settled scheme for expelling the English from the spice islands; that their motives for concluding the new treaty, were to give themselves time to mature that scheme; and by lulling their rivals into an imaginary security, to facilitate and quicken its operation. The commander of the expedition against Lantore probably exceeded his orders. But the Dutch Company calculating, not only on the pacific temper of the English monarch, but on the circumstance of his being so much occupied with continental politics, considered this to be a fit moment for a vigorous prosecution of their projects; and were consequently little disposed to blame a precipitancy in the conduct of their officers, even though attended with violence, which so effectually promoted their wishes; and which, if productive of any alarming degree of resentment, they relied on their ability to appease. The event fully proved the accuracy of their views; and their hostile policy against their rivals was thenceforward uninterruptedly pursued.

Whilst the English were thus suffering such severe losses and indignities, from the treachery, injustice, and oppression of their allies, in the eastern Archipelago, fortune had in some measure counterbalanced their disasters, by favouring their enterprizes and their arms on the western side of India. In the beginning of 1620, the company launched four new ships, of which two was 800, and two 400 tons each. These ships were equipped both for warlike and commercial purposes; and they were destined more particularly for the protection of the company's trade, on the coast

Coast of Malabar, and in the Persian Gulph, against the hostilities of the Portuguese. This squadron sailed from England in February, under the command of Captain Spelling, and reached the coasts of India about the middle of the following summer. After touching at Baroach, Spelling proceeded to the Gulph of Persia, at the entrance of which he fell in with a Portuguese fleet, consisting of four galleons of 40 guns each, two gallies, and ten frigates. Notwithstanding the great inferiority of his force, Spelling determined, in obedience to his instructions not to suffer himself to be molested in his course. Accordingly, when the Portuguese fleet made a movement to intercept his progress, he immediately gave them battle, and after a desperate and bloody conflict, which lasted for nine hours, without intermission, the darkness of the night compelled the hostile fleets to desist. In the morning the Portuguese perceiving that the English were prepared to renew the engagement, stood away to the Isle of Ormuz, leaving the brave Spelling to prosecute his voyage in triumph. But on his return to the coast of Malabar, he was again attacked by the Portuguese, who had by that time repaired the damages their fleet had sustained. Another battle ensued, still more desperate than the last; two of the largest of the Portuguese ships were sunk, and the rest dispersed: but the English met a severer loss, in the death of Spelling, who with such dauntless intrepidity protected the property of the company, and upheld the naval honour of his country. The effect of these brilliant actions was pow-

erfully felt, in the extension of the company's commerce and influence in Western India; but in the East they appear to have submitted without resistance to the domination of the Dutch, which progressively repressed their industry, and distracted their affairs.

Encouraged by the supineness of their rivals, the Dutch resolved to postpone no longer the final completion of the scheme, which they had so long meditated against them; and then government in the spice islands accordingly proceeded to the perpetration of that well-known act which is distinguished in the annals of the world for the most complicated perfidy and enormous barbarity, and which historians have justly denominated the *MASSACRE OF AMBOYNA*. The charge brought against the English factors of their having formed a conspiracy for the extermination of the Dutch; the right of jurisdiction over these factors, which the Dutch Government assumed; the solemnity of a public procedure, to give a legal colour to robbery and murder; the magnitude of the crimes thus committed, under the sanction of a public trial; the flagitious defence of these crimes by the Dutch Company, and the still more extraordinary submission of England to this atrocious violation of public law, of national honour, of moral rectitude, and of the common rights of humanity,—all demand a fuller exposition of the circumstances attending the affair, than the low station and unimportant characters of the actors in it would otherwise justify. It would little become the dignity of history to record, at any considerable length, the crimes of

* See in Lediard's and Berkley's Naval Histories, particular accounts of this and the subsequent engagement between Spelling's squadron and the Portuguese fleet.

Dutch

Dutch factors, or the sufferings of English traders, at so distant a period, in a remote corner of the world, were it not that the character and honour of these celebrated nations are involved in the subject.

Amboyna, the largest and most fruitful of the Molucca Islands, was chiefly possessed by the Dutch, who had formed a considerable establishment in it. The English had likewise five factories in it, which they had erected in different parts of the island. The possessions of the Dutch were protected by four fortresses, the chief of which was at the town of Amboyna, the capital of the settlement. The fortifications at this place were regular, strong, and well mounted with a great number both of brass and iron ordnance. Towards the land, the works were strengthened by a broad and deep ditch, filled by the sea; whilst on the other side they were covered by the ocean. The fort of Amboyna was garrisoned with two hundred regular Dutch soldiers, a company of free-burghers, and four hundred Mardykens, who had been well trained to the use of arms. The ships which lay in the road for the purpose of war as well as traffic, added considerably to the security of the place. Here the English had their principal factory, and all their agents resided; and since the animosities arising from the affair at Lantore had begun to subside, they lived in the town, under the protection of the Dutch government, and apparently with something of that confidence, which the ancient friendship of the two nations, and the recent treaty were so well adapted to inspire. This confidence seemed too to be strengthened by the warm terms of indignation in which the Dutch at Amboyna reprobated the

conduct of the commander of the expedition to Lantore; and hence this artful policy of the Dutch conspired with various concurring circumstances, to lull the English into that fatal security which terminated in their destruction.

The seeds of disagreement, however, were too deeply sown in the jealousy natural to rival traders, in the still lurking remembrance of former injuries, and in the stipulations of that very compact which was designed to cement the friendship of the two companies, to admit of any long continuance of tranquillity at Amboyna, even if the Dutch government had not laid a deliberate plan for disturbing it. The English factors had begun to complain of the unreasonable and unnecessary charge imposed on them by the Dutch, for the repairs of the fortifications and the maintenance of the garrison. They alleged that payment in specie was insisted on from them, whilst the Dutch government found their own proportion of the expence in provisions, which were valued at three times the prime cost. By this mode of proceeding, the English asserted, that they actually paid two thirds of the charge, which, according to the express stipulations of the treaty, ought to have been equal. These complaints were referred to the Council of Batavia, who, after some deliberation, declined any decision, and transmitted them to Europe. In the mean time, the disputes to which they gave rise, grew daily more violent; yet the English appear not to have apprehended any danger of an open rupture; when an accident occurred, which furnished the Dutch government with a sort of pretext for throwing off those moral restraints which a natural feeling of justice has imposed

on the malignant passions of mankind.

A Japanese soldier, in the service of the Dutch, happened one night to fall into conversation with an European sentinel, who was posted on the ramparts of the citadel, and amongst other matters about which they discoursed, the Japanese asked many questions relative to the nature of the fortifications, the number of cannon, and the strength of the garrison. The Japanese troops did duty in the exterior town, but were not allowed to form any part of the garrison of the fortress; so that a kind of general suspicion of their fidelity appears to have been entertained. An officer who had observed the sentinel in conversation with the Japanese, consequently interrogated the former, as to the subject of their discourse, and he considered the report of the sentinel of sufficient importance to be communicated to the governor. The Japanese was immediately arrested, on suspicion of being concerned in some treasonable design. Upon being put to the torture, he confessed that he and some of his countrymen were guilty of the crime with which he was charged. His supposed accomplices, together with a Portuguese who superintended the Dutch slaves, were accordingly seized, and likewise put to the torture. The examination of these persons lasted four days, during which time the English factors transacted their business in the citadel as usual; a striking proof, not only of their being altogether unsuspecting of any design on the part of the Dutch government to implicate them in the alleged conspiracy, but likewise of the entire consciousness of their own innocence. They were in fact perfectly unacquainted with the

Japanese and Portuguese, who had already suffered under these summary and harsh proceedings. But there was another circumstance which the government eagerly seized on, as a colourable ground of accusation against the English. A person of the name of Price, formerly surgeon to the English factory, was at this time confined in the citadel, for having, in a drunken frolic, threatened to set fire to the house of a Dutchman, against whom he bore some personal resentment. The ingenious suspicion of the government connecting this threat with the alleged plot, fixed upon Price as an accomplice; and he was brought before the Fiscal for examination, whilst the Japanese soldier was a second time suffering the agonies of the rack. He was told that the English were accused of being confederates in the conspiracy, and that unless he immediately revealed the whole circumstances of the affair, he should undergo a still severer punishment than that which he now beheld. Price replied that he knew of no plot, and had therefore nothing to reveal; but the execution of the punishment with which he had been menaced, subdued his conscience as well as his constancy; and he answered in the affirmative all the questions of his unrelenting judges. Upon an admission of assumed facts, thus wrung from a victim on the rack, by the dread of further pain, and the fear of ulterior death, the Dutch government arrested Mr. Towerson, the chief of the English factory, and the whole of the English factors in the island of Amboyna.

This measure, which nothing but the most clear, unbiassed, positive, and unexceptionable evidence of the supposed conspiracy could have rendered

rendered justifiable on any principle, was followed up with a summary examination of the prisoners, and with the process of the torture, in order to extort confession. Beaumont and Johnson, two seamen were first examined. The latter was brought to the rack, whilst the former was placed in an adjoining apartment, where he could distinctly hear the groans of his companion at every application of the torture; so that the same instrument which inflicted actual punishment on the person of the one, might, by means of intimidation, serve to operate on the mind of the other. Johnson having borne the torments of the rack, with immovable inflexibility, was confronted with Price; but the former persisted with manly firmness in asserting his innocence of what was laid to his charge. In defiance of the various modes of torture, both with water and fire, which were applied to him, he resolutely adhered to the truth; and thus exhibited a noble example of the triumph of fortitude over all the efforts of a depraved and ferocious cruelty. He was then remanded back to confinement, and Beaumont was brought from the adjoining apartment. The venerable appearance of this man, who was stricken in years, and the pious ejaculations which he uttered in protestation of his innocence, brought back his judges to some sense of humanity, and he was dismissed with the sad privilege of being confined in the same dungeon with Johnson. On the following day, nine more of the prisoners were examined, and underwent the same tortures which Johnson had endured and withstood. But the fortitude of some of the sufferers was unequal to the severity of the trial. A person of the name of

Collins, when he beheld the dreadful apparatus by which he was to suffer, shrank from so horrible a scene. But this was the effect of terror, at which the conscience of the unhappy man immediately revolted as soon as the cause was removed. When he was conducted into another apartment, he protested that he had nothing to confess, for he was entirely ignorant of the existence of any conspiracy whatever; and appealed to God, with solemn vehemence, to attest the truth of his protestation, and move the hearts of his judges with compassion. This moral proof of innocence, more convincing in such a case than even the positive evidence of human testimony, was wholly disregarded by his merciless accusers, who were more intent on punishing than on discovering the authors of a plot, in the reality of which it is manifest they never believed. Collins was accordingly bound to the rack, and the tortures were ordered to be applied, when he again implored for mercy, and promised to confess; but at the same time avowed that it was the torments they were going to inflict, which he dreaded, and that rather than endure them, he was ready to answer in the affirmative any questions which the Fiscal should be pleased to ask. He then admitted that he, and some of the other English prisoners had engaged in a conspiracy with the Japanese, to take the citadel by surprise. He was asked whether Mr. Towerson was a confederate in the plot? to which he resolutely replied in the negative. The Fiscal however insisted that Towerson was the prime mover of the conspiracy. Collins was then asked, whether he had been sworn to secrecy on the Bible? He at first answered, no; but on being

being ordered to the torture, he said that an oath of secrecy had been taken. After various interrogatories of a similar tendency, to all of which he signified his assent, this person was remanded to confinement.

Mr. John Clark, a factor, who was next examined, was not so readily intimidated into submission; and he was therefore treated with a savage cruelty, proportioned to the unshaken intrepidity which he displayed. For upwards of two hours he withstood the excruciating torments of a greater variety of tortures than the most ingenious depravity perhaps ever before furnished to the barbarity of the most merciless tyrant. All the inventions of cruelty were exhausted, and the strength of this brave man was almost entirely spent, before his spirit yielded to his inhuman oppressors; and even then, all that could be extorted from him was a bare assent to the interrogations of the Fiscal, which amounted to nothing more than the questions that had been already put to Collins. Finding it impossible to force Clark to any declaration, or even admission more suitable to their purpose, he was thrown into a loathsome dungeon, whilst yet bleeding, and unable to move with the horrible burnings and lacerations which had been inflicted by the tortures; and unprovided with any attendance, much less with any sort of surgical aid, the unhappy man perished in a few days, in a state of putrefaction.

So deep a terror was struck into

most of the prisoners not yet examined, by the dreadful cruelties with which Clark had been treated, that four of them gave affirmative answers to the questions asked them, without being put to the torture. These men even went so far as to sign a formal confession, which had been purposely drawn up. But they were no sooner conducted back to their place of confinement, than they burst out into the most fervent prayers and supplications to God for forgiveness of the perjury, which the dread of the torture could alone have prompted them to commit.

The last person examined was Mr. George Sharrock, superintendent of the English factory at Hitto, a place situated in the island of Amboyna, at a considerable distance from the Dutch capital. Upon being brought up to the place of torture, he prayed God to enable him to frame such probable falsehoods against himself and his countrymen, as might serve to persuade his judges, and deliver him from the torments of the rack. But when the Fiscal proceeded to question him, he stood motionless and terrified, and unable to utter a syllable in reply. Appalled with the notion of the crime he was about to commit, in giving his testimony to falsehoods which involved the lives of his innocent and suffering compatriots, he fell upon his knees, in a pious frenzy, protesting to God his total freedom from the guilt imputed to him, and invoking the clemency of his judges*. Exasperated, not touched with pity, at this affecting exhibition, the re-

* See the depositions on oath of Samuel Colson, William Griggs, Abel Price, and John Beaumont, English factors at Amboyna, taken before the High Court of Admiralty, on their return to England; preserved in *Osborn's Collections*, vol. ii. p. 287. These persons, together with three others, were pardoned by the Dutch Government at Amboyna, and allowed to return to England; but these four only lived to arrive.

morseless Governor and his Fiscal gave immediate orders for the application of the torture. He then besought for a short respite, eagerly urging in his vindication that he was actually at Hitto on the very day on which the supposed conspiracy was alleged to be planned; that from that day he had not been at the town of Amboyna, until brought there under arrest, and that he was ready to prove these facts on the positive evidence of Dutchmen of unquestionable credit and good faith. But even this defence was wholly disregarded, and the torture being applied, his fear of pain at last drove him to the commission of that crime of which he had expressed his abhorrence with such emphatic sincerity. He then related that he had heard Clark say he would be revenged of the Dutch, for the insufferable wrongs they had done the English; and that for the execution of that purpose, he had proposed a scheme to Towerson, and that he had intreated his permission to go to Massassar, in order to consult measures with the Spaniards for seizing the smaller factories in Amboyna, and the neighbouring islands. On being asked whether Towerson assented to this proposal, he replied that he was in the highest degree incensed with Clark, for entertaining it, and could never afterwards endure him. Enraged at this answer, the Fiscal again threatened

him with the torture; but after various contradictory stories and inconsistent replies, all tending to shew the fallacy of his first relation, it was thought useless to persist farther in the examination of Sharrock, and he was sent back to his dungeon. On the day following, he was again brought before the Fiscal, to sign his confession, which he did with all imaginable reluctance; but he had nevertheless the resolution to declare, that the confession to which he had thus subscribed his name, in order to deprecate the implacable hostility of his judges, was totally without foundation*.

Thus by the infliction of a variety of monstrous and insupportable barbarities, were a number of innocent and blameless men loaded and scourged to confessions, the numberless incongruities and improbabilities of which render palpably false; and of which they made a solemn disavowal, the instant they were relieved from those pains, that had overborne their nature. The Dutch government however, with that unbending perseverance which is one of the characteristic qualities of enormous vice, proceeded on this evidence alone to pass judgment on Mr. Towerson, and the whole of the prisoners, both English and Japanese †. They were all condemned to death, excepting four, who had adduced positive proof of their being at Hitto at the time of

* See Harleian Collect. vol. ii.

† See Harris's Voyages, vol. i. p. 282.—The confession of Mr. Towerson, on which the Dutch Company dwell so much in their defence, we have not noticed in our relation; not merely because there is no mention made of it in the depositions of the four factors who returned to England, but because it is not inserted along with the confessions of the other prisoners, in the original report of the proceedings at Amboyna, transmitted to Holland by the Council of Batavia. We may therefore fairly conclude, that as it does not appear that Towerson was put to the torture, he made no confession at all; and that the passages quoted from his confession in the Dutch Company's Defence are entirely fabricated. The Report alluded to is preserved in the Harleian Collections,

the pretended conspiracy. The whole of the prisoners were then brought up together before the Governor and Fiscal, to receive sentence, when the English reproached the Japanese, for their false accusation of innocent men, who had never injured them, and whom they had never seen. The Japanese, according to the Asiatic style, answered only, by shewing the wounds they had received from the torture, and by asking whether human beings could resist a trial, which would have changed even the nature of inanimate bodies*? Three of the English were pardoned; one from permission having been given for four of them to draw lots, the other two at the earnest and repeated entreaties of the Dutch merchants. Mr. Towerson, and the rest of the English, ten in number, together with one Portuguese and eleven Japanese, were ordered to be executed; and on the 27th of February, 1623, they were all conducted to the place of execution, where, after making a solemn renunciation of their confessions before the Dutch clergyman who attended them †, they suffered death. The following day was devoted to the solemnization of a public thanksgiving, for the signal deliverance of the Dutch settlement at Amboyna from this mighty conspiracy ‡.

These extraordinary proceedings being thus brought to a final termination, the several English factors who remained, were sent to Batavia; from whence, with the per-

mission of the Supreme Council, they were to be conveyed to England. After the departure of these unhappy persons, the Governor and Fiscal made an excursion to Banda, with the view of discovering some plausible pretext on which to ground an accusation against the English agents in that island, for being concerned with the conspirators at Amboyna. But after the severest scrutiny into the conduct of Mr. Welden the president, and the subordinate factors, no circumstance was found that could even give a colour to suspicion §.

Welden received from the governor the first intelligence respecting his countrymen at Amboyna; and no less forcibly struck with the improbability of their having formed a conspiracy, than touched with sorrow for their fate, he immediately proceeded to that island, in order to make every practicable enquiry amongst the natives, relative to the transaction, as well as to demand from the Dutch Government the restoration of the property of the English Company. The result of his enquiries contains a substantial confirmation of the depositions of the surviving factors, who returned to England ¶: but his endeavours to obtain the company's effects proved altogether unsuccessful. The government of Amboyna alleged, that they had no authority to restore them, and referred him to the Supreme Council at Batavia, whither Welden accordingly went ¶; for the ardour of his public spirit

* Harleian Collect. *ibidem supra*.

† See this very material fact stated in the Depositions of the four English Factors, before the High Court of Admiralty, in Osborne's Collections, as before quoted.

‡ See the Report of the Council of Batavia, Harleian Collect. vol. ii.

§ Osborne's Collect. *ibidem supra*, et Led. Naval Hist. sub. an. 1622.

¶ See the Substance of Welden's Narrative in Lediard's Naval History.

¶¶ Welden's Narrative, *ibid. supra*.

was not to be damped by disappointment. On his arrival at Batavia, he presented to the governor-general and council a strong remonstrance, signed by all the English merchants at that place, against the proceedings at Amboyna. The council, in their reply, state, what was indisputably false*, that the government of Amboyna were not amenable to their jurisdiction; but that, independent of this consideration, that government had acted, in regard to the matter complained of, from an imperious necessity, which must ever supercede general rules, and even the ordinary course of justice †. Nothing, therefore, remained for the zeal of Welden, but to transmit to England a circumstantial relation of all these interesting particulars.

This sad intelligence arrived in England at the time when James the First, through national prejudices, the intrigues of his ministers, and his own indecisive character, was led to make a breach with Spain; and this circumstance, together with the policy which it superinduced, of preserving the alliance with the States-General, as well as that insensibility of real injuries which marked the conduct of his government, made him submit, after a tame remonstrance, to this flagrant violation of the principles of public law, and of the independent rights and the honour of the nation. But what is much more remarkable than the apathy and indifference of James and his ministers to the real interests of their country, the people of Eng-

land, on this occasion, seem to have almost overlooked, in the ebullition of their resentment against Spain, the actual cruelties committed by their protestant confederates upon their unoffending countrymen ‡.

The States-General plainly saw, from the spirit and style of the English remonstrance, that they should run no risk in leaving the whole management of this affair to their East India Company, who accordingly published an elaborate defence of the conduct of the government of Amboyna. This defence, which aims at an entire justification of the whole proceedings at Amboyna, is one of the most curious specimens of audacious sophistry that has ever been presented to the public. It begins by stating, that the servants of the English Company in India had infringed the treaty of 1619, by refusing to co-operate with the Dutch government in repressing and chastising the depredations of the Malays upon the trade of the latter: that the Malay princes were so emboldened at this period, that they actually threatened to invade the islands of Amboyna, and destroy the Dutch settlements; which circumstance, combined with other occurrences, induced them to suspect the English factors in these islands of maintaining a friendly correspondence with those princes: that the governor and council of Amboyna, in consequence of this suspicion, closely watched the conduct of the English, with regard to the secret correspondence which, it

* *Newville Hist. van Hott.* 14, 205. *Valentyn*, 1 D. 210.—*De Graaf Relation de la Ville de Batav.*

† *Welden's Narrative*, *ibid. supra.*

‡ *Hume's History of England*, vol. vi. p. 185.

was understood, they in particular maintained with the chiefs of Ternate and Tidore: that whilst affairs were in this state at Amboyna, a discovery was made of a conspiracy against the Dutch government, by the English factors, in conjunction with some Japanese soldiers in the service of the Dutch Company, whom these factors had bribed into their service for this special purpose: that, upon the confession, not only of the Japanese, but of the English themselves, they were both condemned and executed, according to the laws of the United Provinces, excepting seven English, to whom the governor, in consideration of their general good character, was induced to extend his mercy: that the justice of the proceedings at Amboyna has been called in question in England—but as every state has a right to exercise its own laws, and as the Dutch government held, by right of conquest, the supreme power in the island of Amboyna, their right of jurisdiction over any persons residing in that island, who had formed a conspiracy against them, could not reasonably be questioned, nor the justice of their proceedings against the conspirators be arraigned, when such proceedings were strictly conformable to the laws of the United Provinces: that the laws of England were indeed different from these laws, as well as from those of all other nations in the world—but the English conspirators at Amboyna could not possibly have been tried by their own laws, or by any laws, except those of the government by whom they were protected, and under whom they lived: that as to the complaint of the conspirators not having been sent

to Batavia, to be tried by the Council of Justice there, it was sufficient to observe, that the governor and council were not called upon to do so by the provisions of the treaty of 1619, by which the conduct of both companies ought always to be regulated: and, finally, that with regard to the use of the torture, of which the English so bitterly complained, as being repugnant not only to the laws of their land, but to the feelings of humanity, it does not appear that any thing more than the ordinary torture was inflicted; and of such torture being used to the conspirators at Amboyna the English had no right to complain, because it was done according to the laws of Holland, where it is not unusual in cases of treason.

The publication of this defence produced a reply from the English Company. In that reply, they clearly shew, by a reference to known events and dates, that the allegations of the Dutch, in regard to certain hostile designs meditated by the chiefs of Ternate and Tidore against their settlement at Amboyna, and to a supposed secret correspondence between these chiefs and the English factors, were altogether without any foundation; for that a treaty of peace had actually been concluded between the Dutch government at Amboyna and these chiefs ten months antecedent to the period of the pretended conspiracy; and that the Dutch governor had explicitly refused the proffered assistance of English ships in the expedition against the Malay pirates, declaring it to be "an undertaking of his own, and that the English should not participate either in the credit or the benefit which might be derived from it."

The

The English Company then proceed to state, that, respecting the alleged conspiracy, it must appear evident to the world, not only from the depositions on oath of the surviving factors, who had returned to England, but from the complete disagreement between the different confessions, both of the Japanese and English, as well as the irreconcilable contradictions which each separate confession contains, and from the admission of the Dutch Company, "as to the ordinary torture, allowed by their laws in cases of treason, having been used at Amboyna;" that there were not any legal grounds on which the English factors could be tried, much less any legal proof on which they could be convicted: that, by the laws of the United Provinces, the confessions of culprits on the rack, or under fear of the rack, were never admitted as sufficient evidence to condemn them to death, even when such confessions were uniform, consistent, and probable: that the proceedings of the council of Amboyna, therefore, were not only a positive violation of the spirit of all laws, as well as of the rights of humanity, but directly contrary to the practice of their own laws: that as to the jurisdiction of the governor and council of Amboyna over the English factors, it is manifest, from the provisions of the treaty of 1619, that such jurisdiction is not recognised as extending to the English; for, in the thirteenth article of that treaty, it is expressly stipulated, that all disputes between the English and Dutch in the spice islands, which cannot be decided by the Council of Justice at Batavia, should be transmitted to the respective companies in Europe: hence it is clear,

that, according to the treaty, the Dutch government of Amboyna were bound to transfer to the Council of Justice at Batavia the trial of the English factors; by which means they would not have infringed the compact between the two companies, nor have violated an established and unchangeable principle of justice, by the accusers sitting in judgment on the accused: that, considering the relative strength of the government of Amboyna, and of the English factors, they could have found no difficulty, and encountered no risk, in sending the alleged conspirators to Batavia: that, in fact, the circumstance of eighteen English factors, armed with a few muskets, aided by eleven Japanese, having formed a plot to take possession of a regular fortress, garrisoned by 200 regular European soldiers, a company of free burghers, and 400 Mardykens, renders the whole allegation too improbable to obtain credit from reasonable and unbiassed men: and lastly, that, combining all these circumstances with the former conduct of the Dutch at Lantore and Poolaroon, the English Company felt themselves fully authorised to conclude, that this pretended conspiracy was artfully and entirely fabricated by the Dutch government of Amboyna, and sanctioned by the Dutch Company, for the purpose of realising the wishes they had so often indicated before, of expelling the English from all participation in the spice trade.

From a comparison of the opposite reasons and arguments thus urged by the Dutch and English Companies, we deduce this undeniable inference—that the grounds on which the governor and council of Amboyna arrested the English factors

factors were altogether improbable, it not absurd; that their proceeding to try these factors was not only a breach of the treaty of 1619, but a gross violation of one of the fundamental principles of justice; that the mode of trying, and the evidence on which they were condemned, were alike contrary to the laws of Holland and to the rights of humanity; and that, as those illegal and harsh proceedings took place without any *sort* of necessity whatever to colour

them, the whole transaction must have been the result of the policy of the Dutch Company in regard to the spice trade, and of the deliberate contrivance of their government at Amboyna. The total expulsion of the English merchants from all the spice islands, a few months afterwards, affords the most complete corroboration of this deduction; so that the foul stain of the massacre of Amboyna must remain indelibly fixed on the character of the Dutch nation.

CHRONICLE.

Bengal Occurrences for MAY, 1803.

Magnificent Fete at the Royal Military College, in honor of the Governor-general.

ON Wednesday, May 18th, the anniversary of his excellency the most noble the governor-general's arrival in Calcutta, the leading members of the community had the honor of entertaining his lordship at the college, with a concert, ball, and supper; the whole of which was conducted in a style of precision, elegance, and grandeur, corresponding with the august event that caused the meeting.

The college hall exhibited an appearance of brilliancy, of which it will be difficult to convey a correct idea. The fascinating scene should have been contemplated, to be justly appreciated.

The southernmost part of the room, which from its construction was peculiarly adapted for the occasion, was appropriated to his excellency, and the gentlemen of his suite. The decorations here were truly superb. His lordship's chair, painted white and elegantly gilt, was placed on an oval platform, covered with an ornamented cloth, which raised the seat 9 inches from the floor. From the ceiling a rich canopy, made of sky blue satin ornamented with silver tassels, was suspended, to the inside of which a very elegant punkah, to correspond, was attached. In the room were judiciously displayed twenty-

one large and small chandeliers and lustres; the various lights of which were reflected upon the extensive assemblage of beauty and fashion from twenty-eight large and richly ornamented mirrors.

At the north end of the room the orchestra was erected, over the centre of which was a transparency of his Excellency's arms, in which was introduced the word *Khodalad*, in the Persian character. The whole surmounted by the words *Seringapatam*, 4th May, 1799, in large capitals. On the right of the orchestra, in the attic windows, were transparencies, shewing the names *Clive* and *Duncan*; the corresponding windows in the southern part of the room exhibited the names *Floyd* and *Stuart*. On the left of the orchestra, in the attic windows, were transparencies of the names *Harris* and *Baird*, corresponding to which, in the opposite end of the room, were those of *Popham* and *Hartly*. The eastern and western attic windows exhibited transparencies of the following particulars:

May 18th, 1798; Treaty with the Nizam, September 1, 1798; — Hyderabad, battle of Sedasere, March 6, 1799; Tanjore, Dissolution of the French Party, 22d October, 1798; Mysore; Carnatic; Battle of Mallavelly, 27th March, 1799; Partition treaty of Mysore, 22d June, 1799; Subsidiary Treaty, 9th July, 1799; Surat; Treaty with the Nizam, 12th October, 1800; Gurezat; Defeat of Dhoondie,

Dhoondie, 10th September, 1800; Oude; Treaty of Tanjore, 25th October; Egypt; Carnatic Treaty, 31st July, 1801; Treaty with Gykapour, 29th July, 1802

A large house adjoining to the New college was fitted up, and was connected with the college by temporary platforms prepared for the occasion, and joining the college, with a spacious terrace, which offered a grove and rural promenade, and formed an admirable contrast to the brilliancy and magnificence of the ball room.

At an early hour in the evening, Tank-square was beautifully illuminated. The college also made a brilliant appearance, and attracted particular attention.

The company began to assemble at half past 9 o'clock, and at a little after 10, his excellency, attended by his suite, arrived at the ball room, and was received at the entrance by the following gentlemen who had been appointed managers to conduct the entertainments.

Messrs. Speke and Graham; maj. gen. Cameron; cols. Green and Pringle; Mr. Makenzie, Mr. Taylor, Mr. Lumsden, Mr. Colbrook, Mr. Birch, lieu. cols. Morris and Mercer, Mr. Balfour, the Rev. Mr. Brown, Mr. Fairlie, Mr. Shakespear, Mr. Tucker, major Kelso, Mr. Thoroton, Mr. Prendergast, Mr. I. B. Buch, and lieutenant. McLod, of engineers.

Mr. Du Sart also sung a grand song, in honor of the capture of Seringapatam; the words of which were composed on the occasion by an amateur of this settlement.

A guard and colour from H. M. 22d reg. was drawn up in front of the college, and received his excellency with the usual military honors.

The managers having conducted his excellency to the seat prepared for him at the south end of the room, the concert began, and lasted about three quarters of an hour. The selection of music was excellent, and the concert was performed in a manner which afforded general satisfaction. The overture to Henry IV. was much admired, and two stanzas of complimentary verses were introduced with exceeding good effect, in the slow movement of that admirable composition. The stanzas sung by M. Du Sart, were

AIR.

Pour notre Chef auguste
Formons de doux accords,
Jamais sujet plus juste
N' excita nos transports.
La Gloire le couronne,
De fes faveurs.
L' Amour lui dresse un trone
Dans tous les cœurs.
Sous son aimable empire,
Fleurissent tous les arts,
Minerve en paix respire,
Sous les lauriers de Mars.
Bette heureuse contre
Va pour toujours
Voir reluire d' Astree,
Les plus beaux jours.

RECITATIVE

Loud roar our British thunders to the skies,
Now vengeance o'er the tyrant's city flies,
Warriors, advance! the gaping breach invites,
And gallant Bard, our heroes now incites,
To lift 'gainst tyrannist th' avenging rod,
Assert their king, their country, and their God!

AIR.

Great God! our ardent supplications hear,
Of ling'ring captives dry the bursting tear,
Aid innocence oppress'd by ruthless pow'r,
May freedom's torch, in this propitious hour,
Dart thro' the despot's dungeon its bright ray,
And slav'ry's subjects own a milder sway.

ALLEGRO MAESTOSO.

Our prayers are heard, behold where vanguish'd now,
His barb'rous legions to our valour bow;
See his proud warriors hur'd into the flood,
See his Cavery's streams are crimson'd with their blood.

Two glees were executed in a masterly manner, and the charming duet of "*Richie Cornachie*," again excited general applause.

The concert was concluded by the March of Judas Maccabæus, and by Handel's celebrated, and (on the occasion) appropriate chorus of Sing unto God, and high affections raise, To crown this conquest with unmeasur'd praise.

The chorus was performed by the boys belonging to the church, under the direction of Mr. Trinks, and by the amateurs of Calcutta. It was much admired, and was deservedly encored.

Stewards for the night, were Messrs. Taylor, Colebrooke, Colin, Shakespear, Thoroton, Prendergast, and lieut McLeod.

The dances began soon after the conclusion of the concert, and lasted until past twelve o'clock, when the governor-general and the company were conducted to a splendid supper, prepared by Messieurs Carlier and Scornec, for 500 persons, on the lower suite of apartments. The decorations of the table were very magnificent. The most remarkable objects were four temples, ornamented with colours, trophies, &c. and three transparent columns, five feet high; the pedestals of which contained emblematical representations of the following events;

1st. The governor-general marquis Wellesley, taking charge of the supreme government on the 18th of May, 1798.

2d. The assault of Seringapatam, 4th May, 1799.

3d. New government house on the day of thanksgiving for the late peace with the French Republic, 19th January, 1803.

4th. His Excellency the governor-general, attended by the members of government, with the officers and students of Fort William, at the annual disputations in the Asiatic languages. At the angles of the pedestals were figures, representing the cardinal virtues; the shaft, which had transparent flutings, was ornamented with trophies, representing the standard taken from Tippoo Sultan, and the colours from the French at Hydrabad. The capital was surmounted by a figure of Fame, holding an admirable portrait of the governor-general, and crowning it with laurel.

These figures and transparencies were beautifully executed by Messrs. Croese and Capini. The portraits were drawn by Mr. Andrews.

During supper, the governor-general's band played martial airs.

All the servants, in number 400, were dressed in white, with rose-coloured sashes and bandeaus, with the word Seringapatam, 4th May, 1799.

1799, stamped in large characters in commemoration of that glorious conquest.

At half past one, his excellency returned to the ball room, when the dances recommenced with increased spirit, and continued until past three, at which hour his excellency retired.

On quitting the ball room, his excellency was pleased to express to the managers, the gratification which he had derived from the entertainment, and indeed, it would be unjust not to declare that every thing was arranged with the greatest taste and propriety, and conducted with the most marked attention to the convenience and gratification of his excellency, and of the numerous company, assembled on this occasion.

Fort William, May 19, 1803.

To M. G. Prendergast, esq. Secretary to the Managers for conducting the entertainment to the Governor General, &c. &c. &c.

Sir,

I am commanded by his excellency the most noble the Governor General to request you to communicate the accompanying note from the Governor General to the Managers appointed to conduct the entertainment given to his excellency on the 18th instant, by the gentlemen of this settlement.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your most obedient

humble servant,

(Signed) M. SHAW, *Private Sec.*

Fort William, May 19, 1803.

Gentlemen,

The flattering sentiments which you were appointed to convey to me from this respectable settlement, could not have been expressed with more propriety and judgment, nor could such a distinction have been

conferred upon me, in a manner more justly calculated to confirm my respect, gratitude and attachment towards those who have been pleased to afford me this unsolicited testimony of regard and esteem.

While I receive with the highest consideration this public expression of favourable opinion, I derive the most sincere satisfaction from observing, that in signifying to me the kind sentiment of personal regard and esteem, this settlement has manifested the continuance of that spirit of honorable zeal for the prosperity and glory of our country, from which I have experienced effectual assistance in every exigency of the public service; and from which the Company and the nation may confidently anticipate the stability of every advantage, resulting from the important events, commemorated under your direction on the 18th of May, 1803.

I have the honor to be, with great consideration and attachment,

Gentlemen,

Your faithful servant,

(Signed) WELLESLEY.

SINKING FUND.

Fort William, May 28, 1803.

The public is hereby informed, that the sum expected to be applicable to the redemption of the public debt, by the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, in the month of June, is sicca rupees five lacks (sicca rupees 5,00,000). Of this sum sicca rupees one lack (sicca rupees 1,00,000), will be applied in the purchase of the promissory notes of this government, bearing an interest of six per cent. per annum, and the remainder will be applied to the discharge of the notes of the General Register, in the order of number and date, as follows :

On

On Monday the 18th June, from
No. 3621 of the General Register of 1792-3 to No. 3634 S Rs. 67,000
On Thursday, 16th June, from
No. 3631 to 3642 Sa. Rs. 66,000
On Monday the 20th June, from
No. 3642 to No. 3647 Sa Rs 69,000
On Thursday the 23d June, from
No. 3647 to No. 3659, Sa Rs 65,000
On Monday the 27th June, from
No. 3659 to No. 3665, Sa Rs 64,000
On Thursday the 30th June, from
No. 3665 to No. 3678, Sa Rs 66,400

The interest will cease on the date on which the notes are severally ordered for payment.

Tenders for the sale of promissory notes bearing an interest of six per cent. per annum, will be received as usual by the commissioners every Monday and Thursday.

May 23.

	Buy.	Sell.
Six per cent. - - -	2 6	2 12 dis.
Old 8 per cent - - -	2 2	0 10 do.
Loans of April and Nov. 1800, - - -	1 12	1 4 do.
Do of Sept 1801, Aug. 1802, and Feb 1803,	3 0	2 8pm.
Ten per cent. - - -	8 0	7 0 do.
Twelve per cent. - -	3 0	2 8 do.

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May 30.

	Buy.	Sell.
Six per cent. - - -	2 0	2 8 dis.
Old 8 per cent - - -	2 0	2 8 do.
Loans of April and Nov. 1800, - - -	1 0	0 8 do.
Do of Sept 1801, Aug. 1802, and Feb 1803,	3 0	2 8pm.
Ten per cent. - - -	8 7	8 do.
Twelve per cent. - -	3 0	2 8 do.

COMPANY'S PAPER.

May 2, 1803.

	Buy.	Sell.
Six per cent - - -	3 10	4 0 dis.
Old 8 per cent - - -	0 3	0 0 do.
Loans of April and Nov. 1800, - - -	1 8	1 0 do.
Do of Sept 1801, Aug. 1802, and Feb. 1803,	3 0	2 8pm.
Ten per cent. - - -	8 0	7 8 do.
Twelve per cent. - -	3 0	2 8 do.

May 9.

	Buy.	Sell.
Six per cent. - - -	3 6	3 10 dis.
Old 8 per cent - - -	1 0	0 8 do.
Loans of April and Nov. 1800, - - -	1 3	1 0 do.
Do of Sept 1801, Aug. 1802, and Feb. 1803,	3 0	2 8 do.
Ten per cent - - -	6 0	7 0 do.
Twelve per cent. - -	3 0	2 8 do.

May 16.

	Buy.	Sell.
Six per cent. - - -	3 0	3 6 dis.
Old 8 per cent. - - -	1 2	0 10 do.
Loans of April and Nov. 1800, - - -	2 12	1 4 do.
Do of Sept. 1801, Aug. 1802, and Feb. 1803,	3 0	2 Opm.
Ten per cent. - - -	8 0	7 0 do.
Twelve per cent. - -	3 0	2 3 do.

MADRAS

Occurrences for May, 1803.

ADDRESS OF THANKS FROM THE
INHABITANTS TO H.M.'S 34th REG.
FORT St. George, May 9, 1803.
To Colonel Dickens, commanding
his Majesty's 34th regiment.
Sir,

Impressed with a grateful sense of the extraordinary exertions manifested by the officers and men of his Majesty's 34th regiment under your command on the occasion of the late calamitous fire, we feel it incumbent upon us to offer you, and them, our public acknowledgements for the service thereby rendered to the commercial interests in particular, and at the same time we request you will be assured of our sincere respect for the public spirit which uniformly animates and distinguishes the British military on every emergency.

We are, Sir,

Your most obedient

Humble servants,

Harrington, Burnaby, and Cockburn,
Chasr.

Chase, Chinnery, and Mc. Dowall,
 Hunter and Hay,
 Tulloh, Brodie, and Halyburton,
 Binney and Dennison,
 Colt, Baker Hart, and Co.
 Francis Loutour and Co.
 Basil Cochrane,
 Adrian, John, and Lewis De Fries,
 Lys, Satur, and D' Monte,
 Páry and Lane,
 Abbott and Maitland.

Fort St. George, May 11, 1803.

Gentlemen,

I have had the honor to receive your letter of the 9th instant, and to communicate it in the regimental orders of yesterday to the officers, non-commissioned officers, and privates of his Majesty's 34th regiment. I beg leave to assure you, gentlemen, in their name, of the satisfaction which they derived from being informed, that in the execution of their duty at the late fire, their exertions were in any degree beneficial to your commercial interests, and that the very obliging manner in which you have been pleased to express your sentiments on this occasion, is most highly gratifying to our feelings as British soldiers.

I have the honour to be,

Gentlemen,

Your obedient humble Servant,
 (signed) R. W. Dickens,
Col. com. 34th regt.

John Chamier, esq. was on Tuesday last, sworn in a member of council at this presidency, under the usual discharge of artillery.

*Anniversary of the Capture of
 Seringapatam.*

On Wednesday evening, the right hon. the governor gave a ball and supper to the settlement, it being the anniversary of the capture of Seringapatam.

CEYLON

Occurrences for May, 1803.

The Seven Corles.

His excellency the governor made a tour through the newly-conquered province of the Seven Corles. Preparations were made at the different stations for his excellency's reception.

The endemial fever, by which some of the troops have suffered so much, still continues to prevail with great violence in the interior of this island, and has been peculiarly fatal to the natives, among whom the mortality has been very great. We are however in hopes that, as the season advances, the ravages of this dreadful disorder will cease. Fevers are commonly prevalent at this time of the year, but they never were known to be so fatal, or to rage with such violence, as at present.

COUNTRY NEWS.

Delhi.

May 3d --Mohunlal represented to his Majesty, that colonel Bourquin and the sons of Puroosram Rhao, with a large body of auxiliary troops had passed the city of Poona. Juswunt Rao Holkur has written a letter to Muharaja Sendheea Buhadoor, desiring him to appoint a place where they both might hold a conference, in order to remove every doubt that may possibly have arisen in their minds, during the late perplexing state of warfare. By this procedure it plainly appears, that a general peace must have been established, and that the country will now enjoy uninterrupted repose. He further

ther states, that Rao Umrut Rao, who was the original fomenter of the late fatal contest, has clandestinely retired from Poona to the woods and hills in the vicinity of that city.

SCINDEAH'S CAMP.

May 5th ---It would appear by the Persian newspapers, that the forces of the Nuwwab Nizam Ulee Khan and the attendants of his highness the Peishwa arrived at Poona; a notification hath consequently been given throughout the city, advertising the restoration of Baje Rao, the Peishwa, to his late dignity. Juswuna Rao, on receiving this intelligence has actually marched from the banks of the river Godawuree, and approached Uorungabad; but some part of his troops nevertheless have remained in the fort of Duolutabad.

May 6th ---Juswunt Rao Holkur's wukeel informed Muharaja Sendheea of the arrival of that chieftain; upon which the Muharaja sent Kashee Rao with instructions to desire Holkur to encamp near Boorhanpoor, where the Muharaja will have the pleasure of seeing him on the following day.

May 10th ---Shahnawaz Khan represented to his Majesty, that a general peace has been concluded between Muharaja Sendheea Buhador and Juswunt Rao Holkur, and a place on the banks of the Godawuree has been appointed for an interview, but it has hitherto been postponed from some unavoidable obstacles. He moreover states, that his highness the Peishwa was completely restored to his late dignity. All his principal servants, the wukeels of several chieftains of the Dukhun and the chief officers of the army accompanied Chimnaje to pay their respects to his

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highness, who accepted their presents, and received them with every demonstration of joy, and salutes were fired from all the hills to celebrate his happy return.

May 12th ---It appears by the Peisan newspapers, that the prince of Qysur, who had been a few days ago defeated by some Sikhs near Lahuor, is again making great preparations to prosecute the hostile operations he has lately been engaged in, against his enemies, but no subsequent news of the result has yet been received, though we may daily expect to have the particulars from that quarter of Hundoostan.

May 17th ---It appears by the Ukhbar, that an action has lately been fought between the Puthans of Kohtas Gurh and Bhag Singh of Lahuor, who had entered into a plan of confederacy with Gooroodut Singh and Sahib Singh, the Sikhs of Lahuor, in order to carry on their warlike operation with great vigour, but the whole received a complete defeat from the Puthans, with the loss of about 500 men.

SCINDEAH'S CAMP.

May 10. Gen Perron has written a letter to Sendeca, soliciting permission to return to Europe, in answer to which, the Muharaja said to the general, that after settling the affairs of some Sikhs at Lahuor, he may go wherever he pleases.

May 21st ---Syyid Ruzee Khan represented to his Majesty, that a body of troops consisting of 50 thousand men, belonging to the Puthans, had by night surprised the Sikhs, who were encamped in the fields, under the walls of Roohtas Gurh. The latter were entirely off their guard, yet they boldly opposed the enemy for some hours,

hours, and the action was at length terminated with the loss of about two thousand men on both sides.

May 23d.—Mohunlal relates, that the mother of Gooroodut Singh deceased, of Umutsur, having obtained a victory over Humeer Singh of Thanetur is now resolved to attack the fort of Nuoshubru. She is consequently assembling all the regular troops under her command, together for that purpose. Runjeet Singh of Lahuor has likewise taken the fortress of Thutha, which lies at the foot of the Duntor hills. It would

appear, that the natives of Lahuor, Moltan, and the adjacent places, are naturally of a quarrelsome disposition, particularly the Sikhs, who have formed a national assembly in that country. Many ambitious individuals among them are desirous of assuming absolute power, in order to subject the rest to their authority. Under these circumstances no cordial bonds of amity can exist among them, the Sikhs therefore never can be very formidable as a great belligerent people, on the grand theatre of India.

BENGAL Occurrences for JUNE, 1803.

Fort William, June 1, 1803.

Restoration of his highness the Peishwah to the Musnud.

This day dispatches were received by his excellency the most noble the governor-general in council, from lieutenant-colonel Barry Close, resident at the court of Poonah, under date the 14th ultimo, announcing the happy restoration of his highness the Peishwah to his dominions and government.

At noon on the 13th May, his highness proceeded from Chinchore in considerable state, attended by his brother Chumnajee Ojpa, and by a numerous train of the principal chiefs of the Mahratta empire; and having entered his palace in the city of Poonah, resumed his seat upon the musnud, and received presents from his principal servants.

During the procession, the British resident, accompanied by his

suite, paid his compliments to his highness; when a salute was fired by the British troops encamped in the vicinity of Poonah, under the command of the honorable major-general Wellesley; this salute was immediately answered from the fortress of Seonghui.

While the procession passed the bridge into the city, a second salute was fired from the British camp; and as his highness approached the palace, salutes were fired from the several posts of the Mahratta troops; at sun-set, salutes were fired from all the hill-forts in the vicinity of Poonah.

A royal salute and three vollies of musketry were fired at all the stations of the land forces in the East Indies, in honor of the happy restoration of his highness the Peishwah to his dominions and government on the 13th of May.

Extra batta served to the European troops.

Cele-

*Celebration of His Majesty's
Birth Day.*

On Saturday, the 4th of June, an entertainment was given at the new government house, in honor of the anniversary of his Majesty's birth-day.

The north steps of the government house were illumined on this occasion with coloured lamps: festoons of lamps also connected the entrances with the northern steps, on which the letters "G. R." were conspicuous, and well executed.

An orchestra was erected at the north end of the great room, on the upper floor, opposite to which were the seats of the Governor-general, the chief justice, his excellency the governor of Sciam-pore, the judges of the supreme court, and the members of council.

In consequence of the extreme heat of the weather, the entertainments consisted of a concert and supper, and there was no dancing during the evening.

The selection of music was made with taste and judgment, and the band consisted of all the amateurs and professors of Calcutta, who exerted themselves to do honour to the happy occasion to be commemorated.

The concert began at ten o'clock, and continued until half past eleven. The overture was much admired, as was the fine glee of "*Swiftly from the mountains low.*" Mr. Du Sart sang two songs, with his accustomed taste and powers.

A grand concerto on the piano forte was executed with extraordinary skill and judgment, and excited general applause. It was followed by Handel's beautiful duet of "*O, lovely peace;*" the words of which are peculiarly adapted to the

present happy state of general peace.

The coronation anthem concluded the concert, and was executed (under the direction of Mr. Trinks, the organist of the New Church) in a manner that surpassed any musical performance remembered in this settlement. It was generally applauded and encored.

At half past eleven o'clock the company (about 600 in number) were conducted to the supper rooms, on the marble floor, the columns, and doors, and windows of which were decorated with variegated flowers. The ornaments of the tables were in the same style, and exhibited several devices in honour of His Majesty. Amongst the latter, a triumphal arch attracted particular attention. It was of the corinthian order: on the principal fronts were winged victories, and mural and naval crowns; and the cornices were ornamented with wreathes, festoons, and the royal crown of Great Britain. The arch was crowned with trophies, and two medallions, (containing excellent likenesses of His Majesty) under which were the words of "*Georgius III. Dei Gratia.*" Within the arch, and at the ends, were niches containing emblematical statues, and the pedestals of the columns were decorated with naval trophies corresponding with the other ornaments of the arch.

The governor-general's band played several loyal and martial airs, during supper, which continued until twelve o'clock, when the governor-general retired.

The whole of the entertainment was well arranged, and conducted in a manner perfectly suitable to the happy anniversary of His Majesty's birth-day, which occasion had not before occurred since the completion,

completion of all the great apartments of the new government-house.

His excellency the Nawaub Vizier with the consent and approbation of his excellency the most noble the governor-general, has been pleased to confer on Mr. Gore Onseley, the command of a corps of cavalry, composing his excellency the Nawaub's body-guard, with the rank of major.

GENERAL SESSION.

On Friday last, the first session of Oyer and Terminer, and general gaol delivery, and also an admiralty session, were held at the court house, before the honourable the chief justice, and the honourable Sir Henry Russel, knight.

The chief justice delivered the charge to the grand jury, and congratulated them and the public, on the small number of crimes which appeared in the kalendar, and which was to be attributed to the activity, zeal, and energy of the magistrates in the execution of the duties of their office.

Rammohun Ghose, being called to the bar, was tried, found guilty and received sentence of death, for the murder of a native boy of eleven years of age, named Roopnarain Rooder.---He was according to his sentence executed yesterday at the usual place.

ADJOURNMENT.

On Monday, the grand jury met pursuant to adjournment, and found four bills against Manuel Jose, for burglary; he was tried upon two, and from the clearest evidence, convicted; the honourable the chief justice pronounced

sentence of death upon the unfortunate man; which is to be put in execution on the 26th instaut, at the usual place.

Thomas Shouldham, who had been convicted of uttering a treasury pass, knowing it to be forged, was then put to the bar to receive his sentence; which was, that he should stand once in the pillory, be imprisoned for the term of two years in the gaol of Calcutta, pay a fine to the king of 5000 sicca rupees, and be imprisoned until such fine be paid.

SINKING FUND.

Fort William, June 10, 1803.

The public is hereby informed, that the sum expected to be applicable to the redemption of the public debt, by the commissioners of the sinking fund, in the month of July, is sicca rupees four lacks, (sicca rupees 4,00,000). Of this sum, sicca rupees one lack, (sicca rupees 1,000,000;) will be applied on the purchase of the promissory notes of this government, bearing an interest of six per cent. per annum, and the remainder will be applied to the discharge of the notes of the general register, in the order of number and date as follows :

On Monday the 4th July, from No 3,678 of the general register of 1792-3, to 3,686,	Rs. 47,100
On Thursday the 7th July, from No 3686 to 3,692,	47,900
On Monday the 11th July, from No 3,692 to 3699,	39,500
On Thursday the 14th July, from No 3,699 to 3,704,	40,000
On Monday the 18th July, from No 3,704 to 3,711	46,700
On Thursday the 21st July, from No. 3,711 to 3715	43,000
	On

On Monday the 25th July, from
No. 3,715 to 3723, 45,000
On Thursday the 18th July, from
No. 3,723 to 9,729 42,200

The interest will cease on the date on
which the notes are severally ordered
for payment.

COMPANY'S PAPER.

June 7, 1803.

	Buy.	Sell.
Six per cent. - - - 2 0	2 8 dis.	
Old 8 per cent. - - 1 0	0 8 dis	
Loans of April & Nov. 1800, - - - 1 12	1 4 dis.	
Do. of Sept 1801, Aug. 1802, and Feb. 1803, 2	0 2 8 pm	
Ten per cent. - - - 3 0	2 8 pm.	
Twelve per cent. - 8 8	7 8 pm.	

June 14th.

	Buy	Sell
Six per cent. - - - 2 0	2 8 dis.	
Old 8 per cent. - - 1 0	0 8 do	
Loans of April & Nov 1800, - - - 1 12	1 4 do.	
Do of Sept 1801, Aug 1802, & Feb. 1803, 3	0 1 8 pm.	
Ten per cent. - - - 3 0	2 8 do.	
Twelve per cent. - 7 8	7 0 do.	

June 21.

	Buy	Sell.
Six per cent. - - - 2 8	3 0 dis.	
Old 8 per cent. - - 0 8	0 0 do.	
Loans of April & Nov. 1800, - - - 1 12	1 0 do.	
Do of Sept. 1801, Aug. 1802, and Feb. 1803, 2	8 2 Op.m.	
Ten per cent. - - - 2 8	2 0 do,	
Twelve per cent. - 7 8	7 0 do.	

June 28th.

	Buy.	Sell
Six per cent. - - - 3 8	4 0 dis	
Old 8 per cent. - - 0 0	0 4 do.	
Loans of April and Nov. 1800, - - - 1 0	0 8 do.	
Do. of Sept. 1801, Aug. 1802, and Feb 1803, 2	8 2 Op.m.	
Ten per cent. - - - 2 8	2 0 do	
Twelve per cent. - 7 8	7 0 do.	

MADRAS

Occurrences for June, 1803.

Sir Henry Gwillim.

A very curious and interesting circumstance occurred some time ago here, which has made a great noise all over India. On the trial of Colonel Mandeville, a native it was discovered had grossly perjured himself, and afterwards absconded. This was stated by the colonel to the supreme court, and in consequence a warrant was issued to apprehend the native, and the colonel taken under the protection of the court, to prevent his being sent to England till the affair had undergone further investigation. In the month of October last, an Indian man was ready to sail for England. In the evening before she was to sail, a guard of soldiers went to the house of colonel Mandeville, in the Black Town, seized and forcibly conducted him to the beach, put him on board a Masula boat, and carried him on board the ship, without allowing him to carry with him necessaries of any kind. An account of this transaction reached Sir Henry Gwillim, acting as chief judge in the absence of Sir Thomas Strange, who was then at Colombo, who instantly, with a generous intrepidity, applied for the colonel's release and restoration to the protection of the court. He sent a writ of Habeas Corpus on board the ship, to which proper attention was paid, and the colonel was permitted to re-land, although several shot were fired at the ship from the fort to make her sail, and at the boat carrying off the writ. Guards of soldiers were placed upon the beach to intercept the colonel, but he landing to the Southward of the fort escaped their vigilance, and was conducted to the house of Sir Henry Gwillim; soon after

after which a party of military appeared before the house, forcibly entered Sir Henry's garden, and peremptorily demanded the body of the colonel. Sir Henry, who possesses all the virtuous intrepidity which a British judge ought to have, dared the officer to touch colonel Mandeville, threatened to commit him and his guard, and at length dismissed them without their object being attained. A very active correspondence took place next day between the government and the supreme court; the result of which was, that the former offered, in vain, to make an apology for the outrage committed against the laws. In the mean time, Sir Thomas Strange returned to Madras, colonel Mandeville's person was rendered sacred, and he returned to his own dwelling in the Black Town. At the next sessions which were held, bills of indictment by the grand jury were found against the Town Major, the Black Town Adjutant, the officer who commanded the party, and two or three others, concerned in firing the guns at the boat and ship. These persons all surrendered themselves, and pleaded guilty, except the Town Major, who did not appear. This was on a Saturday, Sir Thomas Strange declared, that if he did not surrender himself by Monday, the law would be put in force against him; that is, that he would be *outlawed*. On the Monday, however, he surrendered himself, was placed at the bar, and like the others pleaded guilty. The court having thus established the supremacy of the law, was satisfied with imposing the fine of *one pagado*, and dismissed the offending parties with an admonition which they will probably long remember; — and thus ended this extraordinary affair.

Lord Clive was at the time it happened at Ennore, so that the whole responsibility of the transaction rested principally upon the Town Major. The conduct of the judges upon the occasion, has excited the admiration and applause of all our settlements in India.

COUNTRY NEWS.

Delhi.

June 1st. Mohun Lal related, that Buhadee Khan, by the advice, and with the assistance of a certain European, is raising some battalions, and preparing to attack the Rajah of Bekaner.

Shah Nuwaz reported, that the inhabitants of the city are surrounding their houses with walls, as a protection against robbers. Such is the state of police in the once flourishing capital of Hindoostan!

3d. Shah Nuwaz Khan observed, that Muhmood Shah formerly devoted his time to pleasure, now he gives audience twice a day; and it appears that he has received intelligence of commotions in the country of Eeran.

4th. Shah Nuwaz Khan reported, that colonel Louis Bourquin, with his brigade, has marched towards the town of Kurnal.

June 5th Colonel Bourquin arrived at Paneeput, was met by the wukeels of the rajah Gooro-dut Singh of Kurnal, and Bhunga Singh of Thanessu, who promised payment of the tribute due to the Sarkar, amounting to 20,000 rupees.

7th Accounts from Lahoor mention, that on the 25th of May an action took place between the Uighans of Rohtas Guth, and runjeet Singh, the chief of Lahoor. About 200 men fell on both sides.

It appears, that colonel Bourquin has

has agreed to receive 18,000 rupees as the tribute from Kurnal. He had also demanded from Bhunga Singh tribute for Thanosur, who declined complying on pretence, that the mihal in question has always been exempted, as being set apart for the support of the poor and religious. He is preparing to resist the demand by force.

June 8th Papers from colonel Bourquin's camp state, that Bhunga Singh and Muhtah Singh, the sikh chiefs of Thanosur, are prepared to oppose him.

Dispatches were received from the westward, which say, that Muhood Shah has marched towards Peslawau.

Mohun Lal related, on the authority of the Wukcel from Umratsur, that Sahib Singh and Gooroodut Singh, having united their forces, have engaged the Uighans of Rohtas Gurh. About five hundred men were slain and wounded, when the Uighans fled, and the Sikhs took possession of Wuzee-rabad.

GRUNEE BAHADOOR.

Camp at Kalnjour, June 6th.

A body of four or five thousand men in the Nuwab's service, commanded by Raja Ram Dhun, having threatened to withdraw for want of pay, the Nuwab directed that chief to give in an exact return of his people, and assured him, that a jaenad should be set apart for their subsistence. It does not yet appear whether or not they are satisfied with this promise, for they still threaten to go over to the service of the raja of Nagpoor.

7th. Letters from the rajas of Jhansee and Kalpee state, that they are employed in raising troops.

Himmat Bahadool observed, that he could raise two lakhs of horse in fifteen days, provided he were supplied with money, without which nothing could be done.

Accounts were received of an action between the garrison, which still holds out in Kalnjour, and the Qiladar of Ajeegurh. Many people were killed and wounded, and raja Ram Pundau plundered a village dependent on Ajeegurh.

June 8th. Raja Ram Dhun having reported his troops ready for muster, the Nuwab put it off to another day, but in the mean time directed his deewan, Bulwunt Rao, to assign a jaedad for their support.

10th. Accounts being received that the garrison of Kalngjur have destroyed a certain village, and killed several people, the Nuwab directed Kowu Ootumgr to take charge of the trenches before the fort, and keep a strict guard over them.

JYPOOR.

June 3d. Accounts were received, that the raja of Bekaner has obtained a victory over the raja of Bhawalpool, levied large contributions, and reduced several muhils under his own dominion.

DIHLEE.

June 15th Shah Nuwaz Khan reported, that the brigade of colonel George Hessian has marched to the southward.

Mohun Lal related, that the sikh chiefs Lal Singh and Gooroodut Singh waited on colonel Bourquin; but the other surdars have refused to obey his summons.

To day being the last Wednesday* of the month Sufur, his majesty, according to custom, distributed enamelled rings of gold and silver,

* The prophet *Masoomud* having laboured under a dangerous distemper in the month of Sufur, performed the usual ablutions after recovery, on the last Wed-

siver, for his excellency the Governor-general, for colonel Collins, Maharaja Duolut Rao Scindeah, Mirza Ukbur Shah, general Perron, Mr. Drudgen, and the Begums.

Mohun Lal related, that the raja Sahib Singh, of Putecala, having left his own wukeel and the wukeel of general Perron, with Runjeet Singh, the chief of Lahuor, has returned to Putecala.

GHUNEE BUHADOOR.

June 15th and 18th. The Nuwab sent for raja Ram Dhan, and gave him the command of the trenches against Kalinjur.

Accounts were received of a skirmish with the besieged, who were driven back into the fort, with the loss of seven men on their side, and twelve on that of the Nuwab.

DIHLEE.

June 25.—Shah Nuwaz Khan reported, that Muhmood Shah is in Kahool; but the disturbances, which had taken place to the westward, are not yet appeased.

The raja of Puteealu, is at present at Umrut Sur on some business.

GHUNEE BUHADOOR.

June 25. Accounts were received that raja Soonee Sahee having plundered some villages belonging to the raja of Chukuharee, the latter has marched in order to chastise him.

The Nuwab sent Hajee Sahib and Nujm ood deen to meet the Nuwab Shumsher Bahadoor.

The garrison of Kalinjur made a sally, but were repulsed.

DIHLEE.

June 26. General Perron has directed colonel Bourquin to canton at Paneeput.

28. Mohun Lal related, that the chiefs of the Sikhs have joined colonel Bourquin.

July 1. Shah Nuwaz Khan related, that Runjeet Singh, the chief of Lahuor, has been imprisoned by Ruttun Singh, who has rebelled against his relation and sovereign, Goolah Singh, of Umrut Sur. Muhmood Shah is in Kabool, and the pince Kamiant is in Qundhar. Quesur and Shoojaookmoolk are as usual encamped in the vicinity of Qundhar, and excite much commotion.

GHUNEE BUHADOOR.

June 24. The garrison made a sally from Kalinjur, but were repulsed by the Nuwab's cavalry.

JYPOOR.

June 25. The raja directed Rae Chund to march to the Purgunnus of Tonk and Rampoor, and garrison those places; to take with him the detachment of Jeewun Chelu, and to repel Zahm Singh Kota, should he presume to invade the territories of the Surkar.

27. Rae Chund, with his infantry, cavalry, and guns, marched towards Tonk.

28. The raja observed, that this year the rains to all appearance will be scanty; and the dealers have raised the price of grain. He therefore ordered a proclamation to be made in the Bazar, that whoever shall raise the price of grain shall have his nose and ears cut off.

BENGAL.

nesday of that month. On this account, that day is celebrated as a festival among the Moosulmans. They write on two pieces of plantain leaf, sentences containing the praises of God, of the saints, and prophet. Each of these inscriptions is immediately washed off in a separate portion of water. One portion they use to bathe with, and they drink the other. They also distribute, among their friends, rings which have been previously washed in this consecrated water.

BENGAL Occurrences for JULY, 1803.

Royal Military College, July 25, 1803.

On Tuesday the 29th of March, being the day appointed by his excellency the visitor for the public disputation in the oriental languages, the governors, officers, professors, and students of the college assembled at nine o'clock at the new government-house.

At a little before ten his excellency the visitor, accompanied by the honorable the chief justice, the members of the supreme council of the college, and the officers of his excellency's suite, entered the southern room on the marble floor, and took his seat at the west end of the room.

In front of his excellency, seats were placed for the professors, and for such students as were to maintain the disputations, or to receive prizes and honorary rewards.

As soon as his excellency had taken his seat, the disputations commenced in the following order.

DISPUTATION.

In the Persian language
Position—"The natives of India under the British government, enjoy a greater degree of tranquillity, security, and happiness, than under any former government."

Defended by Mr Jenkins, Bombay
Chief opponent, T Hamilton, Madras

Second opponent, J Wauchope,
Moderator, Lieutenant J Baillie, Prof.

DISPUTATION.

In the Hindustanee Language
Position—"The suicide of Hindu widows by burning themselves with the bodies of their deceased husbands, is a practice repugnant to the natural feelings, and inconsistent with moral duty"

Defended by Mr. W. Chapin, Madras,
chief opponent, R. T Goodwin, Bombay; second opponent R. C. Ross, Madras

Moderator, J. Gilchrist, esq. Prof

DISPUTATION.

In the Bengalee language.

Position—"The distribution of Hindus into castes, retards their progress in improvement."

Defended by Mr. J Hunter.

Chief opponent, W B Martin.

Second opponent, W. Morton.

Moderator, W C Blaquerre, esq.

DECLAMATIONS.

In the Arabic language, were pronounced by

Mr. R Jenkins, and Mr Wood.

At the conclusion of the disputations in the Persian, Hindustanee, and Bengalee languages, an appropriate speech, in the language of the disputation was made by the respective moderators.

At the conclusion of the declamations in the Arabic language, Lieutenant Baillie, the professor of Arabic, delivered a speech in that language.

When the disputations and the Arabic declamations and speeches were concluded, his excellency signified to the officers of the college, his directions that the prizes and honorary rewards should be distributed in his presence, on the ensuing day. His excellency also notified his intention to confer the degree of honor established by the statutes, on several students, whom he had directed the council of the college to present to him, for that purpose.

On Wednesday, the 30th March, his excellency the visitor entered the room about half past eleven o'clock, accompanied by the honorable the chief justice, the members of the supreme council, the members of the council of the college, and the officers of his excellency's suite.

As soon as the visitor had taken his seat, the vice provost proceeded to present to his excellency, those students who were entitled under statute viii, to receive degrees of honor, and whose presentation had been previously directed by his excellency. The vice provost publicly read the certificate granted by the council of the college to each student respectively, specifying the high proficiency which he had made in the Oriental languages, and also the regularity of his conduct during his residence at college. When the certificate had been read, his excellency the visitor presented to each student the honorary diploma inscribed on vellum, in the oriental character; purporting that the committee of public examination having declared that the student had made such proficiency in certain of the Oriental languages, as entitled him to a degree of honor in the same, his excellency was pleased to confer the said degree, in conformity to the statute.

The students now leaving college, on whom his excellency was pleased to confer a degree of honor on this occasion, were,

Mr William Butterworth Bayley, of the establishment of Bengal.

Mr. Richard Jenkin, of the establishment of Bombay.

Mr William Byam Martin, of the establishment of Bengal.

Mr Terrick Hamilton, of the establishment of Fort St. George

Mr Edward Wood, of the establishment of Fort St. George; and,

Mr. Richard Thomas Goodwin, of the establishment of Bombay.

At the same time, a degree of honor was conferred on the following students of last year;

Mr. Jonathan Henry Lovett, of the establishment of Bombay, and Mr Charles Lloyd, of the establishment of Bengal.

After the degrees of honor had been conferred, the prizes, medals, and honorary rewards adjudged at the late public examination were distributed by the provost, in presence of the visitor, to the following students.

Messrs. Jenkins, Martin, Chaplin, Hamilton, Wood, Goodwin, Hunter, Wauchope, Ross, Morton, Romer, Gowan, Newnham, Sprott, Bouchier, Sparrow, Elliott, Cole, Pullei, Walker, Plowden, and Turnbull.

The particular prizes adjudged to each will be found in the annexed reports.

After the prizes and honorary rewards had been distributed, his excellency the visitor was pleased to deliver the following speech.

Gentlemen of the College of Fort William,

From the foundation of this college to the present time, the state of political affairs has not permitted me to discharge the grateful duty of presiding at your public exercises; my attention, however, has not been withdrawn from the progress, interests, and conduct of this institution. The principles on which this institution is founded, the spirit which it is designed to diffuse, and the purposes which it is calculated to accomplish, must enhance the importance of its success, in proportion to the exigence of every public crisis, and to the progressive magnitude, power and glory of this empire.

In the difficulties and dangers of successive wars, in the most critical juncture of arduous negotiations, in the settlement of conquered and ceded provinces, in the time of returning peace, attended by the extension of our trade, by the augmentation of our revenue, and by the restoration of public credit, I have contemplated this institution

institution with conscious satisfaction and with confident hope. Observing your auspicious progress under the salutary operation of the statutes and rules of the college, I have anticipated the stability of all our acquisitions, and the security and improvement of every advantage which we possess.

From this source, the service may now derive an abundant regular supply of public officers, duly qualified to become the successful instruments of administering this government in all its extensive and complicated branches, of promoting its energy in war; of cultivating and enlarging its resources in peace, of maintaining, in honor and respect, its external relations with the native powers, and of establishing (under a just and benignant system of internal administration) the prosperity of our finances and commerce, on the solid foundations of the affluence, happiness, and confidence of a contented and grateful people.

These were the original purposes of this foundation, which was destined to aid and animate the efforts of diligence and natural genius, contending with the defects of existing establishments; to remove every obstacle to the progress of the public servants in attaining the qualifications requisite for their respective stations; to enlarge and to facilitate the means of acquiring useful knowledge; and to secure by systematic education, fixed regulation, and efficient discipline, that attention to a due course of study, which had hitherto depended on individual disposition, or accidental advantage.

The necessity of providing such a system of education was not diminished by the numerous instances existing in the Company's service,

of eminent Oriental learning, and of high qualification for public duty. A wise and provident government will not rest the public security for the due administration of affairs, on the merits of any number or description of its public officers at any period of time. It is the duty of government to endeavour to perpetuate the prosperity of the state by an uniform system of public institution, and by permanent and established law, to transmit, to future times, whatever benefits can be derived from present examples of wisdom, virtue, and learning. The supposition of an universal deficiency in that knowledge, which this college is calculated to extend, has never constituted a fundamental principle of the institution. Far from resting on such foundations, this institution could not have endured for an hour, it could not have commenced, without the active aid of learning, talents, and virtues furnished from the bosom of this service.

The origin of this college, its present prosperity, and its beneficial effects, are to be ascribed, in a great degree, to the assistance which I have derived from those respectable characters in the higher branches, and in various departments of the service, who by contributing their zealous exertions to promote the success of the institution, have endeavoured to extend the benefit of their useful acquisitions and of their salutary example, and to continue in the public service a succession of merit similar to that, which has distinguished their conduct in their respective stations.

With these sentiments, during my absence from the presidency, it was highly satisfactory to me, that

that my authority in this college should have been represented by a gentleman, who is peculiarly qualified to appreciate the advantages of the institution, and to accelerate its success; and whose eminent character, and honorable progress in the service, furnish at once the most perfect example, which can be proposed for your imitation, and the most powerful incitement, which can be offered to your ambition.

The report which I received from Mr. Bellow, of the progress of the institution, during the first year of its operation, satisfied me, that many of the students had been considerably distinguished, not only by proficiency in the Oriental languages and literature, but by a laudable observance of the statutes and rules of the college; that the officers, professors and teachers, had manifested an uniform zeal and attention in the discharge of their respective duties; that the public examinations had been conducted with great knowledge and ability, and had proved highly creditable to the general character of the students, while the disputations in the Persian, Bengalee, and Hindoostanee languages, had afforded an extraordinary example of the progress of the students, who had maintained public arguments in those Languages on the 6th of Eebruary, 1802.

The result of the examination holden in January last, at the conclusion of the fourth term of the year 1802, and the public disputations which have been maintained in my presence, have afforded me the cordial satisfaction of witnessing the progressive improvement of the students in every branch of Oriental language and literature, in which lectures have been opened.

I am happy to observe, that in the Persian, Hindustanee, and Arabic classes, the comparative proficiency at the last examination exceeds that which appeared on the 6th of February, 1802. In the Bengalee language, a considerable proficiency has been manifested. In the course of the last year, a commencement has been made in the study of the Tamul and Sanscrit language, and the great improvement of the students in the Arabic languages, has been rendered particularly conspicuous by the declamations in that language, holden, for the first time, on this occasion.

The degrees of honor which I have conferred this day on

M W Batteredworth Bayley,
Mr. Richard Jenkins,
Mr. W. Byam Martin,
Mr. Terrick Hamilton,
Mr. Terrick Hamilton,
Mr. William Chaplin,
Mr. Edward Wood,
Mr. Richard Thomas Goodwin,
Mr. Jonathan Henry Lovett, and
Mr. Charles Lloyd,

sufficiently indicate, that the proficiency which has been made in Oriental literature, has been intimately connected with other liberal attainments, and has been united to a correct observance of the statutes and rules of the college.

Considerable force and animation have been derived to the principles of the institution, from the honourable emulation which has existed between the students of the different establishments assembled at Fort William.

I have experienced sincere pleasure in witnessing the examples of merit, which have appeared among the students from Fort St George and Bombay, as well as among those of this establishment; but those of Fort St. George and Bombay, have furnished numerous instances

stances of extensive knowledge and useful talents, of the most laudable industry, and of the purest principles of integrity and honour, acquired, formed, or confirmed, under this institution. I entertain a confident hope, that their future course in the public service, will justify my present approbation, and will confirm the happy promises of their education. The conduct of the gentlemen now departing for Fort St. George and Bombay merits my most cordial commendation. They will communicate to their respective presidencies, the full benefit of these useful and honourable qualifications which must forever render their names respectable in this settlement, and must inspire this service with a peculiar interest in their future progress and success.

It has been a principal object of my attention, to consolidate the interests and resources of the three presidencies, to promote in each of them, a common spirit of attachment to their mutual prosperity and honour; to assimilate their principles, views, and systems of government; and to unite the co-operation of their respective powers in the common cause, by such means as might facilitate the administration of this extensive empire, in the hands of the supreme government. May those gentlemen, now departing for the subordinate presidencies, accompanied by the applause and affections of this society remember, with reverence and attachment, the source whence they have derived the first principles of instruction in the duties of that service, which they are qualified to adorn!

My most sincere acknowledgements are offered to the learned gentlemen, who have assisted at the examinations, and who have

discharged the duty of professors and teachers in the several departments.

Their knowledge, talents, and skill, can be equalled only by the indefatigable zeal, industry, and happy success with which they have promoted the object of this institution. The assiduity and learning of these gentlemen have produced many able and useful works in Oriental languages and literature, which have been published since the commencement of the institution, and which have accelerated its beneficial effects; continuations of these works are now in a state of considerable progress; and many additional works of a similar description are actually prepared for publication. The professors and teachers of the Persian, Arabic, Hindustanee, Bengalee, Sanscrit, and Tamul languages, are now diligently employed in composing grammars and dictionaries, and in preparing translations and compilations for the use of the students in their respective departments. The operation of these useful labours will not be confined to the limits of this institution, or of this empire. Such works tend to promote the general diffusion of Oriental literature and knowledge in every quarter of the globe, by facilitating the means of access to the elementary study of the principal languages of the East. The exertions of the professors have received considerable aid from the numerous body of learned natives attached to the institution; and the labours of those learned persons have also contributed to increase the general stock of Oriental knowledge.

Reviewing all these circumstances, and considering the industry and ability manifested by the professors

fessors and teachers; the successful advancement which has already been effected in the general extension of the most useful, practical, and necessary branches of Oriental learning; the progressive improvement manifested by the students in every class of their prescribed studies; the frequent instances, attested by the public certificates, of laudable and exemplary attention to the discipline, statutes, and rules of the college; and the supply of highly qualified public officers, which the service has actually derived from this institution, added to the number of those, who proceed on this day to apply the attainments acquired in this college to the benefit of the company and of the nation; It is my duty to declare in the most public and solemn manner, that this institution has answered my most sanguine hopes and expectations; that its beneficial operation has justified the principles of its original foundation; and that the administration and discipline of the college have been conducted with honor and credit to the character and spirit of the institution, and with great advantage to the public service.

His excellency then returned to his apartments, attended by his suite.

In the evening, a grand dinner was given to the officers and students of the college, by his excellency, at the government house; at which were present, the honourable the chief justice, the members of the supreme council, and all the principal civil and military officers at the presidency.

REPORT OF THE PUBLIC EXAMINATION, IN JANUARY, 1803.

Persic.

1 Jenkins, 1st prize, Bombay.

2 Hamilton, 2d prize, Madras,
3 Wauchope, 3d prize,
4 Wood, 4th prize, Madras,
5 Chaplin, Mad. 11 Perry,
6 Keene, Madras, 12 Ross, Madras,
7 Goodwin, Bom. 13 Romer, Bombay.
8 Dumbleton, 14 Puller,
9 Oliver, 15 Bouchier, Bom
10 Ewer,

SECOND CLASS.

16 Martin, 20 Rowles, Bom.
17 Sparrow, Bom. 21 Hunter,
18 Pechell, 22 Paton,
19 Newnham, Mad. 23 Tod, senior,

THIRD CLASS

24 Money, 32 Lushington,
25 Morton, 33 Morrieson,
26 Long, Madras, 34 Sanders, Mad
27 Agar, Pombay, 35 Walker,
28 Gowan, 36 Hayes,
29 Plowden, senior, 37 Cuttis,
30 Plowden, junior, 38 Peter, Madras.
31 Crigle, Bombay.

FOURTH CLASS.

39 Morrieson, Bom. 47 Liell,
40 Imprey, E 48 Tod, junior,
41 Steadman, Bom 49 Digby,
42 Watson, 50 Batson,
43 Fleming, 51 Rattray,
44 Vaughan, 52 Shakespear, W.
45 Imprey, H. O Madras,
46 Gordon, 53 M'ridman, Mad.

Messrs. Bayley, Maconochie, Lawrence Bird, and Barnett, absent from the examination.

Hindustanee.

1 Chaplin, 1st prize, Madras,
2 Jenkins, 2d prize, Bombay,
3 Martin, 3d prize,
4 Goodwin, 4th prize, Bombay.
5 Romer, Bombay, 12 Walker,
6 Ross, Madras, 13 Newnham, Mad
7 Dumbleton, 14 Bouchier, Bom
8 Wood, Madras, 15 Elliott,
9 Hunter, senior, 16 Chisholme,
10 Gowan, 17 Swinton,
11 Hamilton, Mad.

SECOND CLASS.

18 Ewer, 24 Tod, senior,
19 Morrieson, 25 Agar, Bombay,
20 Cole. A Hon Ms. 26 Shakespear, J. J.
21 Spottiswood, Ms. 27 Littledale,
22 Plowden, junior, 28 Fraser.
23 Russell,

THIRD CLASS.

29 Shakespear, H. 31 Watson,
30 Scott, T. C. 32 Liell,

- | | |
|--------------|--------------------|
| 33 Scott, D. | 38 Marjoribauks, |
| 34 Turnbull, | 39 Gaider, E. hon. |
| 35 Pechell, | 40 Mainwaring, |
| 36 Paton, | 41 Morrison, Bom. |
| 37 Sprott, | 42 Sparrow, Bom. |

FOURTH CLASS

- | | |
|-------------------|-------------------|
| 43 Barwell, | 52 Moore, |
| 44 Higginson, Mad | 53 Tod, junior, |
| 45 Gardiner, C W | 54 Salter, |
| 46 Smith Bombay, | 55 Digby, |
| 47 Gorton, | 56 Grindall, |
| 48 Maitin, R C | 57 Shaw, |
| 49 Robinson, | 58 Dawes, Madras, |
| 50 Steer, | 59 Dennett, |
| 51 Alexander, | 60 Hunter, junior |

Arabic.

- 1 Jenkins, 1st prize, Bombay,
2 Wood, 2d prize, Madras,
3 Hamilton, 3d prize, Madras

SECOND CLASS

- | | |
|-------------------|-----------------|
| 4 Dumbleton, | 7 Keene, Mad |
| 5 Wauchope, | 8 Goodwin, Bom. |
| 6 Oliver, Madras, | 9 Long, Madras |

THIRD CLASS

- | | |
|------------------|------------------|
| 10 Chaplin, Mad | 13 Perry, |
| 11 Ross, Madras | 14 Romer, Bom |
| 12 Bouchier, Bom | 15 Plowden, sen. |

Bengalee.

- | | |
|----------------------|--------------|
| 1 Martin, 1st prize. | 5 Gorton, |
| 2 Hunter, 2d prize. | 6 Dumbleton |
| 3 Morton, 3d prize. | 7 Chusholme, |
| 4 Paton | |

SECOND CLASS

- | | |
|-------------|-------------|
| 8 Morrison, | 11 Digby |
| 9 Pechell, | 12 Plowden. |
| 10 Fleming, | |

Tamul

- 1 Newnham, prize, Madras
2 Hamilton, Mad 3 Saunders, Ms

Sanscrit

- 1 Gowan, prize, 2 Maitin,

Persic Writing.

- 1 Morton, 1st prize,
2 Goodwin, 2d prize, Bombay
3 Swinton, 9 Oliver, Madras,
4 Long, Madras, 10 Turnbull,
5 Morrison, 11 Keene, Madras.
6 Paton, 12 Walker,
7 Wood, Madras, 13 Ross, Madras,
8 Wauchope,

Nagree Writing.

- 1 Hunter, senior, 1st prize.
2 Goodwin, 2d prize, Bombay
3 Maitin, 5 Shakespear, J T
4 Romer, Bom. 6 Plowden, jun.

Bengalee Writing.

- 1 Martin, 1st prize, 3 Morton,
2 Hunter, sen. 2d pz 4 Shakespear, J T.

PRIZES AND HONORARY REWARDS

Adjudged at the Public Examination, in January, 1803.

Languages.

PERSIC LANGUAGE

- To Mr R Jenkins, Bombay, me- *Ri.*
dal, and 1500
Mr T Hamilton, Madras, medal,
and..... 1000
Mr. J Wauchope, medal, and..... 500
Mi. E. Wood, Madras, medal.

HINDUSTANE LANGUAGE.

- Mr W. Chaplin, Madras, medal,
and 1500
Mr R. Jenkins, Bombay, medal,
and..... 1000
Mr. W B Martin, medal, and . . 500
Mr R T. Goodwin, Bom medal.

ARABIC LANGUAGE.

- Mr R Jenkins, Bombay, medal,
and.... 1500
Mr Wood, Madras, medal, and 1000
Mr. T. Hamilton, Madras, medal.

BENGALEE LANGUAGE.

- Mr W B Martin, medal, and... 1500
Mr J Hunter, medal, and... 1000
Mr W Morton, medal

SANSKRIT LANGUAGE.

- Mr C Gowan, medal
TAMUL LANGUAGE.
Mr T Newnham, Madras, medal.

Writing.

PERSIC CHARACTER

- Mr W. Morton, medal, and 1000
Mr R T Goodwin, Bom. medal.

NAGREE CHARACTER

- Mr J Hunter, medal, and 1000
Mr R T Goodwin, Bom medal

BENGALIE CHARACTER.

- Mr. W B. Martin, medal, and 1000
Mr. J. Hunter, medal

Medals of Merit awarded at the quarterly Examinations in 1802 were presented the following students.

- Mr J B. Elhott, Hindustanee,
Mr. H Puller, Persic,
Mr M. H Turnbull, Hindustanee,
Mr. T. C. Plowden, Persic
Hon A. Cole, Hindustanee,
Mr. J. Romer, Persic,

Mr. R. C. Ross, Persian,
Mr. J. Walker, Hindustanee.

English Composition.

ESSAY OF FIRST TERM OF 1802.

“ On the Mahomedan conquests
“ in India; the periods at which
“ they took place in different parts
“ of Hindustan and the Deccan :
“ and the principal circumstances
“ attending them.”

1 Mr. J. Sprott, medal, and Rs. 1000
2 Mr. J. Romer, Bombay, medal,
3 Mr. T. Hamilton, Madras,
4 Mr. Newnham, Madras.

ESSAY OF SECOND TERM.

“ On the Mahomedan govern-
“ ment in India, and the time of
“ its greatest prosperity; its institu-
“ tion and administration.”

1 Mr. T. Newnham; Madras, and 1000

ESSAY OF THIRD TERM.

“ On the custom of Hindu wo-
“ men burning themselves on the
“ decease of their husbands.”

1 Mr. W. Chaplin, Madras, me-
dal, and..... 1000
2 Mr. T. Newnham, Madras.
3 Mr. J. Sprott,
4 Mr. R. C. Ross, Madras.

ESSAY OF FOURTH TERM.

“ On the restoration of Learning
“ in the East.”

1 Mr. C. Cross. Madras, medal,
and..... 1000
2 Mr. C. Gowan, medal
3 Mr. W. C. Martin,
4 Mr. I. Rowles, Bombay,
5 Mr. I. Sprott,.....

Degrees of honor, for high pro-
ficiency in the Oriental languages,
conferred by his excellency the
most noble marquis Wellesley, vi-
sitor of the college of Fort William,
on the following students now leav-
ing college :

BENGAL.

Mr. W. B. Bayley; degree of honor
in the Persic, Hindustanee, Bengalee,
and Arabic languages

Mr. W. B. Martin; degree of honor
in the Bengalee and Hindustanee lan-
guages.

FORT ST. GEORGE,

Mr. T. Hamilton, degree of honor in
the Persic and Arabic language.

Mr. W. Chaplin; degree of honor in
the Hindustanee language.

Mr. E. Wood; degree of honor in
the Persian and Arabic languages.

ROMBAY.

Mr. R. Jenkins, Degree of Honour in
the Persian, Arabic, and Hindustanee lan-
guages.

Mr. R. T. Goodwin; Degree of
Honour in the Hindustanee language.

At the same time Degrees of
Honour were conferred on the fol-
lowing Students of last year :

Mr. J. H. Lovett; Degree of Honor
in the Persian, Hindustanee, and Arabic
languages.

Mr. C. Lloyd; Degree of Honor in
the Persian, Hindustanee and Arabic lan-
guages

Honorary Reward of Books ad-
judged to the following Students
now leaving the College, profi-
cient in the Greek and Latin Clas-
sics, or modern languages.

CLASSICS.

Mr. W. B. Bayley,
Mr. W. B. Martin,
Mr. S. Bourcier, *Bombay*,
Mr. R. Jenkins, *Bombay*,
Mr. J. J. Sparrow, *Bombay*,
Mr. T. Hamilton, *Madras*,
Mr. E. Wood, *Madras*,
Mr. R. C. Ross, *Madras*,
Mr. W. Chaplin, *Madras*.

FRENCH LANGUAGE.

Mr. R. C. Ross, *Madras*,
Mr. W. Chaplin, *ditto*,
Mr. T. Newnham, *ditto*,
Mr. J. Romer, *Bombay*,
Mr. E. Wood, *Madras*.

Students now leaving College to
enter on the Public Service, classed
in the order of general proficiency.

PRESIDENCY OF BENGAL.

1. Mr. W. B. Bayley, Degree of Honor
in four languages, viz the Persic, Hin-
dustanee, Bengalee and Arabic.

Held public disputation last year in the
Hindustanee and Bengalee languages.
Thesis in the Hindustanee language
published last year.

Honorary

- Honorary Reward in Classics, Greek and Latin.
2. Mr. W. B. Martin, Degree in two languages, viz. the Bengalee and Hindustanee.
Second in the Sanscrit language; and sixteenth in the Persic.
Held two public Disputations in the Bengalee language.
Thesis in the Bengalee language published
Prize in Bengalee writing this year.
Third in Nagree writing. Prize Essay last year. Other Essays published.
Honorary Reward in Classics, Greek and Latin.
 3. Mr. H. Dumbleton, fourth in the Arabic language; sixth in Bengalee, seventh in Hindustanee, and eighth in Persic.
First prize in Persic writing last year.
 4. Mr. I. Hunter, second in the Bengalee language; ninth in Hindustanee, and twenty-first in the Persic.
First prize in Nagree writing, and second prize in Bengalee writing.
Held a public disputation in Bengalee, this year.
 5. Mr. W. Morton, third in the Bengalee language; and in the third class Persic.
First prize in Persic writing this year; first prize in Nagree writing last year; and third in Bengalee writing
Held Bengalee disputation this year.
 6. Mr. C. Cisholme, seventh in the Hindustanee language and seventh in the Bengalee
——
 7. Mr. D. Morrisson, in second class Hindustanee, in third class Persic, and in second class Bengalee.
Fifth in Persic writing
 8. Mr. P. W. Pechell, in second class Persian, in third class Hindustanee, and in second class Bengalee.
 9. Mr. W. Paton, in second class Persian, in third class Hindustanee, and in first class Bengalee. Sixth in Persic writing.
 10. Mr. R. C. Blowden, in third class Persic, in third class Arabic, and in second class Bengalee
 11. Mr. W. M. Fleming, and in second class Bengalee
- PRESIDENCY OF FORT ST. GEORGE.
1. Mr. T. Hamilton, degree of honor in two languages; the Persic and Arabic. † B 4
 - Second in the Tamul language, and eleventh in the Hindustanee.
Held a disputation in the Persic language this year. Prize Essay last year.
Honorary reward in Classics, Greek and Latin.
 2. Mr. W. Chaplin, degree of honour in the Hindustanee language, fifth in Persic, and tenth in Arabic.
Held a disputation in the Hindustanee language this year.
Prize essay this year.
Honorary reward in Latin Classics.
Honorary reward in the French language.
 3. Mr. Wood, degree of honor in two languages, viz. the Persic and Arabic.
Eighth in the Hindustanee language.
Seventh in Persian writing.
Declamation in Arabic this year.
Prize Essay last year.
Honorary reward in Latin classics.
Honorary reward in the French language
 4. Mr. R. C. Ros, sixth in the Hindustanee language, twelfth in Persic, and eleventh in Arabic. Held a disputation in the Hindustanee language this year.
Prize essay this year.
Honorary reward in Latin classics.
Honorary reward in the French language.
 5. Mr. T. Newnham, first in the Tamul language, thirteenth in Hindustanee, and nineteenth in Persic
Prize Essay this year. Essay published last year.
Honorary reward in the French language
 6. Mr. J. Long, in second class Arabic, and in third class Persic. Fourth in Persic writing.
 7. Mr. C. Higginson, in fourth class Hindustanee.
-
- PRESIDENCY OF BOMBAY.
1. Mr. R. Jenkins, degree of honor in three languages; viz. the Persic, Hindoostanee, and Arabic
Held disputation in the Persic language this year
Declamation in Arabic this year;
Honorary rewards in classics Greek and Latin
 2. Mr. T. Goodwin, degree of honor in the Hindoostanee language: first in the Arabic, and seventh in the Persic. Held

- Held Hindustanee disputation this year
 Obtained second prize in Persic writing, and second prize in Nagree writing.
- 3 Mr I Romer, first in the Hindustanee language; thirteenth in Persic, and fourteenth in Arabic.
 Fourth in Nagree writing.
 Prize essay this year.
 Honorary reward in the French language.
- 4 Mr S Boucher, fourteenth in the Hindustanee language, fifteenth in Persic, and twelfth in Arabic.
 Honorary rewards in classics, Greek and Latin.
- 5 Mr J J Sparrow, in second class Persic, and in third class Hindustanee.
 Honorary rewards in classics, Greek and Latin
- 6 Mr. H. Agar, in second class Hindustanee, and in third class Persic.
- 7 Mr I Morison in third class Hindustanee, and in fourth class Persic
- 8 Mr Cragie, in third class Persic
- 9 Mr. G Smith, in fourth class Hindustanee
- 10 Mr W. Eeadman, in fourth class Persic.

SECOND CLASS.

- 5 Scott, T. C. 8 Littledale,
 6 Plowden, 9 Shakespear
 7 Turnbull

THIRD CLASS.

- 10 Robinson, 13 Tod, sen.
 11 Impey, sen. 14 Alexander,
 12 Spottiswood.

FOURTH CLASS.

- 15 Bird, 19 Majoribanks,
 16 Trower. 20 Gardner,
 17 Gardner, Hon. E. 21 Moore.
 18 Liell.

NOT CLASSED.

- Barnet, Carey
 Elliott and Martin absent from the examination.

Arabic.

FIRST CLASS

- 1 Oliver, 3 Keene,
 2 Wauchope, 4 Perry.

SECOND CLASS

- 5 Swinton, 7 Saunders,
 6 Fraser, 8 Peter

THIRD CLASS

- 9 Plowden, 10 Rowles.

Bengalee.

FIRST CLASS.

- 1 Gorton, 3 Tod, sen.
 2 Impey, sen. 4 Impey, jun

SECOND CLASS.

- 5 Spratt, 7 Liell,
 6 Tod, jun 8 Digby
 Barwell and Hayes, absent from examination.

At the quarterly examination in April, 1803, medals of merit were awarded to

Mr T C Scott, Hindustanee
 Mr H Alexander, Hindustanee
 Mr W H Robinson, Hindustanee.
 Mr S Bird, Hindustanee.

At the public examination in July, 1803, medals were awarded to

Mr G Swinton, Persic, Hindustanee, and Arabic
 Mr H Impey, Bengalee
 Mr A. B. Tod, Bengalee.

REPORT OF THE PUBLIC EXAMINATION, IN JULY 1803.

Persian.

FIRST CLASS

- 1 Swinton, 3 Wauchope,
 2 Oliver, 4 Keene

SECOND CLASS

- 5 Perry, 7 Romer,
 6 Ewer, 8 Puller.

THIRD CLASS

- 9 Saunders, 11 Rowles,
 10 Walker, 12 Money

FOURTH CLASS.

- 13 Impey, sen 17 Watson,
 14 Lushington, 18 Peter,
 15 ToI, sen. 19 Plowden,
 16 Curtis,

FIFTH CLASS

- 20 Spottiswood, 23 D. Scott,
 21 Fraser, 24 Tod, jun
 22 Lawrence, 25 Digby,
 Cole, and Mainwaring, absent from the examination

Hindustanee.

FIRST CLASS

- 1 Romer, 3 Swinton,
 2 Walker, 4 Cowan.

ESSAY OF THE TERM OF 1803.

“ On the Utility of the Persian language.”

Mr. John Wauchope, first prize.
Mr. Byron Rowles, second prize.
Mr. Thomas Perry, third prize.

Students admitted into College in July, 1803.

Messrs Wm. Lowther,
Algernon Revelry,
Edward Parry,
George Saunders,
Messrs H G Christian,
Richard Walpole,
Alex. Mackenzie,
C G. Mackenzie.

NEW LAUNCH.

On the 20th instant, was launched, a little above Sulkea, a handsome well constructed vessel, of about 300 tons burthen, built under the inspection of Mr. McCleish. She was called the DANIEL ROBERTSON, in compliment to an old, and well-known, professional person of that name, who has lately returned to Europe. A concourse of speculators were present, and were highly delighted at the beautiful launch.

HEAVY RAINS

Extract of a letter, dated Bareilly, July 10, 1803.

“ On the 6th of June, we had a smart shower of rain; with every appearance of the Monsoon's setting in; but we were disappointed. From that time, until the 8th instant, we had not a drop of rain, and the weather sultry. However, on the evening of that day it began, and has continued with very little intermission ever since, to pour down upon us. This has caused great rejoicings among the natives, as a dearth began to be apprehended, and a dreary prospect of the sowing season passing away; so

much so, that grain began to rise very fast in its price; in particular, wheat and barley. It is now taking its old standard. Grain continues at about sixty seers, Calcutta weight, per rupee.”

DRY WEATHER.

Extract of a letter, dated Benares, July, 4.

“ The hot winds still continue without any appearance of the rains; the crops may yet be tolerable, but the produce of indigo and cotton will in all probability fall very short, no indigo seed having yet been sown: the same kind of weather prevails to the westward, where most of the indigo, and nearly the whole of the cotton, is produced.

SINKING FUND.

Fort Willam, July 19, 1803.

The public is hereby informed, that the sum expected to be applicable to the redemption of the public debt by the commissioners of the sinking fund, in the month of August, in sicca rupees 400,000. Of the sum current rupees 88,000, or Sicca rupees 75,862, will be applied to the discharge of the notes of the general register from No. 3,729 to No. 3740, inclusive, on Monday the first of August, on which day the interest thereon will cease. The remainder will be applied by the commissioners in the purchase of the bonds and notes of this government, bearing an interest of six and eight per cent. per annum, on tenders being made to them in the usual manner.

COMPANY'S PAPER.

July 4, 1803.

	<i>Buy.</i>	<i>Sel</i>
Sixes,..... discount	5 0	5 8
Old eights,.....ditto	0 12	1 0
		Loans

Loans of Apr. and Nov.				
1800 ditto.....	1	0	0	12
Ditto of Sept 1801, Aug				
1802, and Feb. 1803, prem	2	0	1	8
Twelves, ditto	7	8	7	0
Tens, ditto	2	0	1	1

July 11th.

	Buy.	Sell.
Sixes.....discount	5	12 6 4
Old eights ditto	1	0 1 4
Loans of Apr. and Nov.		
1800, ditto	0	8 0 0
Ditto of Sept. 1801, Aug.		
1802, and Feb. 1803, prem.	2	0 1 8
Twelves ditto	7	8 7 0
Tens.. ditto	2	0 1 8

July 18th.

	Buy.	Sell.
Sixes discount	6	8 6 12
Old eights ditto	1	4 1 10
Loans of Apr. and Nov.		
1800, ditto.....	0	4 0 0
Ditto of Sept 1801, Aug		
1802, and Feb. 1803, prem.	1	4 0 12
Twelves ditto	7	0 6 8
Tens ditto	1	4 0 12

July 25th.

	Buy.	Sell.
Sixes.....discount	6	8 6 12
Old eights ditto	1	4 1 10
Loans of Apr. and Nov.		
1800, ditto.....	0	0 0 8
Ditto of Sept 1801, Aug		
1802, and Feb. 1803, prem.	1	0 0 8
Twelves ditto	7	0 6 8
Tens ditto	1	0 0 10

COW POX.

By late advices from the Isle of France, we have the pleasing information of the cow pox having been successfully introduced to that colony; and that upwards of 3000 persons had been inoculated, under the direction of a committee appointed by government.

The inhabitants are indebted for this blessing to captain Deglos, of the ship Phillippine; who, in March last, carried several children thither with the disease, which he kept up by successive inoculation during the voyage.

COUNTRY NEWS.

Delhi.

Rumjeet Singh of Lahor, is on the eve of battle with Nizam ooddeen Khan. Another date says, an action had happened between the same **Runjeet** Singh and the chief of Wuzeer abad.

Shurisher Buhadoor is arrived in the camp of Ghunee Buhadar; who, with all his surdars, presented him Nuzars.

General Perron, has sent Hur Sook, h Rae, to Dowlut Rao Scindeah, on some business respecting the Raja of Juepoor.

Dowlut Rao Scindeah.

July 2. Grain is very dear in camp, 5½sers, for a rupee, and grass cannot be procured.

Juepoor.

July 3. The Raja having weighed himself against Sesamum and grain of different kinds and clothing, distributed them to the poor; and directed his servants to give the daily and customary alms (*Suda burt*)

Nuwab Shumsher Buhadur, son of the late Ulec Buhadur.

July 23. Raja Himmut Buhadoor came to pay his respects. Some person accused Ghunee Buhadoor of unprofitably wasting the money of the Surkar, in advance a lac of rupées to raja Ram Dhun. Himmut Buhadoor pleaded in his justification, that Ram Dhun is the son of an officer, and himself a soldier, ready to sacrifice his life in the service of the Suikar.

Afterwards Ghunee Buhadoor came and delivered to the Nuwah the keys of the lower fort of Kalinjur, and of the different store houses.

July 25th.—Shah Nuwaz Khan, observed that colonel John Hensing, commandant of the fort of Agra, has removed from this fleet-
ing

ing world to the mansions of eternity. General Perron repaired immediately to Agra, and having regulated matters there, returned to Koel, and wrote to colonel George Hensing, the son of the deceased, desiring him to repair as speedily as possible to Agra.

July 27. The garrison of Kalinjur made a sally and attacked the new city; Forty people on the Nuwah's side, and seventy or eighty on that of the garrison's, being killed or wounded, the asailants took themselves to flight.

—
Nuwab Shumsher Buhadoor.

July 22d.—The Nuwab Ghunee Buhadoor presented returns of the troops, the treasure, the artillery, and stores.

July 25th.—Laljée Moodée came along with the Darogha, and represented, that for three days the cattle of the Surkar have had no grain or grass. Ghunée Buhadoor has advanced money from his own private purse for their subsistence. The Nuwab observed, that his property is exposed to damage by the disagreement of his officers.

July 25th.—Guoree Baboo presented a correct muster-roll of the troops. The Nuwab observed, that large sums have been fruitlessly expended, and the fort of Kalinjur is not yet reduced. Manajee Pundit replied, that Kalinjur is a much stronger place than Poona; the conquest of it is not an easy matter.

—
BENGAL Occurrences for AUGUST 1803.

Ancient Ruins.

The ruins of a city, nearly four miles in extent, have lately been discovered by some officers belonging to the Hydrabad station, on the southern bank of the Kestria; but no inscription, or tradition, has been found to establish when it was built, or when, or by whom destroyed. It is supposed to have rivalled Nizami, the capital of the Souhbadarry.

—
New Launch.

On the 6th inst. at two o'clock, was launched from the marine yard of Messrs. Hudson, Bacon, and Co. a very beautiful and well constructed ship, of about 400 tons burthen; she was named the "Suffolk."

—
Violent Gales.

Several of the river vessels have suffered considerable damage in the

late gale; the Diamond sloop foundered on the 9th; and four others, one of which was dismasted, have been driven on shore at Kedgerree.

By the violence of the freshes during the last week, several vessels lying at Calcutta have been drove from their moorings; the Alert schooner drifted on shore in the Cooley Bazar bite, but has been got off again, though with some damage; an American ship lost her mizen mast, and much loss has been sustained in anchors and cables.

—
Death of his Highness Nizam Ali Khan, Subahdar of the Decan.

This event took place on the morning of the 6th instant. His highness's remains were interred on the evening of the same day with great funeral pomp and splendor,

dor, at the principal mosque in the city of Hydrabad.

His late highness is succeeded by his eldest son, Mirza Secunder Jah.

Minute guns were fired at all the principal stations, in testimony of the respect due to the memory of his late highness the Nizam.

Accession of his Highness Secunder Jah, to the Musnud.

On the morning of the 7th inst. at the time appointed for the celebration of his highness's accession, major Kirkpatrick, the British resident at Hydrabad, and all the principal officers and persons of distinction at the court of Hydrabad, proceeded to the palace of his highness Secunder Jah, where the British resident and his attendants were received by his highness with every mark of attachment, honour, and respect.

His highness then proceeded, accompanied by the resident, to the public hall of audience, where his highness, conducted by major Kirkpatrick, as the representative of the British government, and by rajah Rajgurun Row as the deputy of the prince minister of the state, ascended the musnud.

The resident having publicly acknowledged his highness Secunder Jah as Soubhadar of the Deccan, the gentlemen of the resident's family, and the officer commanding the British troops at Hydrabad, made the usual presents of ceremony to his highness. After which all the officers of state, and persons of distinction who were in attendance, also made their presents of ceremony to his highness. On the conclusion of this ceremony, his highness Secunder Jah delivered to the British resident, a written instrument under his highness's seal and signature, containing a

formal recognition of all the treaties and engagements which subsisted between his late highness the nizam, and the British government.

On the evening of the same day, royal salutes were fired from the fort of Golcondah, and from the walls of the city of Hydrabad, and at the residence of the British representative.

On the 8th inst his highness's younger brothers, the princes Feroodeon Jah, Jehandar Jah, and Akber Jah, waited on his highness, and made their presents of ceremony on the occasion of his highness's accession.

Letters were dispatched to the armies on the frontier, notifying the decease of his highness the nizam, and the accession of his eldest son Secunder Jah to the musnud, and a proclamation to the same effect was published in the city of Hydrabad, and was ordered to be made public at the principal places within his highness's dominions.

The public rejoicings, usual on similar occasions, have been postponed until the expiration of the period of mourning for the decease of his late highness, Nizam Ali Khawn.

Royal salutes and three volleys of musquetry were fired from the ramparts of Fort William, and at all the principal military stations, in honour of the accession of his highness Secunder Jah, to the musnud of the Soubhadary of the Deccan.

Sinking Fund.

Fort William, August 18.

The public is hereby informed, that the sum expected to be applicable to the redemption of the public debt by the commissioners of

of the sinking fund, in the month of September, is sicca rupees, 400,000; of this sum, current rupees 80,000, or sicca rupees 60,905, will be applied to the discharge of the bonds and notes of the general register, from No. 3,741 to 3,750 both inclusive, on Monday the 5th of September, on which date the interest thereon will cease. The remainder will be applied by the commissioners in the purchase of the bonds and notes of this government, bearing an interest of 6 and 8 per cent. per annum, on tenders being made to them in the usual manner.

August 23.

	Buy	Sell
Six per cent. - - -	3 12	4 0 dis.
Old 8 per cent. - - -	0 4	0 12 do.
Loans of April and Nov. 1800, - - -	0 0	0 0 do.
Do of Sept 1801, Aug. 1802, and Feb. 1803,	1 12	1 0 pm.
Ten per cent. - - -	6 8	6 0 do.
Par		

August 30.

	Buy	Sell
Six per cent. - - -	3 0	3 8 dis.
Old 8 per cent. - - -	0 4	0 10 do.
Loans of April and Nov. 1800, - - -	0 8	0 0 do.
Do of Sept 1801, Aug. 1802, and Feb. 1803,	1 12	2 4 pm.
Ten per cent. - - -	6 8	6 4 do.
Par		

COMPANY'S PAPER.

August 2, 1803.

	Buy	Sell.
Six per cent. - - -	4 8	5 8 dis.
Old 8 per cent. - - -	1 2	1 8 do.
Loans of April and Nov. 1800, - - -	0 0	0 8 do.
Do. of Sept 1801, Aug. 1802, and Feb. 1803,	1 0	0 8 pm.
Ten per cent. - - -	6 8	6 0 do.
Twelve per cent. - - -	0 10	0 4 do.

August 9.

	Buy.	Sell.
Six per cent. - - -	4 6	5 0 dis.
Old 8 per cent. - - -	1 0	1 8 do.
Loans of April and Nov. 1800, - - -	0 0	0 8 do.
Do of Sept 1801, Aug. 1802, and Feb. 1803,	1 4	0 12 do.
Ten per cent. - - -	6 8	6 0 do.
Twelve per cent. - - -	1 0	0 8 do.

August 16.

	Buy	Sell.
Six per cent. - - -	4 6	5 0 dis.
Old 8 per cent. - - -	1 0	1 8 do.
Loans of April and Nov. 1800, - - -	0 0	0 0 do.
Do of Sept. 1801, Aug. 1802, and Feb. 1803,	1 4	0 12 pm.
Ten per cent. - - -	6 8	6 0 do.
Twelve per cent. - - -	1 0	0 8 do.

BOMBAY
Occurrences for Aug. 1803.

SESSIONS OF OYER AND TERMINER
Held before the HONORABLE
the RECORDER.

Sir James Mackintosh's Charge to
the Grand Jury.

Gentlemen of the grand jury.

The most common and the most necessary duty of a judge in addressing a grand jury, may, on this occasion, be very easily and shortly performed. The calendar which I hold in my hand, contains no charge of any crime with respect to which you can need any legal instruction from me. There is indeed one case of the deepest guilt, but not likely to present any legal difficulties to your minds. You perfectly know that wherever there is intentional killing without any of those circumstances, which the law allows either to justify or to mitigate such an act, there, the crime of murder is complete.

The legal difficulty of such cases therefore, generally arises in the enquiry whether any of those circumstances

circumstances are present which either justify the act altogether, or at least reduce it to a much lower degree of guilt, and I am not aware that any such enquiry will now be necessary.

But there is another offence, of which indeed I see no example in the calendar, that is likely to be prevalent in a port of such extensive trade as Bombay, and, as I am informed, has on former occasions, prevailed to a most alarming extent, rendered still more alarming by the doubts which were entertained whether it were legally punishable. I mean the crime of attempting to set fire to ships, where the attempt has been unsuccessful, where it has been defeated either by unfortunate accident or by the timely interposition of the well disposed. In an offence so atrocious and dangerous, so malignant in its own nature, and so extensively mischievous, in all its direct and indirect consequences, I deem it my duty to put an end to these doubts, and to make the law on this subject publicly known.

By the stat. 33 G. III. chap. 67. sec. 3. (made perpetual by 41 G. III. chap. 19) "any person or persons, who shall wilfully and maliciously burn or set fire to any ship, keel, or any vessel---shall be adjudged guilty of felony, without benefit of clergy." Now the words set fire to have not yet received any construction from a determination of the judges. But the same words in the description of the very similar offence of Arson (the burning of houses) have been repeatedly determined by all the judges of England, to be applicable to every case, where any part, however small, of the house was actually burnt--In the same manner, I now inform you, that where-

ever any part, however small, of the ship, is actually burnt, the capital felony of "*setting fire to a ship*" is complete. And even if the incendiaries be stopt before the actual consumption of any part of the vessel which is not often probable, the law is not, in that case, without the means of punishment for those who as far as depended on them, have consummated their guilt. For since the case of the king against Higgins, which is reported in the second volume of Mr. East's *Terns Reports*, and which I myself heard argued on the part of the prisoner, with extraordinary ability, by my most ingenious friend *Mr. Scarlett*, it can no longer be doubted, that every attempt to commit a felony is a *misdemeanour*. Now as the burning a ship is made a felony by the statutes which I have quoted, it necessarily follows that every attempt to burn a ship is by the law of England, indictable as a *misdemeanour*.

And here, gentlemen, I might close my address. But on this first occasion of speaking to you, I cannot forbear from making some observations on other subjects, which though not immediately connected with any single law or any single crime, are nevertheless of the utmost importance to the general administration of justice; English judges have at all times spoken to grand juries, and through them to the public, in that tone of friendly (allow me to say) of paternal admonition which is not unbecoming the judicial character. On my arrival here I conceived it to be my first duty to collect some information about the character and morality of the people, the degree and kind of vice prevalent in the little community entrusted to my care.

care. And just as a physician would first examine the books of an hospital, so I first looked into the records of this court, which though narrow and liable to some exceptions that I shall afterwards mention, have at least the advantage of being, as far as they go, authentic.

Since the institution of this court in the year 1798, I observe that 64 persons have been tried for various felonies; of whom 33 have been convicted, 31 acquitted, and 9 have suffered capital punishment. If I were to estimate the morality of this community from our records alone, I should not form a very unfavourable opinion of it. For in that part of the British dominions in Europe where capital punishment is much the least frequent, I mean in Scotland, we know from the authority of Mr. Hume, professor of law at Edinburgh, that on an average of thirty years, six had annually suffered death out of a population which is probably not far from eighteen hundred thousand. If this state of things be compared with the situation of Bombay, where there have been three capital punishments every two years, out of a population of 150,000, the result of no doubt, considerably against this island. But the comparison between a large seaport town, as this island may be called, and an extensive country is not fair. A more equitable comparison furnishes a more favourable result. The same author (Mr. Hume) tells us that the city of Edinburgh which with its ports and suburbs cannot contain a population much above 100,000 has, on an average of twelve years, furnished three executions every two years. I believe I may venture to say, without

any fear of contradiction, that it is fortunate and honourable for a people to find its morality nearly approaching to that of the inhabitants of Edinburgh. But I fear we cannot make so favourable an inference from our criminal records. Here they are not so exact a criterion of the *prevailing moral diseases* as they would be in most countries.

The difference of manners and language, and perhaps the hostile prejudices of many of the natives, render the detection of crimes, and increase the chances of total concealment in a proportion which we cannot exactly calculate, but which we know to be very great; much of what passes among the lowest natives must be involved in a darkness impenetrable to the eyes of the most vigilant police, after the existence of a crime is ascertained the same obstacles stand in the way of identifying the criminal, and even after he is perfectly known, our local situation, which is that of a large town in a small territory, is that which an experienced offender would select for the opportunity of concealment and the facility of escape; and such is the unfortunate prevalence of the crime of perjury that the hope of impunity is not extinguished by the apprehension of the delinquent, if to this you add the supine acquiescence of many English inhabitants in the peculations of their domestic servants, which, from an opinion of the rooted depravity of the natives, we seem to look upon as if their vices were immutable and inflexible, like the laws of nature, and if you add also those summary chastisements, which are, in my opinion, almost always useless, as examples you will not wonder that I do not consider the records of the criminal

criminal court as a measure of the guilt of the community, indeed the universal testimony of Europeans, however much I may suspect occasional and partial exaggeration, is an authority too strong for me to struggle with, and I observe that the accomplished and justly celebrated person (Sir W. Jones) who carried with him to this country a prejudice in favor of the natives, which he naturally imbibed in the course of his studies, and which in him, though not perfectly rational, was neither unamiable nor ungraceful, I observe that even he, after long judicial experience, reluctantly confesses their general depravity. The prevalence of *perjury* which he strongly states, and which I have myself already observed, is perhaps a more certain sign of the *general dissolution of moral principle* than other more daring and ferocious crimes much more horrible to the imagination, and of which the *immediate consequences* are more destructive to society.

These are questions which all wise men acknowledge to be of infinite difficulty, even when we are content with those probable results which are sufficient for mere speculation. And their difficulty, it must be owned, is mightily increased, when we require that certainty on which alone prudence could act in matters which so nearly concern the happiness of multitudes of human beings. Difficult however as they are, it is a difficulty with which it is, in my humble opinion, the bounden duty of every law-giver and magistrate (however humble his station, and however weak his means of usefulness, or obscure his sphere of action) constantly and resolutely to struggle, neither depressed by disappoint-

ment, nor deterred by enmities, but considering that the main end of life is to make some at least of the human race happier, which is most effectually done by making them better, that many ineffectual attempts must be made in order that a few should succeed, and that if we fail increasing the happiness and virtue of others, the very attempt will constitute our own happiness and improve our own virtue.

For perjury indicates the absence of all the common restraints which withhold men from crimes. Perjury supposes the absence of all fear of human justice, and bids defiance to all human laws; it supposes also either a contempt for public opinion, or (what is worse) a state of society in which public opinion has ceased to braud with disgrace, actions that ought to be infamous. It is an attack upon religion and law in the very point of their union for the protection of human society. It is that crime which tends to secure the impunity of all other crimes, and it is the only crime which weakens the foundation of every right, by rendering the administration of justice, on which they all depend, difficult, and in many cases impossible.

But, gentlemen, though it be reasonable to examine the character of those over whom we have authority, and to calculate the mischievous consequences of crimes, and though it be useful to spread an abhorrence of these crimes by just representations of their nature and tendency, it is very useless, and very unreasonable, to indulge ourselves in childish anger and childish invective; when we are speaking of the moral diseases of great nations, the reasonable questions always are--How have they been produced?

ced? and how are they to be cured?

With these feelings I have not suffered the short time which has elapsed since I came to this country, to pass without some meditation, on the causes and cure of the moral maladies of which I have spoken. My speculations are at present so crude, and my information so imperfect, that it would be absurd to communicate my thoughts to any one; when they are more matured, I may have the honour of laying some of them before the government, and for such as will be best carried into effect by the voluntary exertions of private individuals, I shall have the honour of imparting them to you.

I have this morning, gentlemen, examined the prison, and I am happy to say, that, considering it either as a place of detention for the accused, or for the debtor, or as a place of punishment for those who are convicted of crimes, it is so constructed as to prevent the loss of liberty from being aggravated by any unnecessary severities. The sheriff has, however, some reason to complain of its insecurity, and I cannot but lament that it is not better adapted for a house of correction, especially as I have the strongest repugnance to capital punishment, and as I have no high opinion of the efficacy of transportation, either for reformation or example.

The deficiencies of a prison, as an instrument of public policy, are matters to be discussed with coolness. If I had found any deficiencies on the score of humanity towards the prisoners, I should have spoken to you in a very different tone. I am persuaded that your feelings would have entirely accorded with mine, convinced that both as jurors, and as private gen-

tlemen, you will always consider yourselves as entrusted, in this remote region of the earth, with the honour of that beloved country, which I trust becomes more dear to you, as I am sure it does to me, during every new moment of absence; that in your intercourse with each other, as well as with the natives of India, you will keep unspotted the ancient character of the British nation, renowned in every age, and in no age more than in the present, for valour, for justice, for humanity and generosity, for every virtue which supports, as well as for every talent and accomplishment which adorns, human civety.

Importation of Silver.

The importation of silver to India has been very great by the ships of this season, which will, no doubt, occasion a more extensive circulation of that useful article than we have experienced for some time past.

Further particulars relating to the ship Caledonia.

The following is a list of the people who embarked on board the long boat, and who were landed at Versova on Saturday morning last:

Mrs. Thomas; captain George Thomas, commander; col. Paterson; Mrs. Rose, Mr. Joice, sergeant major's wife of the Bengal artillery at Tannah; Mrs. Fraser, and one child, a private's wife of the 78th regiment, James Coats, carpenter; Andrew Ker, butcher; Donald Mac Rae, sergeant; Finlay M. Rea, corporal; Wm Mayo, Donald Fraser, Robert McLean, John Shortland, (so. Luke, Finley McKenzie, John Bowman, Robert Macquernis, John M'aver, duck Fraser, Christian Constance, Owen Macquernis, Andrew M'Nae, Finley Henry, and Alexander M'Nae privates in his majesty's 78th regt. Buimanne Al-

lemande, secummy; buxo, syrang; 16 lascars; 2 scapoys; and 17 servants.
—Total 53.

We cannot help contemplating it as an act of providence that the long boat was saved at all, from the heavy sea that was running, and the number of souls on board which made the boat so deep that the sea frequently broke over her—indeed, had it not been that captain Thomas was intimately acquainted with the land about Bombay, her loss must have been inevitable, and the whole must have perished; the wind fortunately proved moderate, and by the uncommon exertion of the people in the boat, with their oars, she was kept to windward until day-light, when they bore up for Veisovah river.

Government immediately dispatched the *Wasp*, lieutenant Sam. Snook, in quest of the wreck of the *Caledonia*, which vessel is since returned after an ineffectual cruise.

Sacrilege.

The increasing sect of the Whahabees, in Arabia, under their bold and aspiring leader, have lately plundered the so much venerated shrines of Mecca and Medina, and carried off the immense treasures which they were supposed to contain.—It is said that during this outrage, they shewed some respect to the tomb of Mahomet, whom they allowed to have been a good man, though a false prophet.

CEYLON

Occurrences for Aug. 1803.

Columbo, August 17, 1803.

[G O. By GOVERNMENT]

The governor has received, with great satisfaction, the account of the spirited and judicious measures by which captain Frederick Hankey, of his majesty's 19th regiment, has succeeded in driving out the Candians from these settlements on the side of the Hewegam Corle.

August 27.—The governor is sincerely happy in noticing the zeal, judgment, and intrepidity displayed by Lieutenant Mahamed Alley Ibrahim, of his majesty's Ceylon native infantry, in attacking and repulsing with a small detachment of his regiment, the numerous army of Candians assembled near Chilow on the 24th of this month.

He desires his acceptance of a sword, and has ordered an allowance for horse-money to be granted him, as a testimony of his high approbation.

His excellency is moreover pleased to order the extra allowance of a month's pay to be granted to the detachment which served under lieutenant Mahomed Alley Ibrahim, on that occasion.

BENGAL Occurrences for SEPTEMBER, 1803.

Statue of Marquis Cornwallis.

The Honourable Company's ship, earl Howe, has brought out the statue of the most noble the marquis Cornwallis, which is to adorn this chapel.

New Launch.

On the 2d instant, between the hours of one and two in the afternoon, was launched from the yard of Messrs. Gillett, Blackmore, and Co a well-constructed merchantman, of about 300 tons measurement. She was named the Fortune.

Violent Earthquake.

On Thursday morning, about half past one o'clock, a smart shock of an earthquake was very distinctly felt in Calcutta, and its environs; the river was considerably agitated, and the water of a tank in the Botanic Garden was thrown over its banks, and many fish left in the gravel walk, the same happened to several other tanks in the neighbourhood of the town; and the church clock was stopped by the concussion, at about thirty-five minutes past one; the time was unfavourable to the observance of the continuance or direction of this awful phenomena, but it is probable we shall hear from other parts of the country the progress it took.

The active has arrived at Prince of Wales's Island from Mauritius, much damaged, having struck upon a rock or a wreck on her passage in the streights of Malacca.

Sinking Fund.

Fort William, Sept 15, 1803.

The public is hereby informed, that the sum expected to be applicable to the redemption of the public debt by the commissioners of the sinking fund in the month of Oct. is Sicca rupees 400,000. Of this sum current rupees 100, 900 or Sicca rupees 80,283 will be applied to the discharge of the bonds and notes of the general register, from No. 3751 to 3765, both inclusive, on Monday the 10th October, on which date the interest thereon will cease. The remainder will be applied by the commissioners, in the purchase of the bonds and notes of this government, bearing an interest of 6 and 8 per cent. per annum, on tenders being made to them in the usual manner.

COMPANY'S PAPER.

Sept. 5, 1803.

	Buy.	Sell.
Six per cent. - - -	3 0	3 8 dis
Old 8 per cent. - - -	0 4	0 10 do.
Loans of April & Nov.		
1800, - - - - -	0 8	0 0 dis
Do of Sept. 1801, Aug.		
1802, and Feb. 1803, - - -	1 12	1 4 pm
Ten per cent. - - -	6 8	6 0 dis.
Twelve per cent. - - -		dis.

Sept. 12th.

	Buy.	Sell.
Six per cent. - - -	3 6	3 14 dis.
Old 8 per cent. - - -	0 4	0 8 do
Loans of April & Nov.		
1800, - - - - -	0 8	0 0 do.
Do. of Sept 1801, Aug.		
1802, & Feb 1803, - - -	1 12	1 4 pm
		Ten

Ten per cent. - - 6 8 6 0 do.
Twelve per cent. do.

Sept. 19th.

	Buy.	Sell.
Six per cent. - - -	0 8	0 12 dis
Old 8 per cent. - -	0 4	0 8 do.
Loans of April & Nov 1800, - - -	0 8	0 0 do
Do of Sept 1801, Aug. 1802, and Feb. 1803, 1	12 1	4pm.
Ten per cent. - - -	6 8	6 0 do.
Twelve per cent. -		do.

Aug. 23rd.

	Buy.	Sell.
Six per cent. - - -	3 12	4 0 dis
Old 8 per cent. - -	0 4	0 12 do.
Loans of April and Nov 1800, - - -	0 0	0 0 do
Do. of Sept. 1801, Aug 1802, and Feb. 1803, 1	12 1	0pm.
Ten per cent. - - -	6 8	6 0 do.
Twelve per cent. -		do.

Fort William, Sept. 27, 1803.

PROCLAMATION,

*By his excellency the most noble
the governor-general in council.*

Information having been received that the price of grain has been considerably enhanced in the province of Benares, and in the provinces ceded to the honourable Company by his excellency the Nawab Vizier, his excellency the most noble the governor-general in council, with the view of encouraging the importation of grain into those provinces from the province of Bengal, has been pleased to direct that a bounty shall be paid on all grain imported at the city of Benares or Allahabad, from the province of Bengal within three months, and at Cawnpore or Futtyghur within four months from the date of this proclamation.

The following is the rate of of bounty which will be laid on the different kinds of grain at each of the above-mentioned stations.

ON ALL GRAIN, WHEAT AND
BARLEY EXCEPTED.

	per 100 Maunds
At Benares,.....	Rs. 15
Allahabad,.....	19
Cawnpore,.....	23
Futtyghur,.....	27

ON WHEAT AND BARLEY.

	per 100 Maunds.
At Benares,.....	Rs. 17
Allahabad,.....	22
Cawnpore,.....	24
Futtyghur,.....	31

The bounty to which persons importing grain at the above-mentioned places may be entitled, agreeably to the tenor of this proclamation, will be paid at Benares, Allahabad, and Cawnpore, by the collectors of those districts respectively, and at Futtyghur, by the agent to the Governor-general at Furruckabad. In order however to entitle the importers to the payment of the bounty, such persons will be required to produce the Rowannahs for the grain, bearing the seal and signature of one of the collectors of customs in the province of Bengal, and the usual endorsement of the collectors or darogahs of the intermediate custom houses. The officers of government shall likewise be at liberty to examine the boats, whenever they may have reason to apprehend that the quantity actually imported is inferior to the quantity on which the bounty may be claimed.

Persons importing grain into the province of Benares, or the ceded provinces from the province of Bengal, in consequence of this proclamation, will be at liberty to dispose of their grain at such price, and

and in such manner, as they may judge proper.

Maafy Rowannahs will be granted for the transportation of the grain.

Published by order of his excellency the most noble the governor-general in council,
G. DOWDESWELL,
Sec. to Govt. Rev. Dept.

MADRAS

Occurrences for Sept. 1803.

Lord W. C. Bentinck.

On the arrival of the Earl Howe, on the 29th of August, the right honourable W. C. Bentinck, was waited on by a deputation, consisting of the principal officers of government, and at six o'clock the following morning his lordship, accompanied by lady Bentinck, and the gentlemen of his suite, landed under salutes from the shipping and garrison—and was received at the sea gate by lord Clive, the members of council, and the principal officers and gentlemen of the settlement. A double column of H M 34th regiment and the native troops in garrison, extended from the sea gate to Fort Square, through which his lordship passed under the customary military honours.

His lordship's commission having been read on the parade by the chief secretary of government, a salute of 19 guns from the batteries, and three rounds of musquetry from the troops, was fired announcing the event—His lordship afterwards proceeded to the government house.

The right honourable the governor held his first public levee in the council chamber, on Thursday

morning, when the principal gentlemen of the settlement had the honour of being introduced.

After the levee, his lordship proceeded to Chepauk palace, on a visit of ceremony to his highness the Nabob, who complimented his lordship with nineteen guns on his arrival and departure.

Official notice has been given that the honourable the governor will receive the visits of the gentlemen of the settlement, every Tuesday and Friday evening, between the hours of ten and twelve.

Orders have been issued by the right honourable the governor, that the same honours as paid to himself shall be continued to the right honourable the lord Clive, during his stay in India—the latter noble lord has removed to the house, known by the name of Mowbray's garden.

Dangerous Shoals.

Lieutenant Davidson, of the armed brig Waller, on his passage from Malacca to Amboyna, saw a dangerous shoal near the island of Sourootoo, (or Sowra) which appeared to be nearly even with the water's edge, and very steep; its length about half a cable, each way had a small breaker near the middle of it, notwithstanding the sea was tolerably smooth—the Waller passed it within a quarter of a mile's distance, and had 24 fathoms soft ground, when abreast of it, at one P. M. April 18th, 1803. When in one with the south point of Carimata island, it bore N. E. $\frac{3}{4}$ N. and the N. West-ermost part, then in sight of the island of Sourootoo, N. $\frac{1}{2}$ E. distance about five leagues.

About a mile to the southward and eastward of this, saw another shoal, which had likewise a small breaker

breaker upon it; as the Waller was carrying dispatches, and had a fine breeze, after being nearly becalmed for eight hours, it prevented her commander from sending a boat to examine it more particularly, especially as it was at that season of the year, which made it doubtful what passage the vessel would make. He has since heard that an American vessel was either lost, or nearly so, upon one of these shoals.

Hearing a strong current setting to the southward, lieutenant Davidson attempted to pass to the northward of those islands and shoals, which lie in the south entrance of the Straits of Macassar; being apprehensive that if he went to the southward of them, so late in the season, he would be drifted too far to leeward of the Straits of Salayer, to pass through them before the contrary currents would become too strong to accomplish it; the winds being light and variable, between N. E. and S. E. On the 20th of the same month, at 7 A. M. passed over the tail of a shoal, saw the bottom clearly, it appeared to be of fine white sand, with several small coral rocks, had only three casts of the lead upon it, viz 9, 11, and 14 fathoms, then on the ground with 40 fathoms, about three miles to the southward of this, at 9 A. M. found the Waller upon the edge of another shoal, apparently much more dangerous, saw the sharp pointed coral rocks under the bottom, had soundings upon it, from $8\frac{1}{2}$ to 15 fathoms, and then no ground with 22 fathoms. About four miles further to the southward perceived near noon, the vessel to be on the edge of a third shoal, and again beheld the jagged coral rocks under her keel, had sound-

ings on it of 9, $9\frac{1}{2}$ and $10\frac{1}{2}$ fathoms, afterwards no ground. The two last, the Waller avoided by instantly putting the helm down, heaving all the sails aback, and letting the vessel pay round upon her keel. The latitude observed when on the edge of the last-mentioned shoal was $4^{\circ} 37'$ S. and longitude per chronometer was $1^{\circ} 7' 8''$ E.

Finding the current now setting to the northward, and having been three times on hitherto unknown dangers, the Waller stood away to the southward, close-hauled on the larboard tack with a fine moderate breeze, and at 2 42 51 P. M. the observed longitude per sun and moon, from the mean of three sets of sights, was $117^{\circ} 5' 20''$ E. From noon to the time the sights were taken, the vessel had run about four leagues on a S. $\frac{3}{4}$ W. course, from the near agreement therefore of the observed longitude with the chronometer, lieutenant Davidson believes $4^{\circ} 37'$ S. and $117^{\circ} 8'$ E. to be the correct latitude and longitude, nearly of the last-mentioned shoal. He says that he is not acquainted either with their extent or danger from the same reasons before given for not examining that shoal off Su-rutoon. The sights for the latitude and time were taken by a Ramsden's Sextant: those for the longitude by a Troughton's, and all of them under the most favourable circumstances.

The chronometer varied about half a degree from the 13th of April to the 12th of July.

At the time of taking the distances of the sun and moon, there were four islands in sight, from the mast-head, at 6 P. M. they bore E by S. half S. distance thirteen miles, they are low and woody, and cannot be seen further

ther than 7 or 8 leagues. From not seeing any land to the westward, supposed them to be those called Noosa Comba; if so their position on the latest charts extant, very ill agreed with the latitude and longitude deduced from the above observations, and the bearings and distances of these islands from two stations. The chart lays them in $5^{\circ} 12' S.$ and $116^{\circ} 48' E.$ — lieutenant Davidson $5^{\circ} 2' S.$ $117^{\circ} 9' E.$

The Waller, in returning from Amboyna to Madras, steered for, and made Christmas Island, which she passed about eight leagues to the southward. It appeared pretty high land, and about five leagues in length from east to west. Lieutenant Davidson made its latitude $10^{\circ} 32' S.$ and longitude (by three single sights per sun and moon) $105^{\circ} 53' E.$ Navigators differ considerably in the longitude of the Island, and some of the new charts have omitted it entirely, probably from a dangerous mistake, or a doubt of its existence.

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Extract of a Letter from Bombay

Captain Gardner had been under the necessity of relinquishing the command of the *Scaley* on account of a very severe indisposition. The crew of the *Scaley* have been rather sickly, and they have lost several people on the passage by the scurvy.

Mr. Manesty, the British resident at Bussoia, has been under the necessity of taking up a temporary residence on board the brig *La Belle*, in consequence of a very great inundation at Maghill, which obliged him to quit his house, great apprehensions have been entertained for its safety.

BOMBAY

Occurrences for Sept. 1803.

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Private Trade.

In pursuance of authority received from his excellency the most noble the governor general in council, in consequence of the orders of the honorable the court of directors, the public are hereby informed, that sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Secretary to government, on or before the 5th October next, for freighting to the honourable Company, ships built with teak within the honourable Company's territories in India, of the burden of three hundred tons or upwards, for the conveyance of private trade from Bombay to England, in the season of 1803-4, under the express condition that such ships shall not return to India, but be sold in England.

2. The proposals must express the place where the ships were built respectively, also the time when each ship was built, and the place where each ship actually is at the date of the tender.

3. The ships shall have three flush decks or two complete decks, and a poop, and be coppered.

4. Previously to the acceptance of the tender of any ship, the governor in council shall cause her to be surveyed by the superintendent, or other proper officer, and if, on such survey, she should not be approved of, the said governor in council shall be at liberty to reject her.

5. In the event of any ship, after survey by the superintendent, or other proper officer, being approved of by such officer, she shall be repaired, fitted, and stored, (agreeable to an inventory, which, when

when prepared, will be sent to the office of the superintendent (for general inspection) under the orders of the superintendent, or other proper officer, who shall have a right to object to such articles as shall in his judgment appear not to be sufficiently good, and shall report thereon to the governor in council for their decision.

6 The ships shall be loaded at the option of the governor in council, at such time as the Company's want of tonnage and the several circumstances of the ships may render necessary, so that the commencement of the loading of any ship be not protracted beyond four months after the time of her being contracted for, provided she be ready and competent to receive cargo.

7. The ships shall, if the owners chuse it, carry kentledge, but the Company shall not be required to pay freight for the same.

8. The ships shall be armed as follows.

Ships of 300 to 400 tons, not to have less than 12 carronades 9 pounders.

Ships of 400 to 500 tons, not to have less than 11 carronades 9 pounders.

Ships of 500 to 600 tons, not to have less than 10 carronades 12 pounders.

Ships of 600 tons, or upwards, not to have less than 18 carronades, 12 pounders.

Every ship to carry a stand of arms, and a cutlass for each man on board.

Every ship to carry not less than thirty pounds of gunpowder and shot.

Should the above articles not be procurable; substitutes to be allowed at the discretion of the master-at-large.

9. The crew of each ship, on her departure from Bombay, shall be composed of two-thirds, at least, of European seamen, provided they can be procured. Should any part of the crew consist of lascars, they shall be reckoned in the proportion of forty-five lascars to thirty European seamen. The following is a list of the number of officers and seamen required to navigate each ship:

Commander, chief mate, second ditto, third ditto, surgeon, boatswain, gunner, carpenter, 2 * midshipmen

Cooper and steward, captain's cook, ship's cook, boatswain's mate, gunner's ditto, * carpenter's mate * and caulker 2 quarter masters. An additional quarter master required for every 100 tons of ships above 600 tons

2 commander's servants, 30 European foremastmen, or 15 lascars, for ships of from 500 to 600 tons. For ships below 500 or above 600 tons, 8 Europeans, including petty officers, or 12 lascars for every 100 tons, of the ship's burthen

* Not required for ships less than 500 tons

10 The ships shall be commanded and officered by persons to be selected by the owners, which persons are to be qualified according to the following regulations, provided persons so qualified can be procured, by the owners, in time for the ship's departure from Bombay.

11 The commander shall be of the age of twenty-three years, or upwards, and shall have performed one voyage, as commander of an extra ship, to and from England, or as chief or second mate in the Company's employ in a regular ship.

12. The chief mate shall be of the age of twenty-two years or upwards, and have performed one voyage to and from England, or been six years at sea. The second mate shall

shall be of the age of twenty-one years or upwards, and have been five years at sea. The third mate shall be of the age of twenty years or upwards, and have been four years at sea.

13. After the discharge of the ships in England, the commander, mates, and surgeon, shall be at liberty to return to India, without prejudice to the indentures or licence under which they may have come to India.

14. The commanders, and chief and second mates, shall be examined by the Marine board, or by such persons as the governor in council may appoint for that purpose, and when approved of, be sworn in before the governor in council.

15. The surgeon to be entertained, as required by article ninth, shall be previously examined and approved of by the Medical Board, and must be qualified to act as surgeon's mate of a regular ship in the Company's service; but if a person so qualified cannot be procured, a medical person, a native of India, must be entertained, who shall be previously examined and approved of by the Medical Board.

16. The several persons who may belong to their ships, engaged under this advertisement, shall enter into the usual contracts for the performance of the voyage, similar to those signed by the commanders, officers, and mariners of the regular ships.

17. The commanders and mates shall be entitled to indulgence in private trade, in the proportion of five tons per cent. on the ship's tonnage, by builder's measurement.

18. If the ships shall not be loaded and dispatched to England within the undermentioned periods, from the time of their being ready for the reception of cargo, in con-

sequence of the orders of the governor in council for that purpose, viz.

Ships of 300 to 400 tons 80 days.

Ditto, —400 to 500 ditto 85 ditto.

Ditto, —500 to 600 ditto 40 ditto.

Ditto, above 600 tons, 5 days for every 100 tons, above that but then in addition to the forty days above-mentioned,

Demurrage will be allowed to the owners at the rate of sixpence per ton, per day, on the builder's measurement, for every day the ships may be detained beyond that time.

If detained beyond that time by any default on the part of the owners or commanders, the owners shall pay demurrage to the Company, at the rate above-mentioned, for the period of such detention.

19. The ships shall proceed with or without convoy, at the option of the Company. If detained for convoy, demurrage at the rate of sixpence per ton, per day, on the builder's measurement, shall be allowed, until the commanders of the ships shall receive their sailing orders, and signals from the commander of the convoy.

20. If any ship shall not be able to load, on the Company's account, to the extent of her tonnage by the builder's measurement, the owners shall be liable to a penalty of ten pounds per ton, for such tonnage as shall be deficient of the builder's measurement.

21. The governor in council shall have liberty, if he should see fit, to send the ships to the Cape of Good Hope and St. Helena, on making the usual allowance of demurrage.

22. The honourable Company shall not be obliged to lade goods on any ship until she be reported by the superintendant or other

proper officer, to be ready and fit to receive cargo.

23. The ships shall not touch at any other port or place in the voyage to England, than such at which they may be permitted or directed by the governor in council to call. Should any ship put into any port or place, on her voyage to England, without such permission or direction, demurrage will not be allowed by the Company; and the Company shall be at liberty to charge demurrage to the owners, for any improper delay or deviation, at the rate of six pence per ton, per day, on the builder's measurement.

24. The ships shall carry to England such passengers as the governor in council may direct to be received on board, on the same terms as are allowed for passengers proceeding in the regular ships. No passenger shall be received on board of any of the ships, either in India or at the Cape of Good Hope, or at St. Helena, or else-where, on the voyage to England, except by the express order of the governor in council, or of the governor and council of St. Helena, under a penalty of 500^l sterling for every passenger so carried without order.

25. Special care must be taken that the cargo be properly dunnaged at the expense of the owners.

26. The ships shall receive their cargoes in the port of Bombay.

27. One-third, at least, of the builder's measurement of the ships, shall consist of sugar, salt petre, or such other articles of dead weight as will sufficiently ballast the ship; and the remainder of the cargo of these articles, or any other goods which the Company shall think proper to lade on the ships.

28. Whole freight shall be paid for sugar in bags, salt petre, and

other goods (sugar in boxes excepted) whether packed in bales, bags, or cases, for as much as can, in the opinion of the superintendent, or other proper officer, be conveniently and safely taken on board and stowed in any part of the ship, under the middle deck of the three deck ships, or lower deck of the two deck ships; sufficient room being in the opinion of that officer reserved under the upper deck for the accommodation of the crew and the stowage of the cables, provisions, and stores, and the draft of water being approved of by the said officer.

29. An additional freight of one pound ten shillings per ton, shall be allowed for sugar in boxes.

30. The freight on the cargo shall be paid on such goods only as shall be delivered into the Company's warehouse in London.

31. The tonnage of the cargo shall be calculated agreeably to the annexed table, and in all other instances according to the established custom of the company.

32. The wastage on salt petre shall be calculated according to the established custom of the company, and an allowance at the rate of two per cent on the weight shall be made to the owner for wastage on sugar, provided the wastage shall amount to that tonnage; but the owners shall not be entitled to this allowance if the deficiency by waste should not be equal to that tonnage.

33. If any of the cargo should be lost, damaged, or not delivered to the company, except by wastage as before-mentioned, the owners shall pay the full prime cost of such goods so lost or undelivered, together with 30^l. per cent. on such prime cost, except there should happen to be a total loss of ship and cargo.

cargo. But if any ship should, from a deficiency of cargo or other cause, be detained by the governor in council, after the 1st April, 1804, on which day the season of 1803-4, shall be considered to have terminated, the owners shall in that case be exonerated from any damage that may happen to the cargo, provided it shall be clearly ascertained that the same has arisen from the lateness of the season, and that due care has been used in the stowage of the cargo.

34. The owners shall not be answerable for such damage and short delivery to a greater amount than shall be equal to 5*l.* per ton on the builder's measurement.

35. If any ship should not be able to receive the tonnage appropriated to her by the governor in council, the owners shall be paid for such tonnage only as shall actually be laden on the ship, but if from a deficiency of cargo the governor in council should not be able to load any ship to the extent of the tonnage which it may appear to the superintendent, or other proper officer, that the ship is able to receive, the company shall be liable to pay freight for such deficiency upon proper certificates being produced, signed by the officers above-mentioned, of that circumstance.

30. It is the intention of the court of directors to give an equal participation, on equal terms, to the Indian and to the British built ships, in carrying private trade from India to England. If the ships sent from England, and those engaged in Bombay, under this advertisement, cannot, for want of sufficiency of private trade in the company's warehouses, be loaded at one and the same time, they shall be loaded alternately, first a British and then an Indian built ship, and so in conti-

nuation; commencing with that British ship which shall have reached India the earliest, and with that Indian built ship, which shall have been first engaged in Bombay by the governor in council.

37. If any lascars or other native of Asia or Africa shall be carried to England on ships taken up under this advertisement, the owners shall be at the expence of their maintenance in England, and shall, within twelve months after the arrival in England of the ships respectively, send back, at their own expence, the lascars to Bombay, on some other ship or ships proceeding to Bombay, under a penalty of five hundred Sicca rupees for each person, over and above the expence of maintaining and sending them back to India.

38. If the cargoes of the ships shall not be lauded within the following periods, viz.

	Tons.	
12 days for ships of -	300	} Builder's measurement
24 ditto ditto - -	850	
16 ditto ditto - -	400	
18 ditto ditto - -	450	
20 ditto ditto - -	500	
22 ditto ditto - -	550	
24 ditto ditto - -	600	
and for ships above 600 tons, two additional days for every 50 tons, ex- ceeding 600 tons		

After the ships shall have been reported at the custom house in London, demurrage shall be paid by the company for every day exceeding that time, at the rate of one shilling per ten tons per day.

39. The freight shall be paid in Bombay as follows:

One moiety upon the owner's producing to the governor in council a certificate from the proper officer in England of the delivery of the cargo

The

The remainder in ninety days after the production of the certificate above-mentioned.

Should the latter payment be delayed, the company shall pay interest on the same, at the rate of eight per cent. per annum, until payment be made.

40 The owners of some of the ships heretofore engaged for the company's service having expressed a desire that the company should bear a proportion of a general average on loss or damage of ships and cargoes, it is judged expedient to declare, by this public notice, that the company will not consent to be parties to any loss, damage, or expence incurred under the usual denominations of general average, particular average, or any other average whatsoever; and the owners are required to signify their assent to this condition in their respective tenders, in order that a clause may be inserted in the charter parties to that effect.

41. An impress will be allowed at the rate of two pound ten shillings per ton, on the builder's measurement; with an addition of one pound ten shillings per ton, in the event of war, in part of the war contingencies, the amount to be paid in Bombay, previously to the departure of the ships from thence.

42. Such demurrage as may become due to the owners of the ships shall be paid in Bombay, or in England, according as the same shall have been incurred in either country respectively.

43. The proposal must express a peace freight without keftledge, at a rate (in pounds sterling) per ton, for as much as the ships may be able to carry, conformably to the condition in article 28.

44. Such war contingencies will

be allowed the owners as, on consideration of the circumstances of the case, the governor in council may think proper to allow.

45. In case of any saving to the owners, from an alteration in the situation of public affairs, after such war allowance is settled by a reduction of the rate of insurance, or in the prices of stores and provisions, or upon any other account before the ship's departure from Bombay, the owners shall deliver an account, upon honor, of such saving, and make an allowance to the Company accordingly.

46. Agreeable to the 5th section of the 113th chap. of the Company's bye laws, no tender of any ship will be accepted unless the same be made by one or more of the owners in writing, nor unless the names of all the owners be expressed therein.

47. The owners shall give security for the performance of their proposal, for letting their respective ships, in the sum of 3000*l.* sterling.

48. The persons contracting with the Company for letting any ship or ships to freight, if they shall transfer their right or interest in the ship or ships to other persons, previously to the signing of the charter parties, they shall nevertheless oblige themselves to take and execute the several obligations and oaths intended to prevent the sale of commands.

49. Every ship shall carry, free of charge, all such packets as the governor in council may be desirous of sending by her to St. Helena, or to England; and also all such packets as the governor and council, at St. Helena, may be desirous of sending by her to England.

50. Every ship which may be taken up under this advertisement,

if not already registered either in England or in India, shall be registered in Bombay, previously to her departure from Bombay.

51. With a view to prevent, as much as possible, casualties during the voyage, from the employment of lascars, in an unhealthy state, previously to the dispatch of every ship from Bombay to England, the lascars shall be brought upon deck and undergo an inspection by the superintendent or his deputy, and by the medical person who may be appointed, by the governor in council, to superintend this duty; and all lascars who, in the judgment of the said inspectors, shall not appear to be in a fit state of health, to be employed as mariners for the voyage to England, shall be forthwith discharged, and sent back, at the expense of the owners, to Bombay; and other lascars or European seamen shall be sent on board to complete the crew, to the number of seamen required by the 9th article, and until this be done the ship will not be permitted to proceed on her voyage, and the owners shall not be allowed demurrage for such time as the ship may be so detained.

52. The rate of exchange between the pounds sterling and Bombay rupees shall, in the settlement of all accounts at Bombay, be regulated by the rates at which the governor in council may grant bills on the court of directors for the time

53. In all other respects, not particularly provided for in any of the foreign articles, the charter parties shall be drawn out as nearly as circumstances will admit of, in conformity with the charter parties for the regular ships in the Company's service. A draft of a charter party will be prepared as soon

as possible, and sent to the master attendant's office for inspection.

54. The following particulars are required to be stated in the tenders, in addition to those specified in the articles 2, 43, and 46

Name of the commander.

Name of the builder.

Time when the ship will be ready to commence loading.

Names of securities for the performance of engagements.

55. It is requested that the proposals be made out in the following form.

J. A. GRANT, Esq.

Secretary to government.

SIR,

1. In pursuance of the advertisement bearing date the _____ of _____ respecting the freight- ing of ships to carry cargoes from Bombay to England, in the season of 1803-4, I hereby tender the ship (_____) and subjoin the further several particulars required.

Owner	[]
inhabitant of	[]
Commander	[]
Built at	[]
In the year	[]
By	[]
Burthen by builder's measurement tons	[]
Place where the ship now is	[]
The ship will be ready to commence loading by the	[]
Freight	£ Sterling	
per ton.		

Peace Freight without kentledge.

2 I assent to the condition in the 40th article, wherein it is stipulated that the Company will not consent to be parties to any loss, damage, or expence, incurred under the usual denominations of general average, particular average, or any other average whatsoever; and I agree to all the other conditions

tions in the advertisement above-mentioned, and to the several conditions contained in the charter party.

3. As securities for the performance of my engagements, I tender [] whose declarations of their assent to be my securities as hereunto subjoined.

I am Sir, &c.

BOMBAY,
 the _____ of _____, 1803.
 We agree to be securities.

56. The proposals must be super-
 scribed "proposals for freighting
 "ships to carry the cargoes to
 England.

ISLE OF FRANCE DESCRIBED.

*Extract from a Letter from the Isle
 of France, dated June 4, 1803.*

I arrived here extremely unwell, after a very tedious passage of 68 days; have experienced more than 30 days of calm; at present I am better, and expect, from the salubrity of the air, to become stout. I find the inhabitants very civil and hospitable having experienced a very friendly reception in every family. The women, as report justly said, are really very handsome; and their complexions as fresh and blooming as those in Europe. At church, and at a public display of fire-works, in honor of Buonaparte, the majority of the belles were present; such forms, eyes, grace, beauty and dignity united, I never before saw on this side the Cape of Good Hope: to say I was pleased is not half enough, to add, however, that I was lost in agreeable surprise, would be nearest the truth.

The situation of the island must render it wholesome, although it is a mass of rocky mountains; it is at present their winter, and the in-

habitants complain of cold; for my part it is just tolerable to walk in the sun. No palankeens are in use with the men;—for the ladies they have small sedans, the same as in Europe. The harbours are excellent; the largest capable of accommodating 400 sail; the smallest, however, is most fit for business, the ships being moored close to the shore, secured in a bason from all accidents. The French are very expert in their signals; on the seven principal mountains they are instantly repeated from the Mountain of Discovery, and a sail may be easily discovered at 11 leagues, or 33 miles. The island could never be taken by regular assault, being well fortified by nature, and not a little assisted by art. All vessels are visited by a medical committee, before they are allowed to approach the outer anchorage, to prevent the introduction, from infection, of pestilential diseases; the vaccine inoculation is becoming in vogue, which will be a relief to the misfortunes of last year, by the confluent small-pox.

The houses are built entirely of wood, with the exception of the foundation, and about 8 feet of stone, above the surface of the earth; the height and length of the rooms are very much confined, the former not exceeding 12 feet, and the greatest length I have seen not above 25; the mode of papering, and having curtains to the doors and windows, gives them an air of variety, and relieves the eye from the glare of white walls; the windows and doors are very small, the former not 5 feet and the latter not 6; but the *tout ensemble* united, shews taste. The shops are exactly the same as in Europe, displaying true method, cleanliness and taste, which is not a little heightened by the

the *blooming girls*, who assist, and of course *they* bring custom. They have also a regular exchange for the transaction of business, assembling both in the morning and evening; great activity prevails with conciseness of method which facilitates the detail. The hours of breakfast, from 8 to 9:—Dinner, in *dish-bille* at two, and supper at 9.—I have not yet been in the country. I am told it is really and beautifully romantic, asses are used for the saddle and carts, the same as horses, of the latter not very plentiful. We have very convenient hot and cold baths, divided very cleverly, so that you are perfectly private, having accommodations of chairs, a couch, table, looking glasses, towels, &c. afterwards you may have breakfast in the coffee-room.

There are hotels in every third street, the cooks are superlative, and living not very dear; you may board at 4 dollars, or 8 rupees per day, and per month, you may have two excellent furnished rooms at 24 rupees. A single person, with *genteel* economy, can live, including every expence, at 120 dollars, or 240 rupees without having occasion for more than one servant,—a great convenience,—which I like better than being tormented, as in Bengal, by a hord of lazy fools, or rather knaves. Washing is very dear; I paid 8 rupees for every 100 pieces of linen washed on my arrival, and am now obliged to pay monthly 10 rupees; European women perform this service, assisted by the negroes;—the generality are really very beautiful, and well formed. At present there is no good theatre, and the actors are execrable, but the new building will be very magnificent, though rather small, altho' not half finished, it has already cost 60,000 dollars, or 120,000 Sicca

rupees. The arrival of new actors from Paris is daily expected; this amusement will then shine. The public ball have not yet commenced; an Englishman unacquainted with the French steps must not pretend to dance. The waltzes, a strange dance of the taking the ladies round the waist with both hands, to form the *oval*, are quite in vogue, and I am told very laughable, for it requires activity, good eat, and taste, to keep the time, which gives one an inclination to see *this* specimen of agility.

THE WAHABEES—A NEW SECT.

Extract of a Letter from Mocha.

All the inhabitants below the mountains have either fled to them or to Mocha, but even at this place they do not find themselves in safety, for many of their cattle have been driven off, and several of themselves killed defending their property, within sight of the walls.

All communication being cut off by land, and owing to a strong south wind, which prevailed three weeks by sea also, a thing unknown before at that time of the year, no further intelligence was received of what was passing to the northward until the 7th July, when two dows arrived from Hodeida full of fugitives, bringing accounts that the Wahabees had made another desperate attack on that place, on the 3d July, when the Dola succeeded in repulsing them; but not without reducing nearly the whole of that town to ashes.

It appears the Dola went out to meet them, and was instantly put to flight, when in his retreat to the fort, he set the town on fire, to prevent them attacking him from the houses. Before this, Hodeida was
said

said to contain about four hundred brick houses, and about four thousand grass ones, so intermixed that it was impossible to burn the one without many of the others undergoing the same fate, accordingly with the whole strawhouses half the others were consumed, and with them much property, leaving not above two hundred houses in Hodeida standing. The Wahabees pressed very close and did not retire before they sustained considerable loss by the fire from the forts, and by getting entangled among the burning houses; they then encamped near the wells, and next day had the mortification of seeing many of the heads of their friends, who had fallen, stuck on the walls of the fort; when they sent a message to the Dola, that if he did not surrender, the heads of him and his adherents should soon occupy their place, to which they received an answer of defiance.

The inhabitants flock into Mocha daily, in boats, as fast as they find conveyance, and it is apprehended, unless assistance is afforded, Hodeida cannot hold out fourteen days longer, every supply from the country having been completely cut off for more than two months past. Indeed, it would appear they have had aside all hopes, for the Emir Bhar, who arrived from there a few days ago, has engaged houses here for the Dola and principal people of the place, and the eight dows, which had sailed from Mocha to Jubea, and had returned to Hodeida without effecting anything, had been detained there to bring them away, should they be obliged to evacuate the place; so completely is the country, to the northward of Mocha, under the controul of the Wahabees, that the dispatches between Hodeida and Sana are obliged

to pass between Hodeida and Mocha, reciprocally by sea.

Accounts from Sana represent nothing but a scene of confusion there; the Wahabees joined by a part of the Hoschet Bukel are said to be encroaching fast on the Imam in that quarter, while his eldest and second sons are at open war concerning the measures to be taken: lately their parties had actually come to blows, but no certain particulars of this circumstance had been received.

The government of Mocha are making great preparations for the defence of the town, by repairing the fort walls, and erecting new works, and calling in troops from the interior; but from the following circumstances all their preparations promise to be of little avail — on the 10th instant four hundred sepoy's arrived here from Dorebat, sent at the Dola's request; but he would not suffer them to quarter in the town as they wished, nor agree to their demands, which he thought exorbitant; the consequence was, that in the night of the 18th of July, after plundering several of the inhabitants of the suburb, they went off, committing the like depredations on all they met with on the road, — by the last account there were not two hundred sepoy's in Mocha, two-thirds of whom, together with an equal proportion of the inhabitants, wish the Wahabees in possession of it.

The disturbances at Hedy-as and Yeman have had the most ruinous effect on the trade to the Arabian gulph this season, and will continue for some time, several ships bound for Judda did not proceed farther than Mocha, and sailed for Muskat, without landing any of their cargoes; and several others were about to sail from Mocha for

India

India under like circumstances; most of the cargo which has been landed remained unsold, merchants having nothing in view but to send all their ready cash out of the country as fast as they can; long ago all the Hodeida coffee merchants, who were chiefly from Hadramant, left it for their own country.

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Dejeune.

On Wednesday morning a numerous company of ladies and gentlemen partook of an elegant breakfast on board the honorable Company's ship *Elphinstone*, captain Craig, lying near the middle ground, which was distinguished by every attention that politeness and hospitality could produce. The party was honoured by the presence of the governor, and the fineness of the morning contributed to render the scene more pleasing and agreeable. Salutes were fired from the ship when the honorable the governor came on board, and on his return from the ship.

Aka Husn, nephew of his excellency Hagy Kheleel Khan, the late Persian ambassador; Mirza Mehedi Ali Khan; and Meer Abdul Lateef Khan, with their attendants, were present on the above occasion; which was an agreeable novelty to them, and a pleasing variety in the hospitality and attention which has been studiously extended to the ambassador's family at this presidency, both in public and private, since his excellency's much lamented death.

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Fencible Regiment.

On Monday afternoon the honorable Company's fencible regiment was inspected by the honorable the governor, as their colonel, the

parade was commanded by lieutenant colonel Lechmere, and was visited by a numerous assemblage of ladies and gentlemen as spectators. In addition to the honorable the governor and his suite, we observed the recorder, the officer commanding in chief, major Malcolm, the Persian ambassador, adjutant-general, and many others. It is but justice to the officers and men of this valuable corps to mention, that the manner in which they went through their different manœuvres, reflected the highest credit on their zeal and attention, as well as upon those who have assisted in bringing it to such a state of forwardness—Sentiments, however, which are more fully expressed in the following orders, were issued by the honourable the governor on the occasion.—At a time when we are again menaced by the restless ambition of an implacable foe, it must be a pleasing reflection to every well-wisher of his country, to find that the patriotic spirit which pervades all classes in England, is equally prevalent in our British possessions in the east.

The honorable the governor gave an elegant dinner to the officers of the Fencible corps, and the evening was concluded with the most convivial hilarity.

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Bombay Castle, Sept 27, 1803.

PRESIDENCY ORDERS.

“ The honourable the governor had, as colonel of the fencible corps, much satisfaction in observing, at the inspection of it yesterday, the advanced state which the officers and men have so creditably attained in their exercise, the precision with which they performed the several evolutions, and their general steady and soldier-like appearance under arms.

"The Governor desires on this occasion to express his particular acknowledgments to lieutenant colonel Lechmere, the acting commandant, as well as to the other field officers; and likewise to the regulating officer, captains, subalterns, and adjutant."

BOTANY BAY.

Extract of a Letter.

On the 5th instant arrived the snow Harington, Captain Campbell, from Port Jackson, left the 9th June, and Amboyna the 28th August.

By the above arrival, we learn the British establishments in the vicinity of Botany Bay are in the most flourishing condition. Agriculture is in a rapid state of improvement, and ship building carried on with success, with the timber found in the country; a coal-mine recently discovered, had also added very considerably to the progress of manufactures, and the comfort of the British inhabitants. The climate had proved salubrious beyond all expectation. The thermometer seldom rose above 74, or fell below 66.—Sickness, even among the convicts, was hardly known, and the deaths bearing no proportion to the numerous births.

GENERAL ORDERS.

Sidney Cove, June 5, 1803.

The royal standard having been hoisted, for the first time, in this territory, on the anniversary of his Majesty's birth, his excellency is pleased to extend the royal grace, and to be pleased, to colonial lieute-

nant of artillery and engineers, George Bridges Belais.

By command of his excellency,
W. N. CHAPMAN, *Secretary*
Government House, June 4, 1803.

CEYLON

Occurrences for Sept. 1803.

Barbarous Execution.

During a late solemn festival held by the king of Candy, on some religious occasion, major Davy, of his Majesty's Malay regiment, and lieutenant Humphreys, of the Bengal Artillery, were brought out and executed, and that the native prisoners who then remained in possession of the king of Candy, were mutilated by cutting off their ears and noses, and dismissed to the British settlements.

From the very great insubordination that prevails in many of the districts of Ceylon, the honourable governor North, has thought it expedient to put the island under martial law.

HEAD QUARTERS.

Columbo, September 2, 1803

G. O. By the Governor.

The Governor has observed with peculiar satisfaction, the rapid series of well-judged and well-executed operations by which captain Herbert Beaver, of the 19th regiment, has hitherto proceeded in recovering the important province of Matua, from the Canadians, and in bringing back its deluded inhabitants to their duty.—The indefatigable activity, zeal, and ability, which that officer has displayed since his assumption of the command in that district, has fully justified

justified the high opinion which his excellency had formed of him from his former services, and which induced him to appoint him to that arduous station in a time of such extreme difficulty and discouragement. His excellency is highly pleased with the firm, temperate, and humane conduct of captain James Shortt, of the 51st regiment, at Belligham, and has no doubt but that so striking an instance of justice and clemency, at the present moment, will have the most beneficial effect on the native inhabitants of these settlements. The Governor requests captain Beaver to communicate his thanks to the officers under his command, and to assure the non-commissioned officers and privates, of his high approbation of the zeal, activity, and alacrity, with which they have performed their late active services.

By his excellency's command,
(Signed) R. ARBUTHNOT,
Chief sec. to govt.

By order of major general Macdowall.

(Signed) R. MOWBRAY,
Act. dept. adj. gen.

September 5, 1803.

G. O. By major general Macdowall.

The following order by his excellency the governor, is published by his desire to the troops serving at Ceylon.

G. O. By the Governor.

The Governor requests lieutenant Mercer to accept his thanks for the great ability, firmness and intrepidity which he has displayed in the defence of Hangwelle.

He regrets, sincerely, that the health of that officer has suffered by his successful and honourable exertions; and considers it of too

much value to be endangered by a longer continuance in so arduous and fatiguing a command.

His excellency has heard, with great pleasure, how ably and effectually lieutenant Mercer has been seconded by lieutenant Mc Veagli, of his Majesty's 77th regiment, doing duty with the 51st, and all the officers of his detachment, and highly approves of the spirited and zealous conduct of the non-commissioned officers and privates.

By his excellency's command,
(Signed) R. ARBUTHNOT.

Chief sec. to govt.

By order of major general Macdowall.

(Signed) R. MOWBRAY,
Act. dept. adj. gen.

Yesterday morning, at ten o'clock, the post of Hangwelle was attacked by the grand army of the Candians, supposed to be commanded by the king in person.

The combat lasted for about two hours, and ended in the complete repulse of the enemy, with very considerable slaughter.

We have taken a royal Canadian standard, two English 6-pounders, about one hundred stand of English muskets, various boxes of ammunition, round and grape, the creese, and sash of a Malay, of high rank, and many accoutrements.

But our most important acquisition has been the recovery of our Bengal and Madras lascars, taken at Candy, to the number of more than one hundred. Many of those unfortunate men had been slaughtered by our artillery, at the beginning of the action, having been forced to serve the Candian guns. One man only on our side (Praver of the 51st) has been wounded on

this occasion, by a spear in the thigh.

Captain W. Pollock, of his Majesty's 51st regiment, who commanded in this glorious affair, gives the highest commendation to the officers and men who served under him.

As the Candians have lost the artillery and the lascars, on whom they placed their chief dependence, and as a reinforcement was sent up to Hangwelle last night, under the command of captain Frederic Hankey, of his Majesty's 19th regt. we may hope for the most beneficial consequences from this event.

Previous to this attack, two others had been made on the post of Hangwelle, on the 3d and 4th of this month, and repelled with great vigour by lieutenant Mercer, who then commanded the second was attended with considerable bloodshed on the part of the enemy.

Accounts from Matura still continue extremely favorable. The head-quarters of the Candians at Dindpittin, in that district, were forced by captain Beaver, on the 29th ult. and nothing but the precipitate retreat of the enemy in that, and several other occasions, prevented the greatest slaughter of them.

Tranquillity is again returning so fast in that province, that captain James Shott, of his Majesty's 51st regiment, who was detached to punish the rebellious inhabitants of Billigham, found that populous village restored to perfect quiet, and was able to restrain the execution of his orders, to the destruction of the boats and houses of the most culpable among them, who had been driven from the place, where he was received with every testimony of submission and respect.

The enemy has been completely driven from the neighbourhood of Chlow, which place they had again attacked with great force, by the exertions of captain Robert Blackall and ensign White, of the 51st, who commanded separate detachments, and arrived there successively on the 30th and 31th ult. to the relief of the brave, but small garrison of sepoys and invalid Malays, which had held out with surprising perseverance under the conduct of Mr. W. E. Campbell, agent of revenue, and Mr. J. Deane, the provincial judge.

Important Victory.

G. O. by the Governor, 13th Sept. 1803

Capt. William Pollock, of his Majesty's 51st regiment, in command of a detachment from the garrison of Columbo, having, by a rapid succession of brilliant and important victories, driven the grand army of the Candians, commanded by the king in person, out of the British territories, taken all their artillery, and their royal standard, recovered from them many of the malays and gun-lascars who were made prisoners, by teachery, at Candy, and finally seized the magazine and stores prepared by them at Roanelly within their own limits, his excellency the governor is unable to express, in adequate terms, his lively sense of the great services rendered to his government by that distinguished officer, and the small, but heroic detachment he commands.

He requests him, however, to accept his thanks, and to communicate them to capt. John Buchan, of his Majesty's Ceylon native infantry, capt. Frederic Hankey, of his Majesty's 19th regiment, and all the officers who have so nobly seconded his exertions, as well as to

Mr.

Mr. J. Orr, assistant surgeon of the Bengal artillery, for the signal service rendered by him, in taking charge of the lascars whom we recovered from the enemy.

His excellency further desires captain Pollock to assure the non-commissioned officers and privates of his high approbation of their spirited and exemplary conduct.

Copy of a Letter from capt. Wm. Pollock, commanding the detachment on the expedition to Rowanelle, to captain R. Mowbray, acting dep. adj. general, dated Avisavelle, 30th September, 1803.

Sir,

I have the honor to report, for the information of major general Macdowall, that I marched yesterday morning with the detachment under my command for Rowanelle. I found the enemy posted at all the passes on the road and very strong batteries erected for their defence, from which they were driven with considerable slaughter, and I am happy to say with only the loss of one gun lascar tindal wounded on our side. On arriving at Rowanelle river we found the opposite bank lined with batteries and several pieces of cannon, from which the enemy kept up a heavy fire of round and grape shot, and a constant fire of musquetry: not being sufficiently acquainted with the state of the river to attempt fording it immediately, the detachment was here obliged to halt a few minutes: when a ford was discovered, capt. Hankey and lieutenant Mercer, with the advance, instantly pushed over, and capt Buchan, with his detachment, appearing at this moment on the enemy's right flank, they fled in all directions.

I have the honor to inclose a re-

turn of ordnance and stores captured upon this occasion, all of which I have brought off. I have much pleasure in reporting the good behavior of the whole detachment, and the obligations I am under to capt. Buchan for the effectual support he afforded me, notwithstanding the great difficulties he had to encounter from the extreme badness of the road by which he advanced on the north bank of the Calany Gunga. The two detachments took up their quarters for the night in the palace, and this morning, finding the enemy had retreated into the interior of their territory, I ordered the palace and village of Rowanelle to be burnt, which was completely done, and I returned here about eleven o'clock.

I shall proceed to-morrow to Hangwelle, and there await general Macdowall's further orders.

I have the honor to be,

Sir, your obed ent servant,

(Signed) W. POLLOCK,

Captain 51st. regt.

A return of the Ordnance Stores taken at Rowanelle.

Three light 6 pounders mounted on travelling carriages, one light 3 pounder ditto, ditto.

Two $4\frac{1}{2}$ inch mortars with beds.

Seventy-six 6 pounder flannel cartridges, with round shot fixed to wood bottoms.

Twenty 3 pounder flannel cartridges with case shot fixed to wood bottoms.

Fifty $4\frac{1}{2}$ inch mortar shells.

One hundred and fifty iron round shot, from $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 pounders

Three 6 pounder sponges.

Three 6 pounder ladles

Three 6 pounder wadhooks.

Two 3 pounder sponges.

Three 3 pounder ladles.

Three 3 pounder wadhooks.

Fifty-seven 6 pounder tubes.
 Eighty-six portfires.
 Seventy hand grenades.

(Signed) J. WORSLEY, lieut.
Royal regt. art. and com. art.

Some camp equipage and an elephant were also taken.

Accounts received from major Evans and captain Blackall, inform us, that the districts of Putlang and Chilaw are restored to perfect tranquillity.

The Candians have also entirely evacuated the district of Galle, and the inhabitants of the villages lately occupied by them have returned so effectually to their duty, that they have invited the renters to come back among them and continue collecting their rents.

The first Adigaar has retreated from the district of Matura, which is nearly reduced to obedience; and the regular communication is again established with Tangalle. Hambangtotte it is supposed has not been evacuated.

No mails have arrived from Manar since the 28th ult. but measures have been taken to open the communication, and re-establish the Tappal stations.

The consequences of the glorious defence of Hangwelle on the 6th of this month, have been still more important than we had reason to expect.

The king of Candy was there in person, but retreated with precipitation as soon as the firing begun. In his flight he was overtaken by Leuke Ralehamy, dessave of the four Corles, and the Maha Mohotiar or chief secretary of state, both of whose heads, in the violence of his indignation, he ordered to be immediately struck off, and left their dead bodies unburied in a ravine near the Royberg. Nor

did his cruelty stop here, for a number of carcasses which passed down the river, by Hangwelle, and since, to the great pass near this place, prove that the execution of his own subjects has been considerable and indiscriminate. The slaughter made of them by our troops was great indeed, as all the roads near Hangwelle are represented as being strewed with the slain, and our coolies were employed in burying them, during the two days subsequent to the battle.

On the ninth, in the morning, capt. Pollock marched forward, accompanied by captain Hankey, lieuts. Mercer and M'Veagh, of the infantry, and Worsley of the royal artillery, with a detachment of 80 rank and file, Europeans, and 70 rank and file, sepoys, with two small colorns, and a party of Bengal gun-lascars; and having driven the enemy from the strong post of Kalloa-gille, where they were stationed in considerable force, under the command of the new dessave of the four Corles, (lately of Oova) passed Royberg without opposition, and halted for the night at Aloet Ambulum, about 16 English miles from Hangwelle.

On the tenth, captain Pollock proceeded by the very strong post Pooa juttia (which the enemy had abandoned) to Avisavella, and passing the river, entered the Candian territory at Sitawaka. About three miles beyond the last mentioned place, he drove the Candians from a strong battery at Apoola Pitty, where he passed that night and the next day, to give time to captain John Buchan, of his Majesty's Ceylon native infantry, who had passed with a detachment from Negumbo through the Aloetcoet, Happittugam, and Hina Corles, to

arrive

arrive at Menegodde on the opposite side of the Calany Gunga.

Captain Buchan had performed his march with considerable difficulty from the roads, (which he overcome with great judgment and perseverance) but with little opposition from the enemy or the rebels; near Moogorampilly he had been attacked, but repulsed the assailants, killed three of them, and took one prisoner.

While he was on his march a party of thirty-six Malays (of those taken at Candy) came into him from the army of the second Adiwho, and was proceeding from the seven Coles to join the king of Rowanelle.

On the morning of the 12th, both detachments marched forward, and that of capt. Pollock, at a place called Organda, about 5 miles from Apoola Pitty, fell in with the remains of the grand army of the Candians which had been defeated at Hangwelle, reinforced by that which the second Adigar had brought from the seven Coles. They seemed determined to make an obstinate resistance, so much so that six and twenty of their men, including two Mohattiaris, were slain in the battery, their whole army then fled, and captain Pollock proceeded, with little more opposition, to Rowanelle, where he was joined by captain Buchan.

That village, the most commercial and populous in the kingdom of Candy, then fell into our hands, together with magazines and stores of artillery, ammunition, and provisions, which the king of Candy had been long preparing for his late unfortunate expedition, and a palace which he had caused to be erected there in a very elegant and sumptuous style, according to the Cingalese taste.

This palace, together with eleven hundred houses, has been burned.

The troops returned yesterday morning (13th) to Sitawaka.

Our loss in all these affairs has been exceedingly trifling, viz. at Hangwelle, on the 6th, one private of the 65th wounded; at Kalovagille, on the 9th, 2 European soldiers wounded; at Organda, on the 12th, one gun lascar wounded; in captain Buchan's detachment, one lascar wounded.

We have recovered sixty-two malays and a hundred and fifty gun lascars, Bengal and Madias.

Artillery taken at Hangwelle.

Two 6 pounders, one 3 pounder, 120 English firelocks, the Candian royal standard, a number of Chingalese guns.

The hopes expressed in our last, of Hambagtotte being still in our possession have been realized.— Ensign Riddle was ordered to march there from Tangalle on the 10th, and arrived on the 11th without opposition. The garrison, consisting of about sixty invalid malays, under the command of ensign Pendergrast, had been in a state of blockade, since the 23d ult. upon the land side, although a vessel, moored in the harbour, afforded a secure retreat by sea in case of necessity.

During the blockade, ensign Pendergrast made several sorties which were attended with uniform success; drove the enemy from their advanced batteries, and took from them seven Cingalese guns without any loss on our side.

Upon the 9th inst. he received a reinforcement of a corporal and eight men of the royal artillery, from his Majesty's frigate *Wilhelmina*, bound for Galle and Colombo,

lumbo, but which had put into Hambangtotte road

On the 19th inst. the cutter Swallow arrived at Point de Galle, bringing mails from Madras from

the 23d ult. to the 4th inst. These packets had been forwarded from Manaar to Ramnad, and from thence to Tutocoreen where they were embarked on board the Swallow.

BENGAL Occurrences for OCTOBER, 1803.

Royal Visit.

Fort William, Oct 1, 1803

A dispatch, of which the following is an extract, was yesterday received by his excellency the most noble the governor general, from his excellency the commander in chief.

To his excellency the most noble marquis Wellesley, governor-general, &c.

My Lord,

I have the honour to inform your lordship, that in consequence of the hour fixed upon by his majesty, I yesterday, attended by the chief officers of the army, waited on his majesty at his palace in the fort.

Akber Shah, his majesty's eldest son, came to my camp to conduct me.

His majesty received me seated on this throne, when the presents were delivered, and the forms usual on those occasions were observed

His majesty, and his whole court, were unanimous in testifying their joy at the change that has taken place in their fortunes.

I have the honor to be,

My Lord,

Your lordship's most faithful,

Humble servant,

(Signed) G. LAKE.

Head-Quarters, Camp, Delhi,

Sept. 17, 1803.

Account of a Wreck discovered at sea.

The following are the particulars respecting the wreck of a vessel

burnt at sea, which the Active fell in with a few days before getting her pilot. The conjecture of her having been timber laden, and consequently from Ragoon, seems plausible; but we understand by the arrival of the Gilmore, that no vessel had sailed from that place previous to her departure, but what had arrived here. Whatever vessel, however, it may ultimately prove to be, the fate of her crew is a subject which must interest the feelings of the public; but it is to be hoped they may have escaped in their boats, and reached some place in safety, in which case it cannot be long ere the unfortunate vessel will be identified.

"The Active, captain Stone, sailed from Pinang on the 3d of September, and touched on the different ports of the coast of Pender; saw a ship of a suspicious nature off Acheen, which pursued the Active for some time without nearing her.

"The Active, on the 7th inst. in lat. 21 6, about six leagues to the eastward of the eastern edge of the Swash, fell in with a vessel that appeared to be burnt to the water's edge, which they supposed to be timber laden, by her floating: no appearance of any thing above water but that of a stump of a burnt mast; and as the sea at different times broke upon the wreck, it was perceived she must have been a vessel of large burthen.

When

When the Active saw the wreck, she was steering a direct course for her, and had it been at night, must have gone upon it; and to clear which she was obliged to haul up from her course about three points: she was going at the rate of eight knots, with a fresh breeze of wind and squally weather, at the time, which prevented those on board from sending a boat to examine more particularly into the state of the wreck "

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Remarkable Occurrence.

The officers of the shipping at Saugor were a few days since presented with a novel spectacle.—A brig was observed floating with the tide in such a manner as clearly to indicate that she was either destitute of people, or that she had no sailors on board.—In consequence of which an officer of the Davaynes, as we have been given to understand, went on board, and was confirmed in the opinion which had, on the vessel's first appearance, been entertained,—no human creature living to be found.—It is said on some parts of her deck, the marks of blood were strikingly apparent, and that in her cabin were found the blood-stained clothes of an European.

As the vessel's cargo consists of salt, it is probable she is lost from some place on the coast of Coromandel, in which case we may expect soon to be informed of the persons names who composed the crew, if nothing further should transpire respecting this extraordinary affair.

The vessel is at present in a place of safety, to which she was conveyed by captain Green, of the Mermaid, who took her in tow.

New Launches.

On Saturday afternoon, at two o'clock, was launched from the yard of Messrs. John Giltmore and Co. a yacht, of beautiful construction, of about 100 tons burthen, named the marchioness Wellesley, and intended for the resident of Hidgelee.—This little vessel is considered the completest of the kind ever built here, combining the necessary qualities of accommodation for the river, and of a merchantman for sea.

On Saturday the 1st instant was launched at Chittagong, a most complete and well-constructed vessel, burthen about 300 tons, built by Mr Breen—She was named the "Hebe."

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Dreadful Earthquake.

Extract.—"Matura, Sept. 24, 1803.

"On the night between the 31st August, and the 1st of September, at half an hour after midnight, a severe shock of an earthquake was felt at this place, which lasted for many minutes, and was violent beyond the memory of man. Probably not a living creature in the place, but was roused from his slumbers by the alarm, and felt its effects. Many of the Pucka buildings were cast down, and Zenanes, hitherto unassailed by violence, were deserted, and their fair inhabitants took refuge in the streets and in the fields, in dishabilles which had no effect to conceal, and in an affright which elevated their charms, seeking protection with men, whose visages it would otherwise have disgraced them to behold.—The night was calm, and enjoyed the full influence of a bright moon; and when the alarm was over, the blushes and modesty of the fair deserters of their conse-

crated

crated mansions, afforded a pleasing contrast to their previous distresses, and amply consoled their protectors for the desolation they had suffered in their own houses.

“ Noorul Nissa Balgam, a beautiful and accomplished woman, then pregnant with her third child, to the unspeakable affliction of her husband, was unfortunately killed by the falling of a tile, under which she had run for safety — and another lady of eminence was cruelly put to death upon a suspicion of gallantry with the person who attended her in her flight, though wholly unwarranted by any other appearance of suspicion than the disordered state of the few garments they respectively wore.

“ In the morning very extensive fissures were observed in the fields, which had been caused by the percussion of the night before, through which, water rose with great violence, and continues to run to the present date, though its violence has gradually abated. This has been a great benefit to the neighbouring Ryotts, as they were thence enabled to draw the water over their parched fields.

“ The principal Mosque of the place, erected on an eminence by the famous Ghauze Khaun, as a token of his triumph over the infidelity of the Hindus, has been shattered to pieces, and a considerable part of the dome was swallowed up during the opening of the earth.

“ Several slighter shocks have since occurred, but I do not hear they have occasioned any further damage.”

GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATIONS.

Fort William, Public Dept.
Oct. 12. 1803.

1st. The public are hereby in

formed, that the sub-treasurer at the presidency, the resident at Lucnow, and the several collectors of the land revenue, have been authorized to receive, until further orders, any sums of money in even hundreds (not being less than Sicca rupees one thousand) which may be tendered on loan to the honorable company, at an interest of eight per cent per annum, as hereafter specified.

2d. The above-mentioned officers have been authorized to receive in transfer to this loan, all outstanding treasury bills of this government, accepted bills of exchange drawn on the governor general in council, after deducting interest at the rate of six rupees, thirteen annas, and six pie per cent. per annum, for the period which the bills may have to run; bills for arrears of salary, whether the same shall have been advertised for payment or not; and generally all authorized public demands.

3d. The paymasters of the army are also authorized to transfer any demands which may be payable by them respectively to this loan, and grant drafts for the amount in the usual manner on the military paymasters general, which drafts shall be received by the several officers above-mentioned, in payment of subscriptions, on being tendered to them for that purpose. The subscriptions will be received on the following terms:

4th. Subscriptions in cash, treasury bills, bills of exchange, arrears of civil and military allowances, and other authorized public demands, will be received at a discount of two per cent. that is, for every subscription of 102 rupees, a receipt will be granted entitling the subscriber to a promissory note for

100 rupees, to be issued on the terms of the present loan.

5th. The Sicca rupee of Lucknow and the Benares, will be received as equal to the Calcutta Sicca rupee.

6th. A receipt will be granted for each subscription bearing interest at the rate of eight rupees per cent. per annum, from the date of such receipt until the first of April next.

7th. The interest which may be due on that date, on receipts granted for subscriptions to this loan, will be paid in cash at the general treasury at the presidency, or at the treasury of the resident, at Lucknow, or the collectors of Oude and Benares, in cases where the subscriptions shall have been made at those treasuries respectively; and for the principal a promissory note or notes will be granted, bearing date the 1st of April, 1804, and be numbered and registered in the order in which the receipts may be presented at the accountant general's office.

8th. The principal of the promissory notes shall be payable either in Bengal, under the rules established for the payment of the Register debt now existing, or by bills to be drawn by the governor general in council, on the honorable the court of directors, at the exchange of two shillings and sixpence the Sicca rupee, payable twelve months after sight; (which bills shall be granted at any time, on the application of the proprietor of the notes, either when the principal shall have become payable in Bengal, or at any earlier period) and any bills which may be so granted will, if the proprietor desire it, be forwarded by the deputy accountant general in the public packets to him or his agent or as-

sign, according to the instructions which may be given for that purpose.

9th. The interest of the promissory notes shall be payable half yearly, viz. on the 1st of October and 1st of April, from year to year, until the principal shall be discharged, and shall be at the option of the proprietor of the notes to receive payment of such interest, either in cash at the general treasury, at the presidency, or by bills to be drawn by the governor general in council, on the honorable the court of directors, at the exchange of two shillings and sixpence the Sicca rupee, payable twelve months after sight, provided always in the latter case, that the interest for which bills may be so required may amount to fifty pounds sterling at the least, and no bills will be granted for a smaller amount.

10th. For the accommodation of persons returning to Europe, the subscribers to this loan, their executors, administrators, and assigns, shall be entitled, on application to the governor general in council, to have their promissory notes (provided they amount to the principal sum of Sicca rupees 10,000) deposited in charge of the sub-treasurer for the time being, at the risk, and under the security of the company. An acknowledgment will be granted by that officer for the promissory notes so deposited with him, and the interest accruing thereon will be remitted as it shall become due by bills on the terms above-mentioned, which bills will be forwarded by the deputy accountant general to the proprietor, his agent or assign, according to the instructions which may be given for that purpose.

11th. All applications to the governor general in council to have pro-

promissory notes deposited in the treasury, must be accompanied by the notes so to be deposited, and directions must be written in the following terms: on the face and across the lines of each note, and be attested by the signature of the proprietor or his constituted attorney or attorneys:

“The interest accruing half yearly on the promissory note, and the principal as it shall become payable according to the order established for the discharge of the register debt, are to be remitted (unless it shall be hereafter directed to the contrary) by bills to be drawn on the honourable the court of directors pursuant to the tenor of this promissory note, and the other conditions of the loan published in the Calcutta Gazette of the 13th October, 1803, payable to—, and to be forwarded to—, but this promissory note shall not be pledged, sold, or in any manner negotiated, or delivered up to any person whomsoever; nor are these directions with respect to the mode of payment of the interest or principal to be in any manner altered, except on application to the governor-general in council, to be made by myself, my executors, or administrators, or under the authority of a special power of attorney, specifying the number, date, and amount of this promissory note, to be executed by me, or them, for that purpose.”

12th. For the satisfaction of persons who may propose to return to Europe before the period prescribed for the final adjustment of the accounts of this loan, and who may be desirous of availing themselves of the accommodation offered them under the foregoing articles, the deputy accountant general, on their part, write the decla-

ration above prescribed on the promissory notes, provided he shall receive instructions for this purpose, by an endorsement to be executed on the receipt or receipts under the signature of the proprietor, or his constituted attorney or attorney. The deputy accountant general will also make the necessary application to the governor-general in council, for an order to the sub-treasurer to receive the promissory notes in deposit, and will forward the acknowledgment of that officer's to the proprietor of the notes, or to his agent or assign, according to the instruction which may be furnished him for that purpose.

13th. A receipt will be granted in the following form, for subscriptions which may be made at any of the public treasuries.

FORM OF RECEIPT.

“I do hereby acknowledge, that A B has this day paid into the honourable company's treasury, the sum of *Sticca rupees*—, which is to be accounted for to him or order as follows:—Interest on the principal will be paid to him at the general treasury at the presidency, or at the treasury of—, at and after the rate of eight rupees per cent. per annum, from this date to the 1st of April next; and for the principal a promissory note to be dated on the 1st April, 1804, will be granted on application to the deputy accountant general, payable conformably to the conditions of the loan published in the Calcutta Gazette of the 13th October, 1803

(Signed) “C. D.”

“ of *Sub treasurer.*
1803.”

14th. Promissory notes, under the signature of the secretary to the government, will be granted in the

the following form, in exchange for the receipts.

Fort William,——1801

“PROMISSORY NOTE FOR SA. RS.”

“The governor-general in council does hereby acknowledge to have received from A B. the sum of Sicca rupees——as a loan to the honourable the united company of merchants of England trading to the East Indies, and does hereby promise for, and on behalf of the United Company, to repay and discharge the said loan by paying unto the said A B his executors or administrators, or his or their order, the principal sum of Sicca rupees——aforesaid at the presidency of Fort William, agreeably to the order in which this note may stand on the general register of notes and bonds of this presidency, payable according to the propriety of date and number, unless the same shall have been previously discharged by bills drawn on the honourable the court of directors, according to the conditions of the plan, for a loan published in the Calcutta Gazette of the 13th October, 1803; and by paying the interest accruing thereon, at the rate of eight per cent per annum by half yearly payments, viz. on the 1st October, and the 1st April following, from year to year, until the principal shall be discharged at the option of the lender, his executors, administrators, or assigns, either in cash at the general treasury at the presidency, or by bills to be drawn by the governor-general in council, on the honourable the court of directors, at the rate of two shillings and six-pence the Sicca rupee, and payable twelve months after sight.

“Signed by the authority of the governor-general in council,

(Signed) “E. F.”

Sec. to govt. pub. dept.

“ACCOUNTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE.

Registered at No.——of——.”

10th. The accounts of this loan are not to be made up until the 1st of April next, but it is hereby notified, that the loan will be closed at any earlier period, should the governor-general in council deem it expedient to give directions for that purpose.

Published by command of

his excellency the most noble

the governor-general in council,

J. LUMSDEN,

Chief sec. to the govt.

Sinking Fund.

Fort William, Oct 12, 1803.

The public are hereby informed, that the sum expected to be applicable to the redemption of the public debt, by the commissioners of the sinking fund, in the month of November, is Sicca rupees four lacs (Sa. rs. 400,0000); of this sum, current rupees 149,400, or Sicca rupees 128,793, will be applied to the discharge of the bonds and notes of the general register from No. 3766 to No. 2777, both inclusive, on Monday the 7th of November, on which date the interest thereupon will cease. The remainder will be applied by the commissioners in the purchase of bonds and notes of this government, bearing an interest of six and eight per cent. per annum, on tenders being made to them in the usual manner.

Death of Abdulah Wahabee.

A letter from Muscat, dated the 23d. ult. conveys intelligence that Abdulah

Abdulah Wahabee, had died and left his eldest son his heir and successor; but his brother, backed by an army, and another son near Bagdad, have refused to acknowledge the eldest son, and they are expected to go to war. The Turkish government has appointed Aly Padshaw, generalissimo, against the Wahabee, and every padshaw is ordered to assist to the utmost of his power, from Aleppo, Syria, and Egypt.

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Desperate Engagement.

The following extract from a letter from Ahmednugger, dated the 2nd of October, detailing a gallant and persevering defence, made by a small detachment of sepoys, merits the highest encomiums. I shall now try to give you an account of another desperate business which we received intelligence of three days since. About ten days ago lieutenant Morgan left this to join a division of the army with 63 sepoys, captain O'Donnall and another officer of the cavalry took this opportunity of joining their corps; they had proceeded about 70 miles when they perceived a bod. of Peons of about 200, they immediately threw down their knapsacks, leaving them and the baggage in the charge of a few sepoys, and attacked the Peons whom they put to flight; when a body of 900 horse appeared in two divisions on each flank, this obliged the small party to retreat to a village, which they entered with some resistance; it was fortified, but so extensive that they could not guard every entrance; the inhabitants let the horse and Peons in at another direction; in this situation the party took possession of a large house, which was immediately beset on all sides,

where they defended themselves for some hours, till nearly all their ammunition was expended, all their baggage plundered, and not a morsel to eat, though they had plenty of good water; a sally was proposed, which was readily agreed to, headed by captain O'Donnall; they rushed forth and threw the assailants into confusion; they made off to a gate, which being small, the party overtook them; they bayoneted about 30, and took several horses, which, however, they were obliged to abandon, and retreat to the house; this gave them time to throw breast-work across the lanes, and barricade and block up every entrance. Capt. Lucas instantly, on hearing of their situation, left Ahmednugger with four companies, and two six-pounders, at twelve at night; — yesterday evening we heard from him, he says, "they found the gallant party almost exhausted, not having had any thing to eat for nearly two days; the streets were strewed with dead bodies, and the party had four sepoys killed and thirteen wounded, mostly by an incessant fire kept up from the adjoining houses." What must have been their feelings on seeing captain Lucas coming to their assistance? Captain Lucas has taken several villagers prisoners, and intend bringing them to Ahmednugger; the horse still hover round them, keeping, however, out of musket shot, but they are now and then indulged with a few of our six-pounder balls.

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Interesting account of the late Revolution in Delhi.

The revolution which happened at Delhi in the year 1788, is so connected with the events of the day, though it may not be new, yet

cannot

cannot but prove particularly interesting to all our readers.

Gholam Khadur, author of the revolution at Delhi, was the son of Zabda Khan; his father disinherited him and drove him from his presence on account of his vices and crimes. Shah Allum, the king of Delhi, took him under his protection, treated him as his own son, and conferred on him the first title in the kingdom, *Amere ul Omraow*; he lived with the king and raised a body of about 8000 troops of his own countrymen, the Moguls, which he commanded. Gholam Khadur was of a passionate temper, haughty, cruel, ungrateful and debauched.

In the latter end of the year 1788, the king had formed suspicious that some of the neighbouring rajahs would make an attempt to plunder and destroy his territories; these suspicions were verified by the approach of a considerable army towards his capital, commanded by Ismael Beg Khan, and assisted by Dowlut Rao Scindeah: Gholam Khadur told the king on this that he had nothing to fear, for that he had an army sufficiently strong to oppose the enemy: and that all the king had to do was to march out with his troops, give them a supply of cash, and he would stake his head on the enemy's being overcome: the king on this replied that he had no money to carry on the contest. Gholam Khadur said that this objection would be soon obviated, as he would advance the necessary supply of cash, and that all his majesty had to do was to head the army—"this," said he, "will animate them and give them courage, as the presence of a monarch is above half the battle." The king agreed in appearance, and requested Gholam Khadur to as-

semble the army, pay their arrears, and inform them of his intentions. Gholam Khadur retired contented, but great was his astonishment when he intercepted, the next day, a letter from the king to Scindeah, desiring him to make as much haste as possible and destroy Gholam Khadur; "for," says he, "Gholam Khadur desires me to act contrary to my wishes, and oppose you."

On this discovery, Gholam Khadur marched out with his Moguls, crossed the Jumna, and encamped on the other side, opposite to the fort of Delhi. He then sent the king the intercepted letter, and asked him if his conduct did not deserve to be punished by the loss of his throne? He began to besiege the fort, and carried it in a few days; he entered the palace in arms, flew to the king's chamber, insulted the old man in the most barbarous manner, knocked him down, and kneeling on his breast, with a knife took out one of his eyes, and ordered a servant of the king's to take out the other.

After this he gave the place up to pillage, and went to the king's zenana, where he insulted the ladies, tore the jewels from their noses and ears, and cut off their arms and legs. As he had lived with the king, he was well acquainted with the different places where the king's treasures were hid; he dug up the stone of the king's own bedchamber, and found there two chests containing, in specie, 120,000 goldmohurs, about 192,000*l.* sterling; this he took and vast sums more: to get at the hidden jewels of the women, he practised one of the most villainous schemes that ever was thought of; the third day after this horrid cruelty he ordered that all the
king's

king's ladies and daughters should come and pay their respects to him, and promised to set free those who could please him by their appearance and dress. The innocent unthinking women brought out their jewels and adorned themselves in their richest attire to please this savage. Gholam Khadur commanded them to be conveyed to a hall, where he had prepared common dresses for them; these dresses he made them put on by the assistance of eunuchs, and taking possession of their rich dresses and jewels, sent the women home to the palace to lament their loss, and curse his treachery. Gholam Khadur did not stop even here, but insulted the princes by making them dance and sing: the most beautiful of the king's daughters, Mobarouk ul Moulk, was brought to the tyrant to gratify his lust; but she resisted and is said to have stabbed herself to avoid force.

Scindeah soon after this came to the assistance of the king, or rather to make him his prey. Gholam Khadur fled and took refuge in the fort of Agra, above 150 miles from Delhi. Scindeah's troops besieged him there. Perceiving at last that he must be taken if he remained in the fort, he took advantage of a dark night, stuffed his saddle with a large quantity of precious stones, took a few followers, and fled from the fort towards Persia. Unluckily for him, he fell off his horse the second night after his flight, and by this means a party of horse, which had been sent in pursuit of him, came up and took him prisoner. He was brought to Scindeah, who, after exposing him for some time in irons, and some time in a cage, ordered his ears, nose, hands, and feet to be cut off, and his eyes taken out, in which state he was allowed to expire.

Scindeah rewarded himself by seizing upon the kingdom which he came to guard; and all that he left to Shah Allum, the nominal Emperor, was the city of Delhi, with a small district around it, where, even deprived of his sight, he had remained an empty shadow of royalty; an instance of the instability of human greatness, and of the precarious state of despotic governments.

—

Pawanghul-hill Fort.

Extract of a letter, dated Camp near Brodera, Sept. 24, 1803

“After the storm of Baroche I was ordered to remain and repair the breach, but on the same day was directed to join colonel Woodington without delay, and arrived time enough at Baroda to proceed with him against the town of Champooner and Pawanghul-hill fort, one of the strongest, I believe, in India. With great labour we dragged our guns up a steep rocky hill, within six hundred yards of the walls, and after four days cannonading, nearly effected a breach in two of the outer defences, when the garrison thought proper to surrender. I was here again left behind to make a drawing of the fort, with a havildar's party, and was in some danger of being attacked as I returned through a thick jungle, by three or four hundred bails that had collected in the neighbourhood, and killed several camp followers — Pawanghul is an immense rock, every where nearly perpendicular, about six-hundred yards, and inaccessible except the north side, which is fortified by five walls 40 or 50 yards high, strongly built of large square stones, in most places on the summit of rocks, over which there is no possibility of clumbing.

climbing.—There are four distinct sorts, 1st, that of Attock, (I begin at the bottom) which encircles the lower hill, the walls are in ruins, it is not tenable—2d. the fort of Jute defended by a triple wall, two of which we breached, one near the Boomah Gate, and one higher up beyond the Lalla Gate.—3d, the fort of Sudder, the walls in ruins,—here is the Killadar's house, and several Hindu Temples, mostly falling down, also a good tank of water, and two or three springs which flow from the 4th impregnable fort of Soorudg; or Balla Killah; the road to Soorudg Gate is over a deep ditch cut in the rock, the bridge consists of a few old planks, easily removed, the ascent to the gate is cut through rock, and very difficult, had the garrison been resolute, all our attempts to get possession of this place must have failed.—On the summit of all is a rock on which is a celebrated Hindu temple, to which you ascend by 240 steps. (To what deity it is dedicated I am not certain; some natives call him Bowance. The length of the way, from the foot of the hill to the Soorudg gate, is $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles; the town of Champoncer is surrounded by a wall of the same massy stones, is 950 yards by 350, defended by 42 towers, stands at the foot; it was once the capital of Guzerat: the ruins of temples, Hindu and Mussulman, for miles round, evince its former grandeur; the most remarkable now, is the Junma Mushid, a little distant E. of the town, nearly entire, the lofty minarets, domes, and curious workmanship raise your admiration.—The tomb of Secunder Shaw, near the village of Hallol, 3 coss distant, is well worth seeing; it is of the most elegant proportion of any Eastern

architecture I ever observed—the workmanship is capital—the Persian inscriptions on marble is still perfect. The houses of the present town are wretched huts, raised on blocks and pillars of the once grand edifices of the Moguls.

—
New Launch.

Extract of a Letter from Chittagong, dated the 18th instant.

“ I have the pleasure to inform you, that a very handsome and well constructed vessel, burden 7000 bags, built by Mr. Davidson, was launched here yesterday. she was named the Harriet, and is, I understand, to be commanded by captain Masquerier.”

—
The following correspondence is communicated to us by a friend.

TO CUDBERT THORNHILL, ESQ.
Master Attendant.

SIR, *Fort William.*

The committee of the Bengal Phoenix insurance office (in which office the ship *Experiment* was insured) having reason highly to approve of the conduct of Mr. Thomas Benbow, the Branch pilot, who, under circumstances of great difficulty and danger, brought that ship, after the loss of all her anchors, to a situation at Kedgee, by which not only the ship, but the lives of all on board were saved, have directed us to address, through you, the inclosed letter to Mr. Benbow; and to request the favor of you to cause the same to be publicly delivered to Mr. Benbow, on his arrival in town.

We have the honor to be, Sir,

Your most obedient servants,
(Signed) ROSS, LAMBERT, & Co.
Agents for the Bengal Phoenix Insurance Society.

Phoenix Insurance office,
September 2, 1803.

MR.

MR. THOMAS BENBOW,
Branch Pilot, in the service
of the hon East India Com-
pany, at Fort William.

SIR,

Captain Rowe, of the ship Experi-
ment, having represented to us,
your very able and good conduct in
piloting in, and under circum-
stances of great difficulty and dan-
ger, in saving not only that ship, but
the lives of all on board, we thought
it our duty to submit the same to
the consideration of the Committee
of this office, (in which the ship
was insured) and we have much
pleasure in conforming to the di-
rections of the Committee, which
are thus publicly to offer you the
thanks of the Society for your able
and successful exertions in saving
that ship, and we are also directed
to request your acceptance of the
enclosed Treasury bill, for one
thousand Sicca rupees.

We are, Sir,

Your obedient servants,

(Signed) ROSS, LAMBERT, & Co.
Agents for the Bengal Phoenix In-
surance Society.

Phoenix Insurance Office,
September 2, 1803.

To Messrs. ROSS, LAMBERT, & Co.
Agents for the Bengal Phoenix In-
surance Society.

Gentlemen,

I have had the satisfaction of re-
ceiving, through the master atten-
dant, your very flattering letter,
dated the 2d instant, conveying the
sentiments of the Society upon my
conduct, whilst in charge of the
ship Experiment.

I beg to assure you, Gentlemen,
that this highly respectable testi-
mony will ever be remembered by
me, with the most lively gratitude.

I request you will have the good-
ness to return my unfeigned thanks
to the Society, for the very liberal

remuneration they have been pleased
to present me with; and I beg,
Gentlemen, your acceptance of
the warmest acknowledgments for
the handsome manner in which
you have made the communica-
tion.

I am, Gentlemen,

With the greatest respect,

Your much obliged and

Obedient servant,

(Signed) THOMAS BENBOW,
Branch Pilot.

Calcutta, Sept 27, 1803

Messrs. ROSS, LAMBERT, & Co.
Agents for the Bengal Phoenix In-
surance Society.

Gentlemen,

I have had the honor to acknow-
ledge my receipt of your letter of
the 2d instant, with its enclosures,
and to request you will lay before
the Society, the accompanying ad-
dress delivered to me, by Mr. Ben-
bow, in consequence of the very
flattering distinction they have been
pleased to confer upon him for his
conduct, when in charge of the
ship Experiment.

While availing myself of this op-
portunity to testify a particular approbation
of the skilful and judicious manœu-
vre by which Mr. Benbow happily
extricated the Experiment from a si-
tuation of imminent danger to the
ship, and to the lives of all on
board, I beg leave, at the same time,
to express the great satisfaction I
have derived from the present reso-
lution of the society, and from the
terms in which you, gentlemen,
have communicated them; and al-
though fully persuaded that a sense
of their duty will at all times se-
cure to the public the unremit-
ted services of the subordinate officers
of this department, yet I feel it in-
cumbent on me, to offer my per-
sonal acknowledgements to the so-
ciety

ciety for a liberality of encouragement so well calculated to promote, not only in the individual, who is the immediate object of it, but throughout the establishment, the most zealous spirit of diligence, attention, and fidelity.

I have the honor to be, &c.

(Signed) CUDBERT THORNHILL,
Master attendant.

Marine office, Sept. 27, 1803.

MADRAS

Occurrences for Oct. 1803.

Singular Adventure.

Extract of a letter from Anjengo.

A Portuguese Snow, called the Boa Uniao, commander Agostinho de Souza, arrived at Anjengo from the Mozambique channel on the 30th of September; in her came passenger, Mr. David Follenbee, late master of the American ship Hannibal, of Salisbury, with three American seamen. he sailed from Bourdeaux in November, 1802, bound to Madras and Bengal; on the 11th of April last, being off the Island of Comono, he went on shore, in his boat, with the three seamen for water; on his return night came on, and he lost sight of his ship, which he did not descry till 10 o'clock the next morning, when he stood immediately towards her, the vessel then steering for the island; at P. M. she stood off and he never saw her again; after this he returned on shore where he remained 18 or 20 days, and then resolved to attempt making Johanna; in this, however, he failed; the current running strong against him so that he was obliged to steer for the coast of Africa; and on the 10th of May, he made

the island of Ibo, where he found lying the Boa Uniao. Whilst on Comono their only subsistence was cocoa-nuts and water given them by the natives, and they had no other provisions in their boat.

Lieutenant Alder.

In the gazette extraordinary, published at Calcutta on the 24th ult. and in the extra courier of the 24th instant; lieutenant Alder has been erroneously stated to have been killed in the action of the 11th of September. The name lieutenant Alder does not appear in a list of killed or wounded subsequently received.

Farewel Entertainment.

On Monday evening the hon. Basil Cochrane, gave a farewel ball and supper, at the Pantheon, to the right hon. lord Clive.

The rooms were filled with the principal ladies and gentlemen of the settlement before 10 o'clock, about which hour, the dances commenced, and continued with great vivacity until past one.

An elegant supper had been arranged under large tents in the garden, but a sudden and unexpected fall of heavy rain made the grounds so wet, that the supper tables were necessarily removed up stairs: this accident occasioned some trivial derangement in the pre-concerted plans, but the activity of the managers overcame all difficulties, and soon after one, the company were seated at tables arranged with as much elegance as could be expected.

A display of fireworks had been prepared, in which we understand the words—*Clive, farewel*; would have been conspicuous, the rain unfortunately demolished the whole.

After

After supper the dances recommenced with additional spirit, and were kept up till an early hour.

We do not recollect to have observed on any other occasion in this settlement, so attractive a display of female elegance and fashion.

—
Departure of Lord Clive.

The right honorable lord Clive embarked at 5 o'clock on Monday evening. The troops extended in a double line from the west extremity of the parade to the sea gate, through which his lordship passed under the customary honours, accompanied by the right honorable the governor, and the principal officers and gentlemen of the settlement.

—
Lady W. Bentinck's grand Ball and Supper.

Oct. 8, 1803. On Wednesday last, the right honorable lady William Bentinck gave a ball and supper to the ladies and gentlemen of the settlement.

The company began to assemble at half past eight o'clock, and her ladyship entered the ball room shortly before nine, accompanied by the right hon. the governor and his personal staff, the band playing the appropriate tune "God save the King."

Shortly after his highness the nabob of Arcott, attended by his son and principal khans, arrived, and was conducted to the upper end of the room, by the right hon. the governor, to a seat which had been placed for his reception.

The ball then commenced, with her ladyship leading down the first dance, accompanied by Mr. Chamber, member of council.

Country dances continued until the hour of eleven, when the company were summoned to partake of a most elegant and sumptuous

repast, which had been prepared with the greatest taste and splendour in the gallery of the new building.

After supper the dance recommenced, and continued its attractive sway until the hour of two in the morning, when the company retired, highly gratified and pleased with the attention of their noble hostess.

—
Police.

The excellence of the police established at this presidency, may be justly appreciated by the circumstance of only two natives having been tried at the session of Oyer and Terminer, and general gaol delivery, held at the court house on Wednesday last; one of whom was sentenced to transportation, and the other to twelve months imprisonment. We are convinced we speak the sentiments of the settlement when we add, that the thanks of the community are due to the magistrates, from whose attentive and vigilant exertions, such a reformation in the morals of the lower orders is to be attributed.

—
Lieutenant Bellasis.

Lieutenant Bellasis, of the Bombay establishment, convicted of being a principal in a fatal duel at that presidency, and who in consequence was sentenced to transportation at Botany Bay, received a free pardon from the governor of the latter settlement, on the 11th of June last, being the day appointed for hoisting the new Union standard, and was about to proceed to India, accompanied by Mrs. Bellasis, when the last accounts left that place.

—
Melancholy Accident.

On Thursday last, Colonel Men-

ron with his family, and several other passengers, embarked on the accomodation boat, for the purpose of proceeding to the Union, which lay in the Roads.

They had nearly reached the last surf, which was somewhat high, when the boat, as it is supposed, from the wind blowing at that period from the South, veered round, and presenting her side to the wave, immediately filled and overset.

By which unfortunate occurrence, we are concerned to add, that colonel Mevron, his daughter, a young lady of great worth and beauty, and lieutenant Holborn, of the 34th regt. were drowned.

The body of the former only has been recovered, and was interred yesterday morning, with every honor suitable to the rank of the deceased.

BOMBAY

Occurrences for Oct. 1803,

Government Notification.

List of such articles of commerce as the hon. the governor in council is pleased to permit to be landed at the government Custom House, at the Bunder in Bombay, or at Muzjid Bunder, at the option of the proprietors, from and after this date.

A
Agates, Cornelians, Anchors and grap-
&c. Cambay stones nails
Aga wood Aloes
Allum, from China Arrack, Columbo,
Almonds Batavia, and Ben-
Ambergrease coolen
Assafotida Arsenic

B
Bdelium Blue stone
Beads, and pearls, Borax
false Brandy
Beer of sorts Brass and copper
Beetlenut ware

Bird shot **B**
Books Brass leaf

C
Candies Coffee
Canvas Columbo root
Cardamums Copper, and cop-
Carriages per nails
Cassia buds Coral
Carpets of sorts Cordage, Europe
Cat-gut and Coir
Cauth (Teria Japo- Cordials
nies) Coaks
China root Cotton (in packed
China ware ba es)
Chocolate Cotton screws
Cinnamon Cott lace
Cloves Cow Bezoar
Clocks and watches Cubobs
Cochineal Cutlery
Coculus Indicus

D
Drugs of every description

E
Earthen ware Elephants' teeth
Estables of every Empty bottles
description Essence of spruce

F
Floor cloths Furniture

G
Galls of every de- Grain of every de-
scription scription
Galangal Grocery
Garden seeds Gum Ammonia-
Gua cum
Ginger, dry Gum Arabic
Glass beads Gun-powder(to the
Glass ware arsnical only)
Gold and silver lace Gunnies

H
Hardware, of every Hing
description Honey

I
Japanned ware Iron hoops
Jewellery Ironmongery
Indigo Iron nails
Iron Ivory works

K
Kismisses

L
Lead Liquorish root
Leather, Europe, Loemits
Pump Looking glasses
Leather, Persia Long pepper
Liquors

M
Mice Millinery
Maneyary Mu.k
Manna Muskets and bay-
Mathematical In- onets, fire arms &c.
struments at Bom. Bund. only
Medicines Myrrh

Needles	N	Nutmegs	council has been pleased to prohibit
Nuckla		Nux Vomica	from landing at the government cus-
	O	Ordnance, brass	tom house, at the Bunder in Bom-
Old copper		or iron, at Bom-	bay, from and after this date, but
Old iron		bay Bunder only	which, nevertheless, may be landed
Opium, Bengal only			at the government Custom House,
Orfidue			at Muzjid Bunder.
	P	Piece goods of eve-	A
Paint of every de-		ry description	Allum, from Scind Arrack, Goa, Pari-
scription		Pimplemool	and Guzerat ar, Mowrah, &c.
Paper		Pistachia nuts	B
Patch leaf		Plate, and plated	Bhang Brimstone
Pearls and Jewels at		ware	Benjamin Euzzar Buttoo
Bombay only		Preserves of sorts	C
Perfumery		Prints	Cadjans Coir
Pepper			Camphure Copra
Putchuck	Q		Castor oil Cosumba
		Quicksilver.	Charcoal Cotton, in Dorcras,
	R	Rhubarb	or bags
Raw silk		Rose water	Cotton yarn, and
Red and white lead		Rum	thread
Rhinoceros horns			Courtes
	S	Ship chandlery	Cua
Saddlery of all sorts		Shot	D
Saffron		Silk work	Dammer Dates and other
Sal Ammoniac		Sparo	fruits
Sallum		Stationary	E
Salt provision		Steel	Earth, red, from Persia Gulph
Salt petre		Stones, paving and	F
Sandal wood		grinding	Fire-works Fins, sharks
Sapan wood		Sugar of sorts	Feathers Fish maws
Seeds of every de-		Summerheads	G
scription		Sweetmeats	Ganzia Ghee
Sena leaf			Garlick Ginger
Shawls	T	Turmeric	H
Toys		Tutenague	Hartal Hemp
Treasure of every de-		Twine	Heiracasey Hides of sorts, raw
scription, at Bom-			Hemage and dressed
bay Bunder only	V	Vinegar	J
		Vermillion	Jaggaree
Venice ware	W	Wine	L
Verdigrease			Lace of every description
White copper			M
Walnuts			Matts Mother of pearl
			Molasses shells
			Moorettooth(vitriol) Mowrah
			Munjest
			O
			Olibanum Oils of every de-
			scription
			P
			Penack (oil cake) Pitch
			R
			Rampatree leaf Rose malloes
			Rogan Ruscapose
			S
			Salt, rock, from Persia and the Red Sea
			Salt

By order of the honorable the
Governor in council.

ROBERT HENSHAW.
Custom Master.

Bombay Government Custom
House Office, Oct 8, 1803.

Government Notification

List of such articles of commerce
as the honorable the governor in

Salt from Cambay	Soap
Sheep's guts	Salt fish
	r
Targets	Tar
Tamand	Turpentine
	w
Wax, bees	Wool
Wooden ware	Worm-wood

By order of the honorable the
Governor in council

ROBERT HENSHAW.
Custom Master.

Bombay government Custom
House Office, Oct 8, 1803.

Quarter Sessions

On Wednesday last, October 12, the quarter sessions commenced.

The honourable the recorder addressed the grand jury in a short and pertinent speech, informing them that the only indictment to be laid before them was one for murder, and as from their long habits in the duty committed to them, they must be fully acquainted with the principles and doctrine of the law as applicable to that crime, it would be unnecessary for him to take up their time on the subject, but that should doubts arise in their minds upon any points of the evidence which might be laid before them, he would be happy to afford them every assistance in his power.

The jury then retired, and the witnesses on an indictment against Robert Fraser, and Peter Stewart, for a murder at Surat, were sworn by the clerk of arraigns, when the court adjourned till Thursday, at eleven o'clock.

October the 13th. The grand jury having returned a true bill against Robert Fraser and Peter Stewart, for the murder of a

native of Surat, named Hurjanah, by stabbing him with a bayonet, they were called upon to stand trial, but from the sickly appearance of the prisoners, and the opinion of Dr. Pouget, who was present, that he thought the fatigue of a long trial might endanger their lives, the court was induced to postpone the trial until next sessions, which was readily agreed to by Mr Thicipland, as council for the crown to conduct the prosecution.—The prisoners were then remanded from the bar.

Mr James Stevens, as foreman of the grand jury, addressed the court on the subject of a presentment, which he recommended to their consideration, respecting encroachments on the public roads, through the island, and particularly complaining of nuisances on the Patell road by the building of shops, verandahs, &c. to the great detriment of the public convenience.—It was also suggested, by this representation, that pathways should be allowed and constructed for foot passengers, by the sides of the public roads.

Another material object to which the grand jury solicited the attention of the court, was the establishment of a public market for the island, as adopted at Calcutta and Madras; and to be put under proper and general regulations for the public benefit and accommodation.

The honourable the recorder received the presentment of the grand jury, and observed, that though it was not in the power of the court to remedy the evils complained of, yet that he would direct a copy of the application to be transmitted to government for their determination on the subject.

The

The grand jury were then discharged, and the sessions closed.

On Tuesday last, Patrick Hadow, Esq. was returned by the honourable the governor in council, as mayor of the corporation in the room of William Smith, Esq. who resigned.

James Kinlock, and Charles Joseph Eriscoc, Esquires, were also appointed aldermen.

Interesting Information.

The following letter farther evinces the salutary progress and efficacy of the cow-pock.

An opportunity having lately occurred, by which the preventive efficacy of our vaccine matter has been ascertained in the most satisfactory manner, I am led to believe, that a communication of the facts to the public, may prove acceptable, as affording the strongest proof that the virus, which has passed through so many subjects, continues to possess all its specific properties.

On the 10th of September, I vaccinated six children, belonging to one family, in the county, from one of four subjects that had been inoculated eight days before at the same place, and who all had a distinctly marked cow-pock. since February, I had not received any report of small pox appearing on the island, and I had no reason to suppose there were any at this time.

One of the children, Reta, a female, about six years of age, was seized with fever, the day after the vaccination, which con-

tinuing for three days, notice was sent to me. I found the whole body covered with an eruption, that looked very like a variolous one; I was assured, however, that there were no small pox near, and that the child had never been any distance from the house.

On my second visit the eruption was evidently the small pox, and after some further enquiry and search, I found a child covered with the disease, in a hut a few yards from the house. I learned also that this disease had been brought from Bassein, and that Reta had been exposed to the infection from playing with the strange child.

All these children had one or more vaccine pustules on each arm; I strongly urged, however, the propriety of separating Reta from the others, but this could not be done with any great care. By the 9th day, the vaccine disease was strongly marked on all the children. On the 8th day, one of the five had a smart fever, a prelude, as I apprehended, to an eruption of small pox about fifteen or twenty small pimples appeared on the face and breast; they were of the size of grains of mustard, contained no fluid, and were shrivelled and gone five days from their appearance; one of the others, without any previous fever, had also a number of small pimples, which remained for a few days.

I think the fever, and eruption in both cases, were probably occasioned by the variolous contagion, which was checked in its fatal career by the vaccine-disease. Here the two affections took place at the same time, and the result was in favour of the influence of the latter. One of the children, an infant four months old, sister to Reta, was nursed

nursed by the mother, whose attention was divided between them.

On the 12th day of the vaccine, the scabbling process began, when I considered my subjects as perfectly secured.

I now earnestly requested that these five, as well as the four children formerly inoculated, should be exposed to the infection. Their objections against my inoculating them with variolous matter could not be overcome, but they readily consented to their being exposed to the infection in any other way, as well from a desire of obliging me, as of satisfying themselves.

The same cloth or garment which covered Reta, was put about the other children; they were constantly going into the same apartment, often on the same bed, and touching the sufferer. Indeed, I cannot imagine any more likely means of communicating infection than were constantly resorted to. A grown-up person, in the house, who, from a belief of having had the small pox, declined being vaccinated, caught the infection.

Reta died on the 13th day of the eruption, the vaccine vesicles could scarcely be distinguished, owing to the load of confluent small-pox, and as early as the 5th day, on being punctured, contained pus in place of the limpid virus.

The nine children continue perfectly well; I believe no one will be disposed to doubt of their owing this security to the vaccine disease, no opportunity more favourable for observing the progress of the two diseases is likely to occur, if the fever, in one case, and eruption on two subjects, are admitted to have been occasioned by the contagion of small pox. The size, as well as duration of the eruption, imply the power of some agent in disarming

this serious malady of its tenor; and this victory must be admitted as due to the Ægean influence exerted by the vaccine matter.

GEORGE KERR, M. D.
Sup. of Vac. Ins.

Bombay, Oct 14, 1803.

Persian Entertainment.

On Monday the 26th ult. Abdul Lateef Khan, gave an elegant entertainment to a select party of ladies and gentlemen, at his house at the retreat. The hon. governor Duncan and his family, Thomas Lechmere, esq first in council, major Malcom, and many others were present on the occasion. The house was illuminated with much taste, and a number of small lights floating on the peaceful bosom of the Tank, in front of the house, gently wafted in various directions by the passing zephyrus, had a beautiful effect. The table exhibited a display of all the delicacies of the season, and where the rich Pillaws, Chillows, Spatchcocks, and Kabobs of Persia, were happily blended with all the luxuries of an European banquet, and the delicious flavour of the ruby-coloured juice of the grape, was worthy the strains of the immortal Hasiz.

On Wednesday last, George Parry, Esq. took the prescribed oath, and his seat as second in council, under the Presidency of Bombay. An appropriate salute was fired from the garrison on the occasion.

A signal has been flying for some days past, for a two-masted vessel from the westward; she proves to be a snow belonging to Moosa, of Tellicherry, from Mecca, having unfortunately lost her rudder. Two pattamar boats were dispatched to her assistance, and have brought her in safety into the harbour.

CYLON

CEYLON

*Occurrences for Oct. 1803.**Maldavian Ambassador.*

Oct. 12. On Monday the 10th inst. Ismayil Gellie, ambassador from the Sultan of the Maldive Islands, arrived at Columbo, and yesterday morning had an audience of his excellency the governor, at the government house. The ceremony was conducted by major Willson, town major of Columbo, with the usual solemnities.

Head-Quarters, Columbo,
Oct 17, 1803

G. O. By the Governor.

The governor has received with great satisfaction, the account of the second repulse of the Candians, from Hambangtotte, by ensign J Pendergast, of his majesty's regiment of Ceylon native infantry.

His excellency highly approves of the vigour, judgment, and perseverance, with which that officer has sustained, and at last dispersed the blockade of the enemy, and desires him to communicate his thanks to Mr. Wm. Price, assistant surgeon of his majesty's 12th regiment, and Mr Mc Nicol, master of the snow *Muneiva*, for the effective assistance which they afforded him, as well as to inform the detachment of royal artillery and the brave veteran malays who form the garrison of Hambangtotte, of his high approbation of their zeal, valour, and fidelity.

By his excellency's command,

(Signed) R. AREUTHNOT,
Chief Sec. to Gov.

Intelligence having been received that the First Adigaar of

Candy had assembled a very considerable force at Batooghedere, in the Saffergam Coile, with the intention of invading the British territories, captain William Macpherson, of his majesty's 12th regiment, was detached from Columbo, with a party, consisting of 50 Europeans, and 120 natives, to disperse his army.

Captain W. Macpherson left Columbo on the morning of Thursday, Oct. 6, and after a fatiguing march through the Raygam Coile, passed the Candian frontier on the 9th His march was afterwards opposed by the Candians, posted behind two batteries, who were however driven back without any loss on our side, and he arrived opposite to Batooghedere, on the northern bank of the Caloo Gunga, on the 12th inst The fulness and rapidity of the stream rendered it impossible to pass over, and one private of the 51st was unfortunately wounded by a shot from the opposite shore.

The Adigaar had, however, retreated with precipitation towards the province of Aova, and his army supposed to have dispersed.

Captain Macpherson therefore turned his march to the northward, and proceeded through the Candian territories to Avisavelle, having executed (as far as circumstances would allow) the object of his expedition.

Captain Beaver having heard that Hambangtotte was attacked by the Candians in great numbers, on the 29th ult. marched with the force under his command from Catoone, in the Matura district, where he was stationed, to relieve that place.

He arrived at Hambangtotte on the 6th inst. but the blockade had already been raised by a spirited
and

and judicious sortie of ensign Pendeigast, accompanied by Mr. W. Price, assistant surgeon of his majesty's 12th regiment, who was accidentally upon the spot.

This sortie drove the Candians to a considerable distance from the place, and they have now evacuated the province of the Mahagam-pattoo.

The numerous batteries constructed by them were burned by ensign Pendeigast, and nothing but the fatigue of the Malay invalids, and the rapidity of the enemy's flight, in every direction, prevented a considerable slaughter.

The terror of the Candians on this occasion was augmented by a heavy fine kept up by the armed brig *Minerva*, Captain John M. Nicol, which had been moored close in shore for the purpose of annoying the enemy.

Copy of a letter from Captain W. Macpherson, commanding a detachment in the field, to major general Macdowal, dated Avisavalle, Oct. 14, 1803.

SIR,

I consider it my duty to inform you, that the Candians have sustained the following damage by the march of the detachment sent into Saffergam.

We have burnt about 800 houses, many of them full of paddy and arekanut, to a very large amount.

We have destroyed upwards of 150 ammonams of arekanur, the property of the First Adigaar, and which, at the rate of 20 11x ds. per ammonam, amounts to 17,000 11x ds.

We have also destroyed two large and well-constructed batteries, commanding the passes, leading into the Saffergam Corle, from the Raygam and Hewagam Corles.

From this statement, I trust it will appear, that the services of the detachment have not been unimportant; and that they will assist in putting an end to the unpleasant warfare, into which the conduct of our savage enemies had forced us.

I have the honor to be, &c.

W. MACPHERSON,
Capt. 12th foot.

Pearl Banks.

On Monday morning, his excellency the governor embarked on board the brig *Aurigo*, to proceed to Aripo, for the purpose of superintending the examination and inspection of the Pearl Banks.

His excellency was accompanied by Wm. Boyd, esq. his private secretary, Alexander Wood, esq. agent of revenue for the district of Columbo, and G. Lughton, esq. inspector of the Pearl Banks.

A salute of nineteen guns was fired, upon this occasion, from the fort, and by the ships in the harbour.

MADRAS Occurrences for NOVEMBER, 1803.

The Ladroons

Extract of a letter, from Canton, via Bengal, dated 12th of Aug 1803.

The Ladroons are getting stronger every day, but they are most despicable cowards. They lately made an attack upon an American brig coming here, very nearly carried her, owing to their being mistaken by her for pilots. They first sent a small boat to reconnoitre, and two or three others after her without any suspicion being excited, but when they approached very near the commander fortunately perceived their pikes and shields in the bottom of boats; being a stranger however, he did not wish to fire until he was quite certain of their intentions, and it was not till after they had fired two or three times at him that he began.—On receiving the first shot they made off as fast as they could; he conceives the grape must have done some mischief among them. On commencing the attack they halloed in a most extraordinary manner to intimidate the Americans; the most active man on board the brig was the boatswain, who has unfortunately been since drowned at Whampoa.

Some northern provinces are in a state of insurrection; and a short time since there was a most daring robbery committed in the city of Canton. A band of robbers, armed with two swords each, entered the gates, and proceeded to a public office where they knew cash was deposited, and very coolly walked off with their booty without being in the least degree impeded.

Canton bore a very indifferent appearance was the prospect of its

being in any degree favorable. Our letters are entirely silent upon the progress of the revolutionists, who have lately disturbed the long established order of things in the Chinese empire.

Presentation of the Khelaut.

Nov. 12, 1803.—On Saturday the right hon. the governor, his excellency the commander in chief, and the members of council, paid a visit to Chepauk palace, for the purpose of investing his highness the nabob of Arcot, with a khelaut, a dress of ceremony, which had been forwarded for the acceptance of his highness by the emperor of Delhi.

His lordship's arrival was announced by a salute of nineteen guns, and on the delivery of a letter from his majesty the emperor, a royal salute was fired from the garrison of Fort St. George; the ceremony then took place, and shortly after his lordship and council quitted the gardens, under the same honors that attended their entry.

His highness the nabob then directed nine discharges of musquetry to be fired in honor of the occasion.

On Tuesday the nabob paid a visit of ceremony to the right hon. the governor in council, in Fort St. George; on his highness's entering the gates, a salute was fired from the garrison, and the guard being turned out, his highness was received with the usual ceremony.

The grenadier company, of his majesty's 34th regt. formed a street from the fort square gate

to the government house, through which his highness passed to the council chamber.

A salute of nineteen guns was fired on the nabob's departure from the garrison.

BOMBAY

Occurrences for Nov. 1803.

New Launch.

On Wednesday last was launched, from one of the slips in the dock yard, another creditable specimen of the ingenuity of the native builders of Bombay.—A vessel between 7 and 800 tons burthen, named the James Sibbald, in compliment to a gentleman formerly on the civil establishment at this presidency. This vessel is entirely copper fastened; which adds to her value, inasmuch as it renders her more durable.

Fatal Accident.

An unfortunate accident happened at Caranja, on the morning of the 18th instant; the small boat that is employed to convey passengers from Moiah Bunder to the passage-boat, in coming along-side the latter, upset from the eagerness and imprudence of the persons on board pressing all on one side with the view of transhipping themselves, and drifted down with the ebb tide. We have not heard the exact number lost on this occasion, though we hope not more than what has been already ascertained, seven dead bodies having been picked up.

Private Festivities.

On Wednesday evening last a

most elegant entertainment was given, to a most numerous party of his friends, by major general Jones, at his house in town,—the company began to assemble at half past 8 o'clock, and by nine we had the pleasure of witnessing a truly brilliant display of beauty, elegance, and fashion, at half past nine the country dances commenced to the lively and exhilarating air of Mrs. Garden of Troop, which were continued with the highest mirth and spirit, particularly by the charming exertions of the fair, until twelve, when the company were summoned to partake, in the elegant suite of rooms adjoining to the ball room, a superb and ornamental profusion of every delicacy and refreshment that the place and season could afford; after supper, during which a few well-elected toasts went round, accompanied by appropriate tunes from the attelley band; country dances were renewed with increased spirit, only occasionally interrupted to give place to the more animated exertions of the performers in some most enlivening Scotch reels, until a very late hour on Thursday morning, when the company broke up, highly gratified by the very handsome and polite attention of the major general, whose known urbanity of manners did not fail of exciting, in the breasts of all, universal admiration. The honourable the governor, the recorder, and commanding officer of the forces, honoured the entertainment with their presence, as did his excellency vice admiral Rainier, whom we ate sincerely rejoiced to observe was in perfect health and spirits; and whose stay till a late hour contributed greatly to the prolongation of the pleasures of the evening.

The

The Atalanta.

The French frigate *Atalanta*, now in these seas, is commanded by an officer who was our prisoner during the greatest part of the last war. This frigate is said to be distinguished by the close similitude of her general appearance and manoeuvres to our own ships and discipline; she has on board the guns of the *Jason* frigate, 18-pounders, which our readers may recollect was lost on the coast of France in 1798—We have little doubt but the commander of the *Atalanta* will soon again experience the hospitality of a generous enemy.

Dreadful Storm.

The following is an account of a shoal which some of Admiral Rannier's squadron passed over, and of the storm which the whole squadron afterwards encountered in their passage to this port.

On the 27th of September last, at noon, the *Centurion*, on sounding, found only 17 fathoms water, shortly after 21 fathoms, and then no ground with 35 fathoms. The *Lancaster*, being about a mile to the southward of the *Centurion*, sounded at the time, and had only 10 fathoms water, two rocks being then in sight, one on each side of the ship, which appeared to have much less water upon them; after passing by those rocks, the water deepened gradually to 17 fathoms, and then no bottom could be found at 35 fathoms. The *Tremendous* was about three miles to the N.W. of the *Lancaster*, and on sounding found no ground at 50 fathoms. The result of the observations made in the ships, at noon, determines the latitude of this shoal to be $7^{\circ} 41'$ south. And its longitude, by the mean of several lunar observations made about the time, and

by three excellent time keepers of Captain Heywood's, is $72^{\circ} 52' E.$ It bears from the south part of *Diego Garcia S. 82^{\circ} W. distant 100 miles.*

On the 4th inst. the weather, which had been gloomy all the foregoing day, became still more so, and the wind, which was easterly, freshened till evening, when it blew so hard that no ship of the squadron could carry more sail than the courses and close-reefed main topsail. In the night the gale increased so much as to oblige the ships to lye to under storm staysails or close-reefed main-top sails. On the morning of the 5th, at half past two in a violent squall of wind accompanied with lightning, but no thunder, the *Tremendous* lost her main and mizen masts; at four o'clock the gale blew with great violence, after which it abated gradually till near noon, when the wind changed to N. W. and the weather cleared up. On the 16th the ships that were separated during the storm, joined the admiral, one of which, the *Albatross*, had lost her topmasts, but the rest (the *Tremendous* excepted) had fortunately suffered little danger.

The clouds which had been lowering for the whole of the current week, yesterday portended a renewal of the desolating gale, which occurred this day four years; the wind, however, subsided towards the evening, and we sincerely trust that a day, the disasters of which this island has had severe occasion to lament more than once, may transpire more seasonably this year.

Heavy Gales.

A very heavy gale of wind has been

been experienced down below, during the past week, from the effects of which, we are concerned to enumerate the following disasters.

A large ship, named the *Fatty Romania*, under Arab colours, dismasted, and at anchor between the points in fourteen fathoms water, when the ship *Peace*, from Ganjam, passed her.

The Henry Addington, captain Robertson, bound to Madras, put back with the loss of three anchors and cables.

The honourable company's cruiser, *Teignmouth*, captain Edward Lowes, sprung her bowsprit; her boat washed overboard, with other damage.

The Popham, captain Reid, from the coast, after encountering the gale, arrived at Kedjee, with the loss of her rudder.

The Haldane pilot, when at anchor near the Beef Buoy, shipped at a very heavy and tremendous sea, which stove her companion to pieces, and severely wounded a number of people on board.

The Hyæna.

On Tuesday evening, at about sun-set, general Bellasis servants were greatly alarmed by the appearance of an animal that had encroached upon his premises, and which proved to be one of the largest Hyæna's he had ever seen—The alarm was first given by a Bandancee who described the animal

from the top of a tree, and on his calling out; general Bellasis had a full view of the hyæna from the terrace, galloping down the hill towards his house, till he came within forty yards of him, when he turned away into an adjacent wood.—His shoulders appeared to be full three feet high, and all the fore part of his body was striped with black, as distinctly as the royal tyger—the animal was in high sleek condition, and affords a fine subject for a hunt to the sporting gentlemen of the island.

Nesbitt and others, versus the Honourable Company.

On Tuesday, the 5th instant, the honourable the recorder's court gave judgment in the important cause at the instance of W. A. Nesbitt, Esq. and others, complainants, against the honourable company defendants, a hearing in which took place at great length on the second day of term, unanimously dismissing the complainants' bill. By this decision the mode of payment adopted by the company towards the six per cent. creditors at this and the other presidencies, is, after the fullest consideration, completely sanctioned and confirmed. Counsel for the complainants, Mr Dowdeswell, and Mr. Moyley; solicitor, Mr. Anderson. For the honourable company, Mr. Thriepland, solicitor, Mr. Hall.

BENGAL Occurrences for DECEMBER, 1803.

The following is an Extract of a Letter, dated Prince of Wales' Island, the 8th May.

“ Penang at present is like every other part of India, a perfect stagnation in trade, and nothing doing. The vessels that have passed here with opium sold none, and left Malacca in the same predicament, and are gone on, as report says, for Borneo, whence captain Hull, in the Pomona, is just arrived.”

The loss of the Cato and Porpoise detailed

The following are the particulars of the Bridgewater's voyage from New Holland, and of the loss of her consorts the Cato and Porpoise, as detailed by her commander.

Captain Flinders in his majesty's ship Investigator having discovered a passage in the strait which divides New Holland and New Guinea, which he thought both safe and expeditious, was thereby induced to point it out to me and the commander of the Cato, a ship on the eve of leaving Port Jackson, for Bombay. In consequence of this recommendation I determined to pass through it, accompanied by the Cato; this was settled in June, but before any arrival from Europe, the Investigator was condemned, and captain Flinders, his officers and crew ordered home in his Majesty's ship Porpoise—Captain Flinders determined to pass

through this strait on his way to Europe, and as he was to sail in a few days after the day we had proposed sailing, it was agreed to wait and sail in company.

The three ships sailed on the 10th of August, steering our course to the northward, along the coast of New South Wales, which we kept in sight; until the 14th we had the winds strong from the southward and eastward; nothing unusual except that we experienced a set of 33 miles to the eastward, on the 14th—occurred till the 18th—on that day, at two P. M. the Cato made the signal of seeing land, which was instantly recognised by us to be a reef of Coral, small in extent, and on which the sea broke very high at times. At the time the signal was made, it bore from us S S W. and was distant from three to four miles. The Porpoise hauled up to examine it, at the same time made the signal for us to continue our course, which we did under easy sail. In the evening, having examined the reef, the Porpoise was again up with us, and made the signal to keep under an easy sail and working during the night. At seven P. M. she had got into her station, which was a quarter of a mile a-head; and at half past nine she might be about two cables length a-head, and the Cato, at the same time, about one mile a-stern of us.

The night was dark and cloudy,
the

the wind was fresh; we were running before it under our three-double reefed top-sails and fore-sail, at the rate of seven and a half knots per hour. About this time, the fifth officer, who had the look out on the fore-castle, came aft to say, the Porpoise had hove her broadside to the wind, and immediately there was a general cry from the fore-castle, 'breakers a-head:' I was most fortunately at this time on deck, having just come out from supper, and had, on the officer's report of the Porpoise having hove too, instantly ordered the helm to be put a-port, and the hands to be turned up, it having been my intention to have hauled off to the eastward: the wind at this time was at S. S. E. but before our sails were trimmed she was in the wind. We then laid our after yards square, and the head-sails a-box: this had the desired effect, when the ship fell round off, but not before she was in the surf: got our larboard tacks on board, and set the main-top-gallant sails and stay-sails, and stood to the S.W. She was just beginning to draw off when the Porpoise was scarcely the ship's length from us to leeward, settling with her head towards us, and her broadside upon the reef; her fore-mast gone, and the sea breaking over her. At this moment we perceived the Cato within half a cable's length, standing stern on for us. (It is thought that at this time no one on board the Cato had seen the reef.) I hailed to put their helm a starboard, by which means she just cleared us, and luffed up under our stern. Had she fell on board of us the consequence must have been dreadful indeed—we must both have gone on shore. We now in a few minutes perceived we had cleared the reef, but our congratu-

tulations were mixed with the most painful reflections on the sufferings of the crew wrecked: nor were we without the most serious apprehensions that the patch or reef we had seen in the day, might be connected with this by intermediate patches, or by a continued chain, in either case forming a frightful danger, every risk of which we should have had to encounter, as it was very unsettled weather, and uncertain whether we should be able to weather the first reef, nor could we judge how far to the eastward the latter might extend.

We held an early consultation on the possibility of sending assistance to the crew of the Porpoise, when all agreed that, from the state of the weather which was now much aggravated by the increasing of wind; as also the surf upon and near the reef, which a boat could not approach without certain destruction. All these taken into consideration, it was concluded impossible to yield any assistance that night; but it was determined, if possible, to be with them by break of day.

We had not long stood off the reef before we saw a light on board the Cato; we at this time shewed three lights, and continued lights all night at the mizen top-mast head. At one A.M. wore ship and stood for the reef: at two A.M. the reef in sight, at the distance of about half a mile, the sea breaking very high; wore ship and stood off to the southward. At day break wore ship and stood for the reef, and when the day was broke, we had the mortification to perceive the Cato had shared the fate of the Porpoise; the bow and bowsprit of the latter only, at intervals, appeared through the surf: the former

mer lay with bottom exposed to the sea, which broke with tremendous fury over her; not a mast standing. Finding we could not weather the reef, and that it was now too late, had it been in our power, to give them any assistance, and still fearing that we might be embayed or entangled by the supposed chain or patches; all therefore that remained for us to do was, either by dint of carrying sail to weather the reef to the southward, or, if failing in that, to push to leeward and endeavour to find a passage between the patches of the reef to the northward. At ten A. M. we found by chronometers we had got considerably to the westward, and that it would be impossible, with the wind, as it then was, blowing strong from the S. E. with a heavy sea, to weather the southern reef, we therefore determined, while we had the day before us, to run to the westward of the northern reef.

At two P. M. of the 19th, we got sight of the reef, bearing N. N. E. —at five P. M. we could perceive the wrecks, and ascertained the westernmost extent of the reef, long, per chronometers E. $1^{\circ}55' : 42' : 30''$ S. (it shewed three patches laying N. N. E. & S. S. W. in length about eight or ten miles; we past the patch to the southward and westward within from two to three miles at this time) six P. M. very little of the wrecks to be seen, the wind still blowing fresh with intervening rain.

After passing the reef we lay too for the night; and in the morning we had lost sight of it, having drifted to the northward.

We was now in a track of the sea unknown, and too far to the leeward to fetch into the track that has been run, by ships in general,

from Port Jackson to India: the idea of going through the passage between New Holland & New Guinea, I gave up, and shaped a course to pass between New Guinea and New Georgia. We continued to have the winds strong from the southward, and on the 25th of August we made Cape Deception, on the west end of the island of New Georgia, bearing north eight leagues; stood to the westward under easy sail, during the night, with unsettled weather; at seven A. M. land seen from the mast head at S. S. W. As no land was laid down in any of my charts in that direction, we hauled to the S. S. W. to examine it; at half past eleven, A. M. the ship was within from two to three miles of a dry patch of sand, on which the sea did not break. This patch lay about three or four leagues to the northward of an island, which we believe has not been seen before; I have therefore called it *Princes Island*, and the dry patch, of sand the *Bridgewater's shoal*. At noon we hauled to the northward and westward; at five P. M. the 26th, close in with the island of New Georgia, many canoes, with natives, came off, who brought a few cocoa-nuts and fish, to exchange for iron, &c.

On the 28th we passed through Shortlands Straits, and continued to have fine weather until the 8th of September; we were this day in longitude $1^{\circ}44' : 43''$ E. and latitude $0^{\circ}29'$ South 28 days from Port Jackson; from this day we had light winds and calms until the 29th of September with strong currents against us; on the 6th of October passed through Dampiers Straits, and on the 19th cleared Pitts passage—on the 27th passed through the Straights of Salleyer, and on the

the 6th of November, at half past 6 P. M. anchored in Batavia Roads; found riding here 15 Dutch ships, three Dutch brigs, one American and one English ship. At 7 P. M. the guard boat, with an officer, came on board, and received every information respecting the ship; from whence she came, commander's name, number of guns, men, &c. Soon after he had left the ship, a Mr. Lubook came on board, who informed me, he was first officer of the English ship in the roads; that she was called the Prince of Wales, and belonged to a Mr. Elliott, of Prince of Wales Island; he then informed me of the war having taken place between England, France, and the Batavian republic; that the ship to which he belonged was detained, and in possession of the Dutch—that his sails and rudder were taken on shore; that he had permission to leave his ship on a pretence of going on board the American, when he came to give us this information: he informed us there was not any one ship in the roads that was of superior force to the Bridgewater, and that she was not within reach of the guns from the battery; that a Dutch frigate and a brig that were stationed there had sailed two days before for the straits of Sunda, to convoy to Batavia, a Sweed that was arrived from Europe, and was then at anchor in the straits; and which had brought late information respecting the war: this gentleman then left the ship, saying we might expect to be boarded as soon as the land wind came off. A consultation was held, and we at first determined to cut and run out with the land wind, which Mr. Lubook had informed us would commence about eleven

o'clock, and continue till ten or eleven the next morning; the night was particularly dark, and from our anchoring so late in the evening, we had not the bearings of either of the beacons which are at the entrance of the roads; the chance of our avoiding these shoals was thought a hazard equal to that of remaining until day-light.

I ordered the hands to be quietly turned up, when I informed them of the war, with the situation of the ship, and the determination to defend her against the enemy, for such we deemed them: they all to a man declared they would risk every thing in fighting their way out, preferring death to a prison at Batavia.

With this resolution the hammocks were stowed in the nettings, and every thing in readiness to prevent being boarded; the powder designed as a compliment for our guns were all loaded, as we intended to salute the Fort at sunrise, was reserved for the preservation of the ship; the small arms all in readiness, and the men at their quarters during the night, with a good look out on deck. At eleven o'clock a boat came under the stern, but on being hailed instantly rowed off. We observed the ships near us were employed all night, and boats constantly passing from the shore to those ships. At 4 A. M. hove short; at day-light weighed and made sail out of the roads, with a light air of wind off the land; it was instantly observed we had weighed by those about us, when a signal was made, and two of the largest ships with two brigs slipped and made sail after us—at this time a boat with 12 men and an officer in her came within hail of the ship, when he was desired to

keep off; he said he wished to see captain Palmer; on my requesting to know his business, he said the commodore wished much to see me on shore; my answer was I did not doubt it, but that I could not possibly wait on him that morning; made all sail. It now became a consideration how to avoid the frigate and brig which were in the straits of Sunda; we determined to push for the straits at once, and if possible pass them before they could receive information from Batavia of our having quitted the roads, and should they attempt to stop us, to resist while we had powder, and trust to our sailing and to chance for the rest.—Stood to the westward, with a fine breeze from the N. E. At half past 3, of the 7th, three sail in sight which had just hauled round St. Nicholas Point stood on our course; at 4 made them out to be the frigate, brig, and Sweed, which we had been informed of—cleared ship for action—at half past 4 the frigate and brig hauled right up for us, the brig about a mile a head of the frigate; the brig stood on until within gun-shot, when she bore up and stood to the Eastward, the wind at this time from the N.N.W.—the frigate continued to stand towards us, until within the same distance, when she bore up; we continued our course, the Sweed right a-head. At sun-set the frigate and brig anchored, and at 8 P. M. it being calm, we anchored between St. Nicholas Point and Polo Babq. At 4 A. M. weighed at day-light; we observed the Sweed had stood to the northward and eastward during the night, and was nearly hull down upon us. The frigate and brig weighed and stood to the eastward; we observed prows

passing from the frigate to the brig which we doubt not had been dispatched from Batavia on the 8th; we fell in with and brought too, in the straits of Sunda, the brig *Lovely Lass*, captain *Mc Arthur*, an American, from Philadelphia bound to Batavia, from whom we received a news-paper, in which was inserted the declaration of war between England, France, and the Batavian republic. Cleared the straits of Sunda this day.

Longitude standing of the fin, or Cato's Reef, $1^{\circ}55'45.30''$ E. lat $23^{\circ}15' S$

Longitude ditto, or *Popoise Reef*, $155.42'00$ E. lat. 22.20 S.

Longitude *Prinsep's Island* 156.45 E. lat 9.5 S.

Bridgewater's shoal 156 49 E. lat. 8.54 S.

The Pacha of Bagdad.

By letters from Bagdad we learn, that on the 11th September last, a Tartar had arrived from Constantinople, charged with a dispatch to the resident at Bagdad, *Harford Jones, Esq.* accompanied by a letter in vellum from *lord Castlereagh*, as president of the board of control, to the address of his highness the pacha, conveyed in a most elegant box, adorned with his majesty's arms, and inclosed in most superb bags of white satin and embroidery.

This address was delivered to the pacha in the most public manner; and we are happy to hear that his highness expressed on this occasion, before all his council, officers and household, assembled to witness the ceremony, the obligations he considered himself under to the British government, and his fixed determination to cultivate at all times

times its good will and friendship.

On this occasion the pacha was pleased, in consequence of the directions of his highness the grand vizier, to deliver to the resident the badge of the order of the crescent of the second class, the crescent and star in diamonds granted by the Ottoman emperor at his highness's the pacha's request made to the Porte in December, 1802. Mr. Jones's investing himself publicly with these distinguished insignia will, of course, depend upon the pleasure of his sovereign.

The pacha was to have moved from Bagdad about the middle of last October; and it was confidently reported, that his highness would encamp between Hillat and Imaum Ally; whilst accounts from Bushire, of the 1st of September, state that the Imaum of Muscat was on the eve of proceeding from thence to the Zobara, with a fleet of eight large ships, and sixty dows, the latter serve principally as transports, to act offensively against the Wahaby.

BOMBAY

Occurrences for Dec. 1803.

Departure of Aka Hussen.

On the 3d instant, Aka Hussen, the nephew of the late Persian ambassador, Hadjee Kaleel Khan, embarked on his return to Persia on the Faz Rebany, captain Henderson, under a salute of seventeen guns.

Progress of the Wahabees in Arabia.

We have the pleasure of detailing the progress of this aspiring

sectary and his followers, in a quarter very far removed from the scene of their late desolating exploit near Keibella—their career, however has been equally audacious and successful. The destruction of the magnificent sepulchre of Housien, the Martyr, occurred in April 1802. In tracing the subsequent progress of the Wahabees we find that in February last, their forces, under the command of the eldest son of Abdul Aziz, the Wahabee Sheikh of Naggad, after several obstinate conflicts with those of the Jeriffe of Mecca, in which the former experienced considerable losses, invested Taif; the Jeriffe finding himself closely pressed, and that his mansions at Taif were a prey to the flames, retreated to Mecca, entrusting to his brother, Abdul Moien, the defence of the former place; faithless however to his trust Abdul Moien immediately deserted to the Wahabee, and decided their success against Taif. Exasperated at the resistance they had met with they ransacked this beautiful city, and putting its inhabitants to the sword, without respect to age or sex, reduced it to a heap of ruins, having recourse even to manual labour to demolish what the flames could not consume;—not satisfied with this work of destruction, they next wrecked their vengeance on the celebrated gardens in the vicinity, and destroying every tree and shrub, converted this once fertile region into an absolute desert. Their booty here is reported to have been immense; a considerable portion of the Jeriffe's treasure falling into their hands.

On the 28th of the same month, their army, accompanied by Abdul Moien, having advanced within a few miles of Mecca, the Jeriffe, in the course of the night, leaving

his

his house in flames, fled to Judda; when on the following morning they entered the sacred city without opposition. Their approach to Mecca was so unexpected and sudden, that they intercepted a great number of pilgrims, who had not time to escape, all of whom were prohibited from leaving the place.

The first object that now occupied the Wahabees was to extinguish the fire in the Jeriffe's house, which they soon accomplished. They next rewarded the treachery of Abdul Moien, placing the keys of the caaba and the sovereign power in his hands;—having promised protection to the inhabitants in case of non-resistance, they proved themselves faithful to their pledge, except in a few instances; they however had no mercy on the tombs of the descendants of the prophets and other saints; all hands being compelled to assist in their destruction. In a short space of time, upwards of thirty of them, the proud ornaments of Mecca, became levelled to the ground; and so ardent was the zeal of the depredators, that many of them were buried in the ruins;—several places within the railing, surrounding the caaba, met with the same fate; such as the places of the Hanafies, the Shafies, the Hambilies, and the Malikies; the tomb of Ismael was also stripped of its cover of golden cloth, which was thrown on the top of caaba—every one was forced to deliver up his beads and to burn his hooks, but the metal of the latter was returned; coffee was prohibited, and all the coffee-houses pulled down.

Having satisfied their vengeance and arranged matters at Mecca, and leaving the Jeriffe's brother to rule in this city, the Wahabees, on the 15th of May, advanced to Jud-

da, with about 6000 men, on which they made a desperate attack; the Jeriffe, however, having been prepared for their reception, by landing cannon from the ships in the roads and burning the suburbs, that it might not afford them cover, they were here repulsed; not discouraged by one adverse event, their attack was persevered in, and frequently renewed for the space of nine days, and as frequently did it prove unsuccessful; they, however, reduced Judda to the greatest distress, from being in a great measure in command of all their supplies, and particularly that necessary one water. The Jeriffe and principal people of Judda despairing of repelling the invaders, had, as the last alternative, recourse to negotiation, and succeeded in purchasing a truce for the sum of one lac and thirty thousand dollars! when the Wahabees returned to Mecca.

We shall have the pleasure of continuing this interesting account.

—

G. O. By Government.

Bombay Castle, 19th December, 1803

The honourable the governor in council, having, in view to the emergent calls of the public service, found it indispensable to convert immediately the fencible corps into a regiment of infantry, on the regular establishment, is confident, that the same zeal and patriotic spirit that have hitherto secured the voluntary services of the officers of that corps, will ensure their ready concurrence in this essential means of promoting the national objects now in issue, by parting for the present, with the men, who have under their command, just attained to a state of military knowledge and discipline, qualifying them

them for the duties of the field, to which they are destined; government having, at the same time, given orders for the immediate recruiting of the fencible corps, to the end that it may again be as speedily as possible in a state, with respect to numbers and discipline, susceptible of taking an active share in the defence of this invaluable settlement; towards preparing it for which the governor in council relies on the zealous and cheerful co-operation of its volunteer officers, to whom, as well in his political as in his separate capacity of colonel of the corps, he takes this occasion to renew his acknowledgments for the constant attention and promptitude they have uniformly evinced in discharging the duties of the fencible regiment; a corps which he will have a particular satisfaction in seeing speedily restored to an efficient state.

J. A. GRANT,
Sec. to govt.

New Launches.

Lately, at Beypoor, a vessel under the name of the *Duncan*, in honour of the honourable the governor of Bombay, under whose patronage she was built.—She is a small ship of between 350 and 400 tons burden.

This is the first English ship ever built on this side of India, perhaps in India in general, from teak timber entirely, the produce of the honourable company's territories.

By far the greatest part of the timber hitherto used has been procured either from Bassein and other parts belonging to different Mahratta states, to the northward of Bombay, or from Cochin and Travencore to the southward of Malabar.

But not only the whole of the timber of which this ship is constructed is the produce of the company's territories; considerable part of the iron, pitch, and tar, used in her construction, are the native produce of Malabar. The whole of the tar made use of was extracted from the chips and sawdust from the vessel herself, and no other tar whatever has been made use of than teak tar, which is allowed to be, by some, superior to the Norway or any other tar at present imported from the northern nations of Europe.

This ship was completed at the expence of the honourable company, under the patronage above-mentioned—and from the encouragement which will, no doubt, be given to naval architecture, and the arts dependent on it, it is confidently presumed, that Malabar may very soon be rendered to supply the whole wants of the royal navy, on the East India station at least, if not to a much greater extent; and thus turn the balance of trade with the northern nations of Europe in favor of Great Britain: an advantage which it would be difficult to overvalue at any time, but especially at the commencement of a war with an enemy as implacable as powerful.

BENGAL Occurrences for JANUARY, 1804.

Royal Marines.

When his Majesty's ship *Concorde*, captain Wood, arrived at *Lincomale*, and the royal marines on board heard of the massacre of our troops by the *Candians*, they immediately, with a characteristic burst of true British indignation, addressed captain Wood in the following terms: "We, the non-commissioned officers and privates of the party of royal maines, now serving under your command, always having our king and country at heart, wish to volunteer our service to act on shore, if required, on any duty, as our hearts pant for so many of our brave countrymen who have fallen by the inhuman massacre of the king of Candy."

LOSS OF THE SHIP *ST. GEORGE*.
Extract of a Letter from Bombay,
dated July, 1803.

On Thursday morning, the ship *Saint George*, captain *Urquhart*, struck upon the south-west prong of the reef, from which the utmost exertions of her captain, officers, and crew, aided by the officers of the port, who went immediately to her assistance, could not relieve her.—The cargo we are informed is completely damaged, the captain, officers, and crew were all brought off in safety by the boats of the harbour.

We have been favoured with the particulars of this unfortunate accident, from the account of the captain.

Wednesday, 22nd June, 1803.—

First part light breeze from the westward, at 4 A. M. hove short on the small bower, at 5 o'clock weighed and made sail, and at 8 anchored to the S. E. of the middle ground in $6\frac{1}{2}$ fathom water; at slack water weighed and made sail, working out of the harbour; at $\frac{1}{2}$ past 4 P. M. lieutenant *Hardy* left the ship, the light house, then bearing N. $\frac{1}{2}$ E. in fathom water, standing to the N. W. in company with a ship and brig.

At 6 P. M. set the following bearings, the light house N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ N. Malabar Point N. b E. $\frac{1}{2}$ E. the northern-most part of great *Caranja* E. $\frac{1}{2}$ N. Kenera S. b E. $\frac{1}{2}$ E.; at $\frac{1}{2}$ past 9, finding the ebb done, tacked and stood to the S. S. W. but soon finding the wind die away and the tide setting us bodily in shore, came to an anchor in $7\frac{1}{2}$ fathoms, the light house bearing E. N. E.

Thursday, June 23d—At $\frac{1}{2}$ past 4 A. M. a fine breeze springing up and the ebb tide being made, weighed and made sail, the brig under way on our lee bow;—at 5, not being able to weather the S. W. prong, put the helm down in $7\frac{1}{2}$ fathom, but the ship missing stays, gathered stern way, and before she could be brought up by an anchor, she struck abaft, and unshipped the rudder, (the water having decreased to 4 fathom while the ship was in stays) being now ungovernable, she drove higher up with the surf, and soon settling on a rock amidsthip, filled with water;—got the boats out, and made the signal of distress—some hands employed to cut

cut away the sails from the yards, and to collect the most valuable of the ships stores to send on shore in the event of boats coming off.

At 10, the flood setting in strong with a fresh breeze from the sea, the surf made clear passage over the ship, which obliged the people to take refuge in the rigging, the ship's boats having broken a-drift some time before, while we were employed in collecting the stores; as the ship still held together, we did not incline to leave her, being of opinion that all her stores might be saved, but the pattamars not being able to fetch us, the ship having parted at midships at 12, and all her deck under water, with a very heavy surf breaking clear over her, thought it imprudent to risk the peoples' lives any longer, and having got a Bunder boat with great difficulty made fast to the jibboom, every person left the ship by that means, after having done every thing in their power to save her, and latterly her stores, but without effect.

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Loss of the Ship General Baird, by fire, and two others wrecked.

It is with much regret we have to state the loss, by fire, of the ship General Baird, captain Fleming, in Balambangan harbour, on the 29th October last; the ships Anstruther, captain Richardson, and Thornhill, captain Graham, were equally concerned to add, were wrecked in the straights of Balabec, on the 23d September.

By letters from Cannanore, we learn the following particulars respecting the St. Fiorenzo's prize; she was a national vessel, and dispatched from the Mauritius, to convey two french officers to the Maharratta country, whom, according to

their log, "they landed in the dress they were ordered to wear, about a degree to the southward of Bombay;" two men were killed in the attack of her, and the captain and first lieutenant badly wounded, with five of the men. when they were boarded the lieutenant scudded below, but it was for the dispatches, which he brought up and threw overboard, a matine made a dash at them, but they were weighted, and went down before he could catch them. From the information captam Bingham obtained from some of the people i. e. two lascars, and a China-man, who were pressed on board, he has every reason to suppose there is a frigate on the coast; he expects an action every day. The Dasher is here, but just getting under weigh to over-haul a ship in the offing. The captain of the prize is Du Tent, the same who took the Triton, last war, and was very near taking her again, for he saw her coming down, on her way to the other coast; he had seen several other vessels, and had an exact drawing of them all in his log-book: but he was not to go out of his course till he had executed the object on which he was dispatched, and then he meant to have perused the coast, to see what he could pick up. The Fiorenzo, however, stopped his career before he had done any mischief.

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BOMBAY
Occurrences for Jan. 1804.

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Quarter Sessions.

On Saturday last, the quarter sessions of Oyer and Terminer, and goal delivery, commenced before Sir Benjamin Sullivan, knt. and his associates, Robert Kitson, and Simon Halliday, esqrs.

The

The grand jury being sworn in, the honorable the recorder informed them of the bills which would be laid before them, and explained the duties which they were expected by the constitution to fulfil, and on the due discharge of which so much depended.

The court was then adjourned till Monday the 9th; when, having met, it was proposed by Mr. Dowdeswell, as counsel for two prisoners accused of a murder at Surat, that their trial should be put off till next sessions, in consequence of the dangerous illness under which one of them laboured, and which rendered it impossible for him to undergo the fatigue of a long trial. Dr Keir being called upon and confirming this statement, Mr. Threipland, as counsel for the prosecution, consented that the trial of the prisoner who was sick, and who was only charged as an accessory in the indictment, should be postponed; but strongly insisted, on the part of the crown, that he was intitled to proceed with the trial of the other prisoner, for which he was the more solicitous as the witnesses had come from such a distance, and it might be difficult or impossible to procure the attendance of all of them at a future period. The court, after some discussion, having concurred in this, Robert Frazer, private in the 65th regiment, was placed at the bar, charged with the murder of one Hirjannah, a boy of 16 years of age, by stabbing him to the heart with a bayonet, while accompanying the funeral of a native, and employed in carrying sacred fire in front of the procession. The deed appeared to have been committed without the slightest provocation, but none of those who were present when the wound was given,

could identify the person of the prisoner; they all swore, however, that he was one of the two by whom the party at the funeral was attacked; that they were both soldiers, and armed with bayonets; and that it was either the prisoner or his comrade who struck the blow. To compensate, however, for the proof falling short in this respect, it was clearly established that when Frazer was arrested, in less than an hour after the murder was committed, he had his belt and scabbard, but no bayonet; and it was likewise proved that a bayonet was soon after found near the spot, with a great deal of fresh blood upon it, and bearing the same number and letter which the serjeant of the prisoner's company swore belonged to his bayonet, and corresponded with the number on his musket, for which no bayonet had ever since been found; but he added, that the practice of ascertaining bayonets by number and letter was customary in the army; and that there were detachments from different regiments in Surat at the time. The fact being so far brought home to the prisoner, Mr. Threipland proceeded to call those who apprehended his comrade, all of whom swore, that he had a bayonet in his hand when they came up with him, that there was no appearance of blood upon it, and that its point was extremely blunt.

On being produced, this was made evident, and another serjeant swore he knew it to belong to Stewart, who was sick in prison, from the letter and number stamped upon it. Dr. Pouget was then called, who swore that the wound appeared to have been given with a sharp-pointed instrument, and that it must have been the cause of death.

death. Such was the import of the evidence in this case, which lasted till near five o'clock, when the jury having retired to consider of their verdict, returned, in about half an hour, and pronounced the prisoner not guilty.

On Tuesday the 10th, the court having met at the usual hour, Peter Stewart, the soldier above referred to as having been accessory to the murder of which Frazer was acquitted, was brought into court, supported by two peons, and being placed at the bar, and a jury sworn, Mr. Threipland said, that in consequence of the verdict which had been returned in the other trial, he did not feel it to be his duty to adduce any witnesses against the prisoner. He was of course discharged.

The trial of Mulharry Baloo, shoemaker, for the murder of his wife, came on next, and disclosed a scene of such atrocious cruelty, that Mr. Threipland concluded his address to the jury by saying, that he would not make them sick by dwelling any longer on the facts of the case, but content himself with trusting that their verdict would be the means of ridding the world of a monster, whose conduct had been more characteristic of a wild beast

than of a human being. The evidence fully justifying this statement, (for it appeared that in a fit of rage and jealousy, he had not only cut his wife's throat, but ripped up her body so that the lungs were separated) and the shocking facts being clearly substantiated, he was immediately convicted.

The court then proceeded to the trial of Gungaram Antaram, Naique, in the late fencible regiment, accused of the murder of one Somjee Dowra, by shooting him with a musket, on the 17th day of October last. It appeared that jealousy had been the cause of this atrocious act, as it likewise was of the former murder; and the fact being clearly proved, the jury found the prisoner guilty.

On the 11th the court proceeded to the trial of the only remaining indictment, which was for perjury; and the prisoner Herjevan Assarum being convicted of that offence, was sentenced to six months imprisonment, to pay a fine of 100 rupees, and to stand twice in the pillory.

Mulharry Baloo was then sentenced to be executed on Saturday the 14th inst. and to be hung in chains, and Gunaram Antaram to be transported for fourteen years.

BENGAL Occurrences for FEBRUARY, 1804.

Ratification of Peace in India.

Fort William, Feb 6

Advices have been received this day by the governor general, from the honorable major-general Wellesley, containing the important intelligence, that the hon. major-gen. Wellesley had concluded a De-

finite Treaty of Peace, on the part of the Hon. Company and its allies, with Dowlut Rao Scindeah.

A royal salute, and three volleys of musketry, were fired at all the stations of the land forces serving in the East Indies, in commemoration of this glorious event.

Mr.

Mr. Edward Galley, late Collector of Surat.

We are concerned to state, that owing to a prevalence of winds in and about Surat, which are little expected at this season of the year, an unhealthiness has appeared there which, it is hoped, will be but of short duration. With regret, however, we announce the loss which that small, but respectable community have sustained in the death of Edward Galley, esq. of the honorable company's civil service, and principal collector of that city and its dependencies.

The favorable opinion entertained by government of the late Mr. Galley, as a company's servant, will appear by the following extract of instructions to him on his appointment as collector of Surat, on the occasion of the introduction of the new system then established for the management of the revenue in that part of the country in the month of July 1800.

“ In consideration of the great attention that will be required from you, in superintending so novel and detailed a revenue as that which has already been ceded to the honorable company by the Nawaub, in addition to your former charge of the public income annexed to the castle and fleet, your personal salary has been fixed at 2000 rupees per month, with 150 for office rent; which, although more than any collector receives on the Bengal establishment for realizing the revenue of greatly more extensive districts; yet the local circumstances above alluded to, joined to your standing in the service; and, in the

governor's opinion, the respectability of your own character will, he doubts not, justify this deviation from a general rule; the more especially as the honorable company need not be, neither directly or indirectly, losers thereby, since the emoluments of your office as collector of the castle and tankha revenues, of which you have very honorably laid before the governor an account for the two last years, will, by being from the 1st of this month, brought, as he now directs, to the public account, compensate the allowance in question.”

On the 21st of April, 1803, Mr. Galley was, on the death of Mr. Seton, appointed to act as lieutenant governor of Surat; in which he was, after some necessary modification of that department, confirmed on the 3d of September last, under the new official designation of agent for government, in all which situations his conduct has merited and received the repeated approbation of his superiors.

Extract from a letter from capt. Page, dated Jan. 6, 1804.

“ I had the good fortune to capture the French privateer brig *Les Freres Unis*, of 140 tons, pierced for sixteen nine and six-pounds, but with only eight on board, and having 134 men on board, fifteen of whom were officers, and forty soldiers, from Bourdeaux in July, and from Mauritius the 11th Nov. going to cruise off the Sand Heads, and had not made a capture.”

Extract of a letter from capt. Page, dated Feb. 14.

“ I am arrived at Kedgerce, in his majesty's ship under my com-

mand,

mand, with her prize, the French ship, *General de Caen*, of 26 guns and 200 men, which I captured between the Cocos and Andaman Isles, on the 4th inst. and before she had made a capture."

Smart Engagement.

The *Passepartout*, a French *chasse maree*, is the vessel that has been taken by the boats of his majesty's ship *St. Fiorenzo*, off Mount Dilly, on the 14th ult. after a smart and gallant resistance, in which the first and second captains were dangerously wounded, the first supposed to be mortally; there were no casualties on our side either in killed or wounded.

The *Passepartout* mounted two brass guns, six pounders, and six brass swivels, with twenty-five men on board. We do not understand that they had made any captures during their cruise.

The Sea Otter.

Some days since, just after the report of the signal gun at Malabar point had reverberated from the surrounding rocks, a large animal, followed by three small ones, making a shrill cry, plunged from the rocks immediately beneath the point, swam to a considerable distance, and returned towards the place they issued from. The novelty of their appearance excited the curiosity of some persons who saw them, and a wish to have one of them. On their landing again, a shot was fired amongst them, and one evidently hit, but the old one instantly disappeared leaving two of the young ones in sight; these immediately swam off in the direction of Colaba, but after going about three or four hundred yards, returned to the shore; but the flowing of the tide covered them re-

treat among the rocks, and they were not seen after the second landing: the dam appeared as large as a mastiff bitch, with a skin black, long, and glossy, and swam with great strength and quickness. After some search, a young one was found just dead from the shot it had received; it was of a dark mouse colour, about two feet in length. The skin is preserved by a gentleman in Bombay, and there was little hesitation in declaring it a Sea Otter. These animals, it was supposed, were inhabitants of the N. W. coast of America only, but referring to the Encyclopedical Zoology, they are said to inhabit East Asia; but many natives who live near the point, nor any of the persons resident there, had ever seen these animals before, nor have they since been heard of.

The subjoined account limits the young to one, which at first may seem to question the class here assigned the animal shot at Malabar point, but the description and character so correctly agree with the zoological classing, that this incident may prove corrective of the errors of perhaps untravelled writers, both as to the number of young and places of habitation assigned to these animals.

"The lutris, or sea otter, having hairy feet and a hairy tail. The length from nose to tail is about three feet long, and the tail is about thirteen inches; the body and limbs are black, except the fore part of the head, which is white or grey; the largest individual weighs from seventy to eighty pounds; the fur is very thick, long, black, and glossy, sometimes varying to silvery, with a soft down beneath. The sea otter inhabits the coast of northwest America, and eastern Asia, and the

intermediate islands. It lives mostly in the sea, and swims with great facility, frequenting shallows which abound in sea weeds, and feeding on lobsters, fish sepæ or cuttle fish and shell fish. It is a harmless animal; very affectionate to its young, in so much that it will pine to death at the loss of them, and die on the very spot where they have been taken from it. Before the young can swim, the dams carry them in their paws, laying in water on their backs: they swim often on their back, their sides, and even in a perpendicular posture; are very sportive, and embrace and kiss each other: they breed but once a year, and have but one young at a time, suckle it for a year, and bring it on shore. They are dull sighted, but quick scented, and run very swiftly on land. They are hunted for their skins, which are of great value, being sold to the Chinese for 70 or 80 rubles a piece; each skin weighs three pounds and a half. The young are reckoned very delicate meat, scarcely to be distinguished from a sucking lamb. The cry of this creature is nearly similar to a young dog; and it is sometimes interrupted by another cry similar to that of the saki or fox-tailed monkey. It may be nourished with the flour of manioc, diluted in water."

MADRAS

Occurrences for Feb. 1804.

Admiral Linois' Squadron.

On the 6th instant a small cutter arrived at Fort St. George from Bencoolen, which she left the beginning of January; and brought the distressing account of the arrival of the French squadron under

the command of admiral Linois; consisting of one 80 gun ship, two frigates, and a sloop of war, at Bencoolen the 1st of December; they had captured the *Eliza Ann*, of Madras, and the *Countess of Sutherland*, belonging to Calcutta; and the ships *Marlborough*, *Floia*, and *Ewer*, had been burnt to prevent their falling into the enemy's hands: they had made a landing, and after destroying the Company's pepper godowns quitted the place on the 5th of Dec. and proceeded, it was supposed, for Batavia; as they were seen in the straits of Sunda, on the 15th of December, it was reported that they were to join the Dutch fleet at Batavia, with a view of cruising for our homeward bound China fleet: it was believed, at Madras, that the three seventy-fours, in these roads, were proceeding to the eastward in quest of the enemy.

Admiral Linois was seen in the straits of Sunda, December 15th. He more than probably was bound to Batavia. If he did not remain many days there, he might work up through the straits of Banca, though not in a very short space; nevertheless this might be done; but we think, in such case, he would find it difficult to weather *Pedro Blanco*, by the 15th of Jan. although we are not positive on this head; allowing our ships did not leave Maccao before the 1st of January they would, we trust, get into the straits of Singapore before he could be there; should they however remain much longer, the risk of course increases; a very few days must settle this point, as some of our ships are bound to Madras. What Linois' object may be in taking this route can only be conjecture; but we would vain hope he has expected our Europe ships would return

return by the straits of Sunda; and if he has conceived this idea we trust he will follow it up by cruising there until the middle or end of February,

At the same time, as he is an enterprising man, and his frigates fast sailors, their must remain ground for apprehensions.

It would be presumption to hazard a conjecture on the track our seventy-fours may pursue. But we may be warranted in supposing the straits of Malacca to be their first station, they being to windward, and the most probable course of our trade home, the protection of which must be deemed the grand object at present.

Canine Madness.

There are a few instances of dogs running mad on this island; we have, however, accounts of one affected by this malady at Tanna, that has in the course of the preceding fortnight, bit a number of persons and produced the most melancholy consequences. On the 11th instant, there were seven children in the hospital, at Tanna, labouring under this misfortune; one of whom, who had been bit above the eye-brow, died on the evening of the following day, and on the sixteenth day after the bite, of hydrophobia; a short time before he expired he evinced the utmost dread of water, and made a noise similar to the snaling of an angry cur.

BOMBAY

Occurrences for Feb. 1804.

Inhuman Murder.

On Saturday afternoon last, a Hindu taylor crossed the ferry at Tanna, about two o'clock, ac-

companied by three bigarees, who were employed in carrying 2000 rupees to Panwell, to purchase cloth for the Tanna market; they had only proceeded a few miles when nine men rushed from behind some bushes and immediately attacked and robbed them, wounded one of the bigarees across the left shoulder and fingers, and murdered the taylor in a most inhuman manner; the former returned the same evening with the other bigarees, who, fearing they might share the same fate, had thrown down what money they had, and made their escape; the murderers have not yet been heard of.

Deliberate Suicide.

On Tuesday morning, between six and seven o'clock, a most shocking circumstance happened at Tanna garrison. A sepoy belonging to the Bengal volunteers put a period to his existence, while posted as the centinel at the northern gate of the Dubar, in a most determined and effectual manner, by shooting himself through the body with a loaded musket. A little more than a quarter of an hour could have elapsed after relieving the former centinel, when he retired into an adjoining apartment, with his musket; unfixed his bayonet, laid himself down upon his back in a horizontal posture, supported behind by a deal board, his left leg drawn under the opposite knee, the right extended, with the toes in a line with the tigger; hethen must have applied the muzzle of the piece close to his body below the pit of the stomach; the muscles were dreadfully torn and lacerated, and part of the intestines protruded from the wound; the ball took an oblique direction upwards, & passed

through the spine betwixt the shoulders. He was of a very high cast, and bore a most excellent character as a soldier: pecuniary embarrassment is said to have been the motive which led to this desperate act.

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Extract of a Letter from an officer on board his Majesty's ship Caroline, dated Kedgevee, Feb. 14, 1804

“As you may wish to know the particulars of our little captures, I beg leave to inform you that having convoyed the India ships into $11^{\circ} 30'$ north, and $89^{\circ} 30'$ east, we parted with them all well A. M. 4th of Jan. and stood to the eastward. Next morning we saw, chased, and in less than four hours captured, Les Freres Unis, French privateer brig, of 16 ports, eight, nine, and six-pounders, and 134 men on board; from Boudeaux, last July, and Mauritius in November on a cruise, and for the Sandheads, but had taken nothing; she had made every attempt to get away, and give us her eight guns (as we were hailing them) which cut our boats, &c. but hurt only our geese, three of which they killed, and wounded two; her musquetry wounded one man badly, but the rest laid too flat down to be hurt. Though they meant to board us, and were well prepared to do so, the dawning day and our marines deterred them. She had fifteen officers and forty soldiers in her crew, and suffered much in her masts and rigging, or we might not have caught her.

“We got into Penang with her on the 20th of January, where she was sold as she stood, for a cruiser to the honorable Company, for Spanish dollars 5,500, on the 21st.

Our prisoners being equally distributed between the garrison and his majesty's ship Concord, Victor, and Caroline, we sailed on the 23d to look for more of these gentry; some of which are said, by our prisoners, to have sailed with Les Freres Unis. The Victor left the Belle, all well, on the 8th of January, and got to Penang on the 22d.”

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The Order of Christ.

Saturday, Feb 11, 1804 His royal highness the prince regent of Portugal having, by a special letter, addressed by his highness's secretary of state to his excellency the governor, and captain general of Goa, been pleased to confer on Miguel de Lima e Souza, esq. of Bombay, the honor and distinction of the Order of Christ; and his excellency the governor and captain-general having thereon requested and commissioned the honorable Jonathan Duncan, governor of Bombay, to invest him with the same, the ceremony accordingly took place at the government-house in Town, on Monday the 6th inst. in presence of his excellency vice-admiral Peter Rainier, of Sir Benjamin Sullivan, knight, recorder, of the members of the government, of the commanding officer of the forces, and superintendent of the marine, and of the principal gentlemen of the settlement—the secretary to government, in the first instance, addressing Mr. de Souza, in the following terms:

Declaration by the Secretary to the Government of Bombay

“His royal highness the most august prince regent of Portugal, having been pleased to reward your services, by conferring upon you the honor and distinction of the knighthood of the order of Christ, as communicated and certified to this

this

this government by his excellency Senhor Francisco Antonio da Veiga Cabral da Cantara Pimentel, Great Cross of the order of St Bento de Avis, &c &c. of the council of his royal highness the prince regent of Portugal, lieutenant-general of the army of Portugal, governor and captain-general of the Portuguese settlements in the East Indies. and his excellency having further been pleased to request and commission the honorable Jonathan Duncan, governor of Bombay, to invest you with the same, it is with much satisfaction that I have accordingly the honor, in the name and in behalf of the governor in council of this presidency, to comply with his excellency's application, offering to you, at the same time, the congratulations of this government on the present honorable mark and testimony of the prince of Portugal's acceptance and high sense of your services, in various instances of great political importance, where in the interests of our united kingdom, and of Portugal, have been materially advanced."

The ceremonies of investiture having been thereon performed by the honorable the governor, Mr. de Souza returned his acknowledgments in the terms of the annexed address.

To the Honorable Jonathan Duncan, Esq. President and Governor in Council.

Bombay.

Honorable Sir,

Although this is a distinction I did not look for, yet I must ever consider it as an highly honorable and flattering mark of approbation of my humble endeavours, which, I have the most heartfelt pleasure to find, are considered to have contributed so essentially, towards improving the trade, interests and

good understanding between the two courts. Permit me, Sir, to return you my sincere acknowledgments for the honor you have done me, in conferring this distinguished favor, which you will considerably enhance by communicating my grateful thanks to his excellency the governor, and captain general of the Portuguese settlements in the East Indies, for the favorable report and notice which his excellency has been pleased, on this occasion, to manifest of my zeal to promote the concurrent service of the two kingdoms.

I have the honor to be,

Honorable Sir,

Your very obedient and most
Humble Servant,

(Signed)

MIGUEL DE LIMA E SOUZA.

A Brief History of the Order of Christ, confirmed on Miguel de Lima e Souza, Esq.

The order of Christ, commonly called of Christus, in Portugal, was instituted by Dennis, the sixteenth king of Portugal, in the year 1317; in order to excite the nobility of that kingdom to oppose the attempts of the Moors, which institution was confirmed by Pope John, the 14th of March, 1319. This order had been under the control of twelve grand masters, when Pope Adrian 6th, in the year 1522, conferred the administration of it on John 3d. In 1551, Pope Julius 3d vested in the crown, a perpetual right to the grand mastership; from which time the kings of Portugal have taken the title of perpetual administrators of the order, which consisted of 417 commanderies. After the separation of thirty-seven, which they possessed in Africa, the Convent of Henry became the seat of the order. Before the

grand mastership was united to the crown, it was by election of the knights who are now under the same regulations, and enjoy the same privileges as those of the order of Calatrava, in Spain. According to the statutes, the candidate should prove his nobleness of blood for four generations, but this is generally dispensed with by the sovereign.

The badge of the order is a cross pattée, charged with a gross argent, pendant to a collar of gold, composed of three rows of chains—On common days the knights also wear round their necks a scarlet ribbon with the badge of the order pendant.

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*Curious Discovery on the Antiquity
of Vaccination in India*

The fact stated in the following translation of a written memorandum from the Nawaub Mirza Mehady Ali Khan, who was long resident at Benares, that the effects of Vaccination has been long known in that celebrated quarter of India, is referred to the investigation of those who have the opportunity and ability, since they cannot want the inclination, to prosecute so interesting an enquiry. The undoubted intimation of this fact, that Vaccination has been practised among the worshippers of Bhowanny will not detract in iota from the merits of the Jennerian discovery; the fortuitous and happy circumstance that led to the discovery in Europe, has been unquestionably and most satisfactorily proved, whilst the anxiety, study, perseverance and indefatigable exertions which have been applied by its benevolent professor to ensure the conviction of the world, in the unbounded benefits of the discovery, have entitled him to the lasting gratitude of

mankind. The full ascertainment of the fact will only go to afford an additional instance of primeval Oriental knowledge, whether acquired or accidental is to be heterogeneously proved; it will only open an additional, neglected mine for the curious and the learned, and will be another proof only that the East has been the seat of wisdom, "where learning flourished, and the arts were prized;" however much the neglect with which this knowledge has been treated in this country, may reflect upon the modern degeneracy, or the prejudices of the Indian character; which may, however, be all accounted for from the effects of the various revolutions to which their country has, for so many ages, been a prey; leaving thence room to the liberal construction of the unbiassed of every nation to conclude, that before the introduction of a foreign sway into Hindustan and the Deccan, its Hindu inhabitants were versed in the arts and sciences, far beyond the other parts of the world at the same remote period of time.

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*Translation of a written Memo-
randum from the Nawaub Mirza
Mehady Ali Khan.*

During the period of my abode in the district of Benares, my eldest son being taken ill of a bad kind of the small pox, and my friends interesting themselves for my comfort and his relief, one of them, named Slookum Chund, a Hindu, pointed out to me that there was in the city of Benares, one Alep Choby, a Brahmin from Oude, whose practice was chiefly confined to this malady. Him, therefore, I lost no time in sending for to the town of Ghazeepore, where I dwelt; and he arrived on

the

the ninth day of the eruption; on seeing which, he observed that if the eruption had not taken place he would have endeavoured to facilitate and render it easy; but that now it was too late. On asking Choby what his process was, he said, "From the matter of the pustule on the cow, I keep a thread drenched, which enables me, at pleasure, to cause an easy eruption on any child; adoring, at the same time, Bhowanny, (who is otherwise called Debee, Mata, and Seetla, and who has the direction of this malady) as well in my own person as by causing the father of the child to perform the like ceremonies, after which, I run the drenched string into a needle, and, drawing it through between the skin and flesh of the child's upper arm, leave it there, performing the same operation in both arms, which, always ensures an easy eruption; on the first appearance of which the child's father or guardian renews his worship to Bhowanny, and as the animal this goddess rides on, is an ass, it is customary for such parent or guardian to fill his lap with grain, which an ass is sent to eat up—which observances ensure the propitious direction of Bhowanny, so that only a very few pustules make their appearance; nor does any one die under this process!" Thus far did I learn from Alep Choby.

Upon referring on this subject to a native, well versed in the learning and customs of the Hindus, he told me that the practice thus described by Choby was not general among them; but confined to those who were attached to the

worship of Bhowanny, and adored her with implicit faith; and upon my asking the person, whether he was aware how the matter of the pustule got from the cow, and whether all cows had such pustules, or only those of a certain description? he answered, that on these points he possessed no information; but had certainly understood that the cows had these pustules break out on them, and that from the matter thereof children were infected; acknowledging, however, that he spoke not this much from ocular knowledge, but from report.

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Loss of the ship Fanny.

The apprehensions which have long been entertained for the safety of the ship *Fanny*, captain Robertson, are fully realized; a letter having been received from that gentleman, dated Malacca, 13th February, in which is communicated the total loss of the ship in question, together with her cargo, on the 26th November last, having struck on a reef, in latitude 9° 44 north, and longitude 114 E. on her passage to China. Her foremast, rudder, starboard main-chain, main top-mast, &c were lost in a typhoon, on the 23d September, and the following day the ship was drove on the coast of Hainan, and from thence round the Paracels—We have not yet been made acquainted with any further particulars, nor have we any information respecting the safety of the crew, but as captain Robertson does not mention any thing to the contrary, we would fain hope that none of them are lost.

BENGAL Occurrences for MARCH, 1804.

Ship Page.

The late French privateer, Gen. De Caen, prize to his majesty's ship *Caroline*, has been purchased by captain Mackintosh, formerly commander of the *Satab*, of this port, and has been named the "Page," in compliment, no doubt, to the gallant officer who captured her. On this occasion, also, it is with much pleasure we mention, that captain Mackintosh has completely recovered from the effects of the accident he met with here, while displaying a laudable degree of activity and exertion at the memorable conflagration of the 17th of February, 1803.

A very honorable testimonial has been paid by the several Insurance Offices of Calcutta, to the services rendered by captain Page, of his majesty's ship *Caroline*, his officers and men, in their late check upon the depredations of the enemy, an acknowledgement, which displays the just sense that the mercantile interests entertain of such meritorious exertions.

Unknown Wreck.

Yesterday arrived in the river, the gab ship, *Kashro*, captain John Eaton, from Bombay, on the 7th December, last from Ganjam, on the 7th February.

Captain Eaton, on his passage, saw the wreck of a vessel 10 miles S. W. of Jaggernaut Pagoda — she had been burnt from the main hatch-way aft to the water's edge, was loaded with teak timber, and appeared to have been floating at low tide, was a two-masted

vessel, with a billet head, built entirely of teak, and about 200 tons burden.

Fire.

On Monday, a fire broke out at the western side of the town of Tanna, which consumed ten houses before it was extinguished.

Calcutta Militia.

General Orders, by his excellency the most noble the governor and captain general.

Fort William, March 2^o.

The colours now presented to the Calcutta militia, will remind the corps of the purposes for which it was embodied. Our established power in India precludes all apprehension of the success of any enemy, but every well-disposed subject will be prepared to defend the government from which he derives protection; and in the progress of the hostilities with an active and enterprising enemy, occasions must be expected to arise, which may demand the personal exertion of every British inhabitant of India. A state of active preparation for defence may deter the attack, and must frustrate the success of the enemy. The respectable gentlemen who have enrolled their names in the Calcutta militia, must be sensible of the security which this settlement would derive in any emergency from the diligent attention of every British subject to acquire the ready use of arms, and from the discipline and efficiency of such a body or our countrymen, armed and arrayed in defence.

defence of their property, and of the rights, interests, and honor of the British nation in Asia. The governor-general is satisfied that this settlement will display a unanimous zeal in performing the military service requisite for the security of our civil rights, and that in any crisis of difficulty or danger, the British colours, now presented to this corps, will be defended with the same spirit which, from the foundation of this settlement to the present time, has crowned our arms with victory in every region of India, and has established the glory and power of our country, in defiance of every enemy to the British name

By command of his excellency,
J. ARMSTRONG,
Act. Mil. Secretary.

Defeat of the French Squadron.

Fort William, March 21.

Official intelligence has this day been received by the governor-general, of the repulse and defeat of the French squadron under the command of rear-admiral Linois, (consisting of the *Marengo*, of 80 guns, the *Belle Poule* and *Semillante* heavy frigates, a corvette of 30 guns, and a Dutch brig of 18 guns) on the 15th of February, by the honorable company's homeward bound China fleet, under the command of captain Dance: the dispatches contain interesting particulars of this event, which reflect the highest honour on the gallantry and skill of the honorable company's officers, particularly of capt. Dance; and on the bravery of our seamen, and affords a glorious instance of the established superiority of the British naval power.

Embargo at the River Hoogly.

A proclamation has, we observe

been issued by his excellency the most noble the governor general in council, prohibiting, until further orders, the departure of all ships and vessels, of every description, from the river Hoogly, or from the anchorage at the island of Saugur.

The Ship Tazbux.

On the 1st ult. in latitude 19 44 N Point Palmyra, N. N. E. 22 leagues, the *Tazbux*, under Arab colours, was fired at, at nine P. M. and taken possession of by the French privateer *La Fortune*, commanded by Citizen Le Meme — Captain Mercer, his officers, crew and passenger, were sent on board the privateer; but, after an examination of the papers of the *Tazbux* and her officers, she was delivered back to captain Mercer, on the 2d inst at one P. M.

Captain Mercer was informed by the captain of the privateer, that three days before he had been chased by an English frigate; it falling a calm, the frigate could not come up with him, but got out her boats, on which the privateer fired, sunk two of them and sheered off.

Captain Mercer was likewise informed, on board the privateer, that she had taken three vessels, called the *Sarah*, *Eliza*, and *Active*.

A letter from Poona mentions a very brilliant achievement, in the capture, by the hon. company's ship *Windham*, captain Graham, of two French privateers, in *Masulpatum* roads. All we at present know of this gallant affair is, that the enemy had recourse to their favourite expedient of boarding; his attack was obstinately opposed, as may be imagined, when we add that the first officer of the *Wynham* was killed, the second officer fell overboard in the confusion of

the conflict, and was, unhappily, drowned; the officer commanding a detachment on board was also killed, whilst the brave commander had one of his arms shattered, but is said not to have quit the deck: it fell, therefore, principally to the lot of the third officer to light the ship. At the close of the business a man of war hove in sight. The result of this affair shews how little the enemy can do, when our merchantmen are, as they should on all occasions be fully prepared to meet him, and how necessary it is to have their ships armed in the manner best adapted to meet the nature of the warfare of the privateers in this country. They seldom or ever make use of their guns, but trust every thing to a desperate attack in boarding; instead, therefore, of wholly relying on their guns, our merchantmen should have on board a sufficient force, independent of the crew, to act as marines, who should be trained to the use of small arms, and to those weapons best adapted to repel these desperate attacks.

MADRAS

Occurrences for March 1804.

Official account of the defeat of the French squadron.

To the right hon. lord W. Bentinck, governor in council.

Fort St. George, March 18

My LORD,

I have the honour to inform your lordship, that I yesterday received from captain Farquhar, commanding at Malacca, an express, conveying the important intelligence, that the hon. company's China ships, together with the Bombay merchantmen, had fallen in with,

engaged, and completely defeated, the French squadron under admiral Linois, on the 1th inst. in the mouth of the Straits of Malacca.

For the particulars of this glorious event I beg leave to refer your lordship to the enclosed copy of a paper transmitted to me by captain Farquhar.

I take the liberty of offering to your lordship in council, my most sincere congratulation on the defeat of a French squadron, consisting of a ship of the line, two heavy frigates, a sloop of war, and a brig of 18 guns, by a fleet of British merchantmen.

I have the honour to be, with the greatest respect,

My Lord,

Your lordships' most obedient,

And very humble servant,

(Signed) R. T. FARQUHAR,
Lieut.-Governor.

Fort Cornwallis, Prince of Wales's Island, Feb. 24, 1804.

On the 14th of February, the fleet under the command of capt. Dance, consisting of sixteen Indianmen, ten country ships, and a brig tender, after having made Pulo Auore in the morning, at eleven A. M. a signal was made for five sail under our lee bow.—Four chasing ships were sent down to look at them, and lieutenant Fowler, went down, in the Ganges brig, to examine them more closely. They were found to be a line of battle ship, two heavy frigates, a corvette, and a brig. We recalled our chasing ships, and formed the line, stationing the country ships about a mile to windward. The enemy stood toward us, and as soon as they could fetch our wake put about and stood after us. We kept under an easy sail; at sun-set they were close up with our rear, and

and we were in momentary expectation of an attack there, and prepared, in that event, to give it support. Just before dark we perceived them haul to windward; the fleet lay to in line of battle, and the men at quarters all night. The country ships had now moved for protection under our lee. At day break we hoisted our colours, and continued lying to offering him battle, if he chose to come down. The four ships hoisted French colours, the line of battle ship carrying a rear-admiral's flag at the mizen, the brig was under Dutch colours. At nine A. M. finding they would not come down, we formed in order of sailing, the country ships leading, and steered our course under an easy sail. The enemy then filled his sails and bore down on us. Perceiving about one P. M. that he purposed to attack, and endeavour to cut off three or four ships of our rear, captain Dance made the signal for leading ships to tack and bear down, and attack him in succession. This manœuvre was correctly performed, each ship cheering as she put about to come to action. In ten minutes the enemy formed in a very close line, and opened his fire on the leading ships. The Royal George was closely engaged, and the Ganges and Camden opened their fire, as soon as their guns could reach and bear upon him; the first ship fired eighteen rounds, and the other two nearly half so many, when the enemy hauled his wind and stood away to the eastward, under all the sail he could set.

The signal was now made for a general chase, and we pursued him till half past three, and at one time thought we should have cut off the brig, the Hope being well up with

and flung into her, had we not so great a stake at risk, it is probable we might, in a long chase, have come up with, and should certainly have taken some of them, but a longer chase would have taken us from the mouth of the Straits. We therefore put about and stood to the westward—the enemy continued under a press of sail in the contrary direction, as long as we could see him. He certainly made a shabby fight of it. Had he possessed more courage and enterprise, he might have plagued us, and some bold attempt, or judicious manœuvre to cut off some of our valuable and defenceless convoy, might have succeeded, they, however, always kept under the protection of our formidable line, which he soon thought an insuperable barrier. The correct manœuvres, and formidable appearance of our ships, and the hearty cheers resounding through our line, as we approached him, I doubt not, convinced him of our superiority before he came to action, into which he entered prepared to run away. The general behaviour of the fleet was spirited, collected, and steady. The Royal George had one man killed, and one dangerously wounded, many shots in the hull, more in her sails and rigging, and her fore topsail-yard much injured. The Ganges had a few shots in her hull and sails; not above two or three struck the Camden, but went whizzing over her. After the two-decker was making off, about twenty men, on stages, were seen plugging up the shot holes on her bows and sides; one of the frigates top-gallant yards was shot away.

(Signed) W. FARQUHAR,
Capt. Commanding *Malacca*.

BOMBAY

*Occurrences for March, 1803.**General Wellesley.*

On Saturday last major-general the hon. Arthur Wellesley, and Josiah Webb, esq. resident at Nagpore, arrived at the presidency, accompanied by their respective suites.

On the 10th the governor's yacht, which had proceeded to Fmwell to convey general Wellesley to Bombay, approaching the harbour, a salute of fifteen guns were fired from the Elphinston Indiaman, and the compliment was repeated on the hon. general's landing, whilst the whole of the troops in garrison formed a street from the Dock Head, through which the general passed, to the government-house. Captain Barclay, deputy adjutant-general, in Misore, captain Knox, Persian translator; captain Bellingham, pay-master; capt Close, commanding the body guard; lieutenant Campbell, major of brigade, and lieutenant Burne, compose general Wellesley's suite.

The vakeels of Dowlut Rao Scindeah, and of the rajah of Calapooore, have accompanied general Wellesley to Bombay.

The vakeels of Scindeah, and rajah of Calapooore having expressed a desire to see the hon. company's ship Elphinston, proceeded on board yesterday, accompanied by the town major. The garrison saluted these respectable strangers on their embarking, as did the Elphinston, as well on their going on board, as on returning from the vessel, which was very handsomely decorated on the occasion. The guns were worked, and every other attention paid to gratify the eager

curiosity of the vakeels, who expressed themselves highly gratified at the novelty of the scene, and by the attention of the commander and officers of the Elphinston.

French fleet off Fort Marlborough.

A letter from Fort Marlborough mentions the appearance of Lenox's squadron in the following terms. One fine evening a ship of the line and three large frigates entered our roads, and presented to us a battery of 100 guns, out of reach, however, of the fort, the roadstead being full of rocks. We could perceive that the ships were crowded with troops. We instantly put ourselves in the best state for defending the settlement against the opponents, our small force admitted of. At day break the enemy attacked the harbour, where there was no defence; they took a rich Madras ship; Capt Slater and two other commanders burnt their's, and in return the enemy set fire to the company's codowns, and destroyed about 400 tons of pepper, besides a quantity of other things. When the French retired, the Buggusses, an eastern race, who reside here half the year to trade, and the Malays, plundered all they had overlooked, and two prows sailed away loaded with the booty. A captain of a ship shot the noque-dah of one of them, but could not stop the prow. In addition to all these untoward events, the banditti from the hills came down, and crouching like tygers all round the place, watched for the moment of fire and plunder. This was a period of difficulty which called for all the resolution, energy, and vigilance of our commissioner. The most prompt and effectual measures were adopted, and vigorously applied,

applied, and our internal foes were completely terrified from all their threatened attempts.

On Sunday, the third day, all the commanders, officers, and crews, of the destroyed ships, came to Marlborough and were a great addition to our force. We set to work; and by three o'clock a battery for red hot shot was reported to be ready. Works were raised with bags of salt and pepper; and we all cheerfully retired to our dinners prepared for the worst, and determined not to discredit the national character by an easy surrender of our little fortress, at the same time that we did not expect an attack, well knowing the high character of the French admiral, we did not imagine he would risk his past reputation, and his future glory and fortune in an enterprise of great hazard, and where the object was not worth the hazard of the attempt, our shipping alone must have been his game. The Marengo could not come near us, as she drew too much water, and the frigates must lay in a most dangerous berth, whilst our furnace blazed in their faces, our shots were ready, if they approached, and received any of them, they were done up, nothing could save them.

From their boats we had little dread, the boat channel winds through rocks, a nervous passage in the time of peace, but infinitely more so when exposed for half an hour to showers of grape from the fort above, and batteries below; and if they miss the passage and touch the rocks over they go. The weather was very fine, but, being the change of the moon, a gale was hourly expected; and the gale was experienced with such violence, a week after the enemy were gone,

that, ignorant as they were of our roads, they could not have rode it out. At six o'clock the following morning the enemy disappeared; when our commissioner proceeded to punish the plunderers. He seized four chiefs of the Buggusses to answer for the good behaviour of their people, they are to pay half the amount of the plundered property, and the ever-treacherous Malays the other half; and we are, barring our loss and damage, as well as can be expected, but, in point of security, well able to revenge ourselves upon the foe if he should ever think fit to give us the opportunity by coming within our reach.

Curious Circumstance.

A circumstance somewhat singular is exemplified in the vessel that has brought the Turkish ambassador to Bombay. From the Muzzaffer having been for many years laid up, a number of swallows, encouraged by the undisturbed state of the vessel, have been accustomed to build their nests annually in various parts of the ship: the Muzzaffer sailing from Bushire in the nesting season, when the birds had commenced or completed their annual labor, the swallows followed her the whole of the way to Bonibay; have since continued, and are now to be seen in numbers about the Muzzaffer, but not about any other vessel in the harbour.

By Government.

Bombay Castle, 7th March, 1804.

The honorable the governor in council is pleased to direct that the following extract, being the 2d and 3d paragraph of a letter from the honorable the court of directors, under date the 1st of June, 1803, be published in general orders.

Para.

Para. 2d. "Although under the present situation of affairs at your presidency, we do not think it necessary that a commander in chief, as heretofore, should be appointed, yet, wishing at all times to confer every reasonable distinction on the senior officer, commanding the army, and also considering that his advice in council may be of advantage to our affairs generally, but more particularly so on questions of a professional nature, we have determined that the senior officer, at your presidency, shall, as commander of the forces, have a seat in council, and rank as such near to the governor for the time being."

Para. 3d. "Major general Nicolls, as commanding officer of the forces, is therefore to be called to a seat in council, but this is not to cause any vacancy in the general staff of your army, nor is any additional staff to be allowed to general Nicolls on this account."

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*Administration of Oaths to
Heathens.*

The following opinions in regard to what oaths ought to be administered to heathens, or Indians, within the jurisdiction of the respective courts in India, as given in the year 1747, by the most eminent counsellors of the day; subsequently to the granting of the charter for the erecting of law courts in this country, we have never seen in print.

Mr Brown, the company's standing counsel, in an opinion of his, says,

"If the witness voluntarily takes the oath of his country from the hands of a bramime, or in the

pagodas, in order to give a sanction to his testimony, before he comes to attest a fact, all that you can do, is to afford a greater share of credit to his evidence according to the solemnity and the nature of the oath taken, and the degree of reverence in which it is held by the Indians; and from this measure, and the probability of the fact testified, the court must form a judgment upon the whole case, according to their real belief of the witness."

And sir John Dudley Ryder, attorney general, and sir John Stuaque, solicitor general, and Mr. Browne, in a joint opinion, say,

"We think it safest for the court to admit the evidence of heathen witnesses, in such cases as have been usual since the charter, and upon such oaths as are commonly taken by them, in case of evidence, according to their respective religions, but to be particularly careful not to oblige them to take such oaths as their customs render it infamous for them to take."

And the same gentlemen, in answer to another question, say,

"We are of opinion the court cannot compel the taking of the pagoda oath, and if the court upon the party's refusal to take, or should, without entering into the merits of the cause, make a decree against the party, we apprehend it would be an error and a foundation for an appeal, and if the mayor's court should endeavour, by censure, to compel the party to take it, it will be a just ground of complaint against the court as a misbehaviour in their office."

And the then attorney and solicitor general, Mr. Brown, and Mr. Browning, in a joint opinion, say,

"If the mayor's court shall insist on an Indian putting in his answer.

answer, or being sworn as a witness in a manner inconsistent with the religion of his cast, it will be proper to bring that matter before the governor and council by appeal."

Major-general Oliver Nicolls has been sworn in as first member of council at this presidency; on which occasion, a salute of 15 guns were fired from the saluting batteries.

Appointment of a Committee to address the Governor-general.

At a numerous and respectable meeting of the British inhabitants of this settlement, held at the town hall, in pursuance of a requisition previously circulated for that purpose, Mr. Edward Nash, the sheriff, opened the business of the day with the following speech:

Gentlemen,

"You must be well aware of the object for which I have had the honor of convening the present meeting, and which, agreeably to my intimation, is to consider of an address to his excellency the most noble the governor-general, on the subject of the late happy termination of hostilities, and the distinguished success of our arms in India.

"Whilst I have to observe that it remains with you, Gentlemen, to nominate a chairman to preside in this assembly, permit me to remark, that I shall, with much satisfaction, long retain the remembrance of its having fallen within my province to convene you on this memorable occasion.

"I cannot, however, relinquish the chair, Gentlemen, without embracing the favorable opportunity, which this meeting affords me, of expressing the high sentiments I entertain, and which, I am assured,

every Briton must entertain of the great and exalted talents that have been displayed in the operations of the late campaign, which have been as glorious as rapid, and as brilliant as decisive."

Mr. Henshaw having been requested to take the chair, the attention of the meeting was immediately attracted by a suitable and impressive speech, delivered by Mr. Thriepland, and replete with that correctness of diction, and elegance of language so invariably displayed on every subject which that gentleman discusses who concluded by moving, that a committee should be immediately appointed to consider of an appropriate address to his excellency the most noble the governor-general, on the occasion of the late happy termination of hostilities in India; which motion being seconded, the following gentlemen were requested to act as members:

Robert Henshaw, esq.
Robert Anderson, esq.
Major-general John Bellasis.
Major-general Richard Jones.
Helenus Scott, esq.
Lieut. Colonel Watson, 75th reg.
J. A. Grant, esq.
Simon Halliday, esq.
S. M. Thriepland, esq.
William Dowdeswell, esq.
William Kennedy, esq.
Charles Forbes, esq.
Patrick Hadow, esq.

Major-general Bellasis then moved that as the honorable major-general Wellesley was now at the presidency, the eligible opportunity should be embraced, of presenting an address, also, to that gallant and able officer; expressive of the high admiration which the British inhabitants of this settlement entertained of the important and active services he had rendered

to the country, in the late glorious and successful campaign. This motion was also seconded and carried, when the committee adjourned to prepare the addresses.

The sentiments avowed at this public assembly clearly evince what a unanimity prevails among the

British Inhabitants of India, as to the splendor of the late achievements, and how anxious we all are to pay the just tribute of gratitude and admiration to the illustrious character whose prudence and energy have added such important benefits to the empire at large.

BENGAL Occurrences for APRIL, 1804.

Public Addresses to General Lake.

April 5.—The chairman of the meeting of the British Inhabitants of Calcutta, held on the 21st February, performs a most grateful duty in publishing, for their information, the following letters, with which he has been honored by his excellency the most noble the governor-general, and by his excellency the commander in chief.

P. SPEKE.

(COPY)

To Peter Speke, Esq. chairman of a general meeting of the British Inhabitants of Calcutta.

Sir,

I have the honor to transmit to you, a copy of the letter which I addressed to his excellency the commander in chief, accompanying the resolutions of the British inhabitants of Calcutta, under date 21st of February, together with the original of the commander in chief's answer, enclosing a letter from his excellency to your address.

I have the honor to be,

With great regard and esteem,

Sir, your faithful servant,

WELLESLEY.

Fort William, April 2, 1804.

(COPY)

To his Excellency General Lake, commander in chief, &c. &c.

Sir,

With the most sincere satisfaction, I have the honor to comply with the request of this great and respectable settlement, in transmitting to your excellency, the testimony of gratitude and admiration contained in the unanimous resolution of a general meeting of the British inhabitants of Calcutta. The most sacred principles of public duty, united with unalterable sentiments of friendship and affectionate attachment, excite in my mind an anxious solicitude for your excellency's welfare, happiness, and fame. Your excellency's splendid and valuable achievements demand every public honor from the justice and gratitude of your country: no duty can be so acceptable to me, as that of conveying to you the deserved reward of your arduous services. I therefore trust, that your excellency will accept, with satisfaction, the unanimous testimony of public respect offered to you in the enclosed resolution; and that you will receive, with pleasure, my cordial and zealous

ious approbation of the just and laudable sentiments expressed, on this occasion, by the British inhabitants of the capital of the British possessions in India.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,

Your excellency's most
faithful servant,

WELLESLEY.

Fort William, March 9, 1804.

(COPY.)

*To his Excellency the most noble
Marquis Wellesley, governor-
general, &c.*

My lord,

I have received, with sentiments of the most sincere pleasure, your lordship's letter, conveying to me the resolution of a general meeting of the British inhabitants of Calcutta, to honor me with a valuable testimony of their respect and approbation.

The gracious manner in which your lordship has been pleased to communicate this resolution, adds greatly to the satisfaction which I feel on this occasion; and your lordship's expressions of friendship and attachment which have accompanied it, with the high praise and approbation with which your lordship has honored my exertions, during the late campaign, are circumstances gratifying beyond expression, to the warmest feelings of my heart.

Whilst I request the favor that your lordship will convey the enclosed paper to the British inhabitants of Calcutta, I beg leave to offer to your lordship, assurances of my most affectionate regard, and of my sincere sense of the

repeated obligations I am under to your lordship's goodness.

I have the honor to be,

My Lord,

Your lordship's most faithful
humble servant,

G. LAKE.

HEAD QUARTERS,
Camp Ramghur, March 21st, 1804.

*To the Chairman of a General
Meeting of the British Inhabitants
of Calcutta, &c. &c. &c.*

SIR,

His excellency the most noble the governor-general has done me the honor to communicate a resolution of a general meeting of the British inhabitants of Calcutta, to confer on me a valuable testimony of their respect and approbation.

Whilst I partake in that just triumph which has its origin in the general prosperity and the increase of the power and glory of our country, I feel the satisfaction which had arisen from the success of my exertions, in conducting the late campaign in Hindustan, greatly enhanced by so honourable a testimony of esteem, from a settlement, equally respectable for its public spirit, and its private virtue.

The public applause, admiration, and gratitude, have been justly excited by the foresight, wisdom, and energy which have directed the counsels of the governor-general; and it will ever be my pride and pleasure to have contributed to conduct his lordship's measures to a termination, fraught with benefits, at once the most splendid, the most important, and the most permanent.

The esteem and applause of our country constitute the best motives to animate our exertions; and are the great and wished-for rewards

of

of every public service. To be honoured, therefore, with an expression of these sentiments, in a public and unanimous resolution of so respectable a body of my countrymen, is peculiarly gratifying to every principle of public duty.

The extension of our dominion in India, the reduction of those formidable states who meditated our ruin, the glorious success of every military enterprise that has been undertaken, the shining examples which have been exhibited of moderation, humanity, and justice, and the comprehensive system of political connections and arrangements, which has been adopted, to perpetuate the stability of our power, and the duration of our tranquillity, are circumstances which every British subject must contemplate with exultation, and with a confidence, that they will secure to the British inhabitants of this country a continuation of that prosperity, by which they have obtained their present exalted situation, of importance, opulence, and grandeur.

I request the favor that you will convey to the British inhabitants of Calcutta, my most ardent wish that they may enjoy, to the fullest possible extent, the numerous advantages which have thus been acquired for them, and my most grateful acknowledgements, for the flattering opinion they entertain of my services, and for the distinguished testimony of partiality and regard, with which they have honoured me.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obliged and obedient
humble servant,

G. LAKE.

HEAD-QUARTERS,
Camp Ramghur, March 21st, 1804.

*Narrative of the Loss of the
ship Fanny.*

“ On Monday, September 10th, a very uncommon swell denoted the approach of bad weather, and this expectation was fully confirmed, by a continued gale from that day until the 23d, when it blew a perfect hurricane, accompanied with a tremendous sea, which washed away the starboard gangway railing, and made a fair breach over the ship; at half past nine P. M. the foremast went eleven or twelve feet above the deck, and next morning, it was found that the rudder, and the starboard counter moulding, was torn off; supposed to have been occasioned by the wreck getting foul of it when going astern — Latitude $17^{\circ} 29'$ — On the 24th the wind was from the southward, with a heavy tumbling sea, the ship labouring much, latitude $17^{\circ} 45'$ — On the 25th, finding all exertions to get the ship's head round were unsuccessful, and the wind continuing from the southward, set two jibbs on the driver boom, and a cross jack and mizen topsail aback to give her stern way — Latitude $18^{\circ} 23'$. — From this time till the 30th, variable winds, which we endeavoured to avail ourselves of, so as to make nothing, either by backing or filling, as proved most favourable; by this time a temporary rudder was made, but could not be shipped but by getting the jibboom over the stern and sunk; and secured by sufficient weights it seemed to answer the purpose, and the wind being N and E. the ship wore and tacked, as occasion required. At day-light, on the eleventh of October, the Taya Islands were seen; and on the twelfth the ship got round the coast of Hainan. — Here we ship-

1-2

ped the new-made rudder; but the weather still continuing very boisterous we put to sea again on the fifteenth; and on the morning of the seventeenth came to an anchor, at Tongsoi Bay, and were employed in refitting the ship. Here we remained till the twenty-eighth, when the ship drove considerably in the night to the southward and westward—On the morning of the fourth of November, we got under weigh to recover our former anchoring ground; and on the fifth the rudder again broke adrift from the stern; and on the seventh we saw Pulo Canton, and drove down between the paracels and the main, backing and filling, as occasion required, from the sixth instant to the eleventh. We tried various methods to get the ship's head to the northward; on the eleventh, accomplished it but soon came round on the other tack, on the sixteenth the ship's head was to the northward, and on the seventeenth got her head again to the eastward; from thence, until the twenty-first, standing at E. N. E. to E. S. E. and S. E. by E.—when the carpenter having finished the rudder we got it over board, and by 5 P. M. got it securely fixed to the stern. As no pains had been spared in the construction of it, we found it answer as well as the one we first lost, and having the ship now under command, we hoped soon to reach the place of our destination. We had been for some days past in a part of the China seas very little known, and according to the best charts full of dangers, and we had sounded hourly during the night, but no danger as yet had appeared. At 4 A. M. we endeavoured to tack, but for want of after-sail we could not accomplish it, (the carpenters having taken the mizen cap to fix to

the stern post for the rudder). At day-light perceived a reef of rocks and much broken water, bearing from N. E. to W. N. W. distant about two miles; as day-light increased we saw breakers all around us; we stood round the reef in hopes of finding a passage out, but were disappointed. In this situation we thought it would be best to come to anchor, until we could render serviceable a small leaky boat, which we had procured at Haman. we had twenty-seven fathom water, the bottom was broken coral, we let go the best bow anchor, but found it to be such bad holding ground, that the ship drove at the slightest increase of the breeze; we then let go the sheet anchor which brought the ship up: the carpenters were immediately employed in repairing the boat, we counted from the mast-head seven reefs lying round us all nearly dry.

It was not until the 25th, that the carpenters had finished the boat, during which time we frequently drove although we had both anchors down. We hoisted her out, but found her still so leaky that she would scarcely swim, and that any attempts to find a channel in her would be impracticable. On the 26th we attempted to get under way and clear these reefs. Immediately the first anchor was off the ground, the ship drove, and allowed us no time to get the other anchor, we accordingly cut and made sail. At eight P. M. the ship beat very hard abaft upon the rocks; we cut away the mizen-mast to ease her, and if possible prevent her from going to pieces. Our situation was now truly deplorable, for we found it impossible to save the ship. We were 750 miles from any land that we could possibly ar-

rive at, and had no boats to conduct us thither : it was very uncertain how long the wreck might hold together, and we supposed that the moment of her separation would be the last of our lives. The people proposed a raft, but their was nothing that afforded a speedier method of preservation than the poop of the ship sawed off, and converted into flat-bottomed boats ; this was begun the next morning, while the rest of the people got the spars overboard, on each side, and secured them as shores, to prevent the ship's oversetting. There was ten or eleven feet water where the ship lay ; at a small distance from the wreck the rocks were nearly dry at low water, and at spring tides quite ; the tide rose and fell about eight or nine feet at high water ; and half ebb there was not a rock in sight. The carpenters had now cut off three beams width of the poop, as a bottom for one of the intended boats ; the length was $17\frac{1}{2}$ feet wide, and five broad ; the carpenters went on with this boat but slowly. On the 3d of December the bottom of the second boat was laid ; the other one, which was intended for the lascars, remained unfinished for want of their assistance.

The seacunnies, topazes, &c. finding this one to be intended for themselves, went to work upon it with the greatest alacrity, tearing from the wreck plank and copper for their boat. On the 8th, the lascars began to work upon their boat, and a carpenter was sent to assist them. The progress in both boats was nearly the same, the work went on very slow, and a sickness spread among the ship's crew, occasioned by the foul air which originated from the stagnant water and putrid cotton ; this ef-

fluvia was so pernicious that bright silver would turn black in the space of a few minutes, if exposed between decks. On the 5th one of the lascars died, on the 10th another, nothing material then occurred until the 23d, except that the wreck lay gradually ; more and more over, and by this time there was two feet water between decks. On the 23d, at seven A. M. discovered a sail, in the N. W. hoisted the signal of distress ; she hoisted American colours and stood towards the edge of the reef, and hoisted her boat out ; as she was about three miles from us on the other side of the reef, the boat rowed along the reef to find a passage to come to us ; we sent the small boat to shew them one we had recently discovered. The people were all ordered aft, and were told that as an opportunity now offered, those who wished to leave the wreck might embrace it. When the boat came alongside, the officer informed them that the captain of this vessel (which was an American brig, called the Philadelphia, bound to China) would take the people out of the ship, and as she was in want of rope, she would heave to for the night, and furnish herself with what necessaries she stood in need of from the wreck. It was the intentions of captain Robertson, at all events, to proceed to Malacca in the boats now in hand, with those who might chuse to remain with him ; these his intentions having been signified to the officer, he returned to his ship, and about half past four, P. M. returned with a few necessaries for the captain, who was extremely ill. The officer informed us that his commander had altered his intentions of remaining by the wreck during the night, and had given him posi-

sitive orders to receive no more than four people into his boat; three seacummies and a little boy accordingly went, and at about six P. M. he departed. In the morning of the 24th saw the vessel in the S. E. lost sight of her by ten A. M. On the 29th launched one of the boats, and on the 30th the other. They were each $17\frac{1}{2}$ feet long, and five feet wide below, as before-mentioned, 23 feet long, and eight feet wide over all, and five feet deep. We were employed until the 3d instant in loading the boats, as they required a great quantity of weight to bring them to their bearings, there were two butts of water in each, and a great many of the ship's stores. In one of the boats went the captain, the 2d mate, the topazes, servants, carpenters, &c. in all 23, in the other boat the lascars, tuddals, &c. 24 in number. At four P. M. on the 4th, we left the wreck, as we were incapable to beat to windward to clear the reef; we were obliged to take the advantage of high water, and go over the reef to get into deep water. Notwithstanding all our precautions, both the boats grounded upon the rocks, when we had proceeded a little distance from the wreck; the wind blew very fresh, the boats beat very hard upon the rocks, and we were under great apprehensions they would go to pieces. We continued in this situation until six o'clock; we then got into a hole in which there was about eight feet water, and there came to anchor during the night. On the 4th the small boat was sent to look for a passage; we got through in deep water, and immediately sent the small boat with a line and grappling to the assistance of the other boat. By six o'clock A. M. we both got clear

of the reef, made sail and stood to the S. W. We found that during the night one of the people had died in the lascars' boat. At noon the wreck bore E by N. distance about four miles. On the 5th light breezes and little sea; found the spray wash frequently into the boat, she being no more than nine inches out of the water. Another height of boards was put on, and by this means kept tolerably dry; the other boat kept company with us very well, having rather the advantage in sailing. At sun set she was about a mile distant, hoisted a light at the mast head during the night for our companion. At two A. M. on the 6th, from the carelessness of the helmsman, the boat broached too, and had nearly filled—got her before the wind again, and in about an hour got the water out of her—at day light the other boat not in sight, and from that time never saw any more of her. The latitude by observation to day, was $9^{\circ} 18'$ North, (the ship was lost in $9^{\circ} 14'$ N. and longitude about $114^{\circ} 40'$.) we had the small boat, or Chma sampan, towing a-stern, and two men in her, one to steer, and the other to bale. At half past ten P. M. on the 11th, in a squall of wind, the small boat upset, and one man was drowned. On the 15th a very high sea, and almost all of the people sick; our rice having been damaged from the time the boat shipped the heavy sea on the 6th, afforded such indifferent sustenance that we could scarcely eat it. On the 16th we saw the Ananbas: on the 19th we came to anchor at one of the small islands near Pulo Aore: we procured here wood and water, and remained until the 21st, searching for vegetables, &c. to stop the progress of the scurvy, which raged with

with great violence amongst us ; but not succeeding in our researches we continued our passage—on the 24th we entered the straits—on the 25th, being off the Rabbit and Cone, we fell in with a small ship called the Bisk, of Penang, the captain supplied us with every necessary he could spare, and kindly offered either to come to an anchor, or, if deemed necessary, to put back (he being bound to Rio) and tow us into Malacca—on the 28th one of the topazes died—on the 2d of the next month, we arrived at the Water Islands, our passage having been retarded by light airs, currents, and calms; on that day another of the topazes died; a fishing boat came alongside and we sent to give the account of our arrival at Malacca, and of our distressing circumstances; when captain Faquhar (who was commandant of Malacca) was acquainted with this, he immediately sent provisions to us, and boats to tow us into the road, at which place we arrived at about eight o'clock that evening, after a hazardous passage of twenty-nine days.

“The lascars behaved extremely ill from the period of the Typhoon; and although the boat intended for them was began first, yet by the time she was completely timbered, they positively refused to rip plank to complete her; in short, they behaved throughout with a degree of inactivity and unwillingness that was highly culpable. It is reported that one of tindals had arrived at Rio.”

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Governor General's Body Guard.

The body guard of his excellency the most noble the governor general, was reviewed on Thursday morning, by major-gen. Cameron, affording great delight to a most

numerous concourse of spectators, who eagerly assembled to witness a display of that characteristic dexterity which has ever distinguished this well appointed and highly disciplined corps

The masterly style of performing the sword exercise, the rapidity and correctness of the horse artillery (which was uncommonly well managed) excited universal admiration, which was raised to a still higher pitch by the several charges in line, producing a most formidable effect, from their wonderful compactness and velocity. Immediately after the review, the company present, consisting of nearly 200 persons of the first distinction, retired to partake of an elegant breakfast, prepared by capt. Daniell on the review ground; where every luxury the season could afford was arranged with the utmost taste, and where every countenance in this brilliant assembly beamed with the most lively satisfaction.

The band attached to the body guard, played the most delightful airs (chiefly martial) until near ten o'clock, when the company reluctantly withdrew from this festive and truly interesting scene.

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Fort William, April 12.

His excellency the most noble the governor general has derived the greatest satisfaction from the following report, received from major-general Cameron, after having reviewed the body guard, in consequence of his excellency's orders.

*To captain Armstrong, Acting
Military Secretary.*

SIR,

I request you will do me the honor of reporting to his excellency the governor-general, that I reviewed his lordship's body guard
this

this morning, and have much satisfaction in bearing testimony of the good order, correctness, and general appearance of the corps.

The steadiness of the men, the neatness of their accoutrements, the good condition of the horses, and the accuracy with which the movements in general were performed, reflect much credit on capt. Danell and the officers under his command.

The principal points which claimed my favourable notice, were the strict attention paid to preserving proper distance in passing in column of troops, and the correctness with which the line was formed on wheeling up, and advancing in line at a trot. Also the skill and activity displayed in the sword exercise at speed, and in the attack and defence. The gallopers were served and brought up with great exactness and celerity.

The charges were close and steady, though not quite so rapid as the present system enforces; yet, it is obvious, from the attention generally paid to the discipline of this corps, that a little more practice only is wanting to produce the desired effect.

I cannot conclude without again expressing my approbation of capt. Danell's attention, which reflects the highest credit on that officer, more particularly when it is considered, that one half of the men, as well as horses, at this morning's field exercise, have been enrolled on the strength of the corps, little more than four months.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient, humble servant,
(Signed) W. N. CAMERON,
Major-gen. Com. Presidency.

*New Regulations respecting Wine
from Madeira to India*

Par. 7th. We have established

the following regulations for the shipping of such wine from Madeira on the extra ships as may be required to be carried to India, and from thence brought to England, we direct that you make them as public as possible, viz.

That the freight of wine from Madeira to India be 4l. per pipe, and that the same be paid within fifteen days after permission shall be granted for shipping wine.

That the same rate of freight be paid for wine sent to any part of India, both in peace and war, and that no pipe do contain more than 110 gallons.

That the freight of wine brought from India to England be 8l. per pipe in time of war; and that this freight be paid previous to the delivery of the wine in England, and charged at the above rates respectively, whether the pipes contain the full quantity or not.

That persons requiring tonnage for wine from Madeira to be carried to India, and from thence to England, be permitted to lade in articles for Madeira freight free to the amount of the tonnage they may be allowed in wine; and that two pipes be calculated equal to one ton.

That such ships as may be appointed to take on board wine at Madeira, be allowed to remain at that island two working days for every 20 tons of goods they may have been permitted either to carry to, or receive on board at, Madeira, (the day of arrival and sailing not included) and that if the agents of the shippers should not complete their lading within that period, the ships do proceed on their voyage, and the freight paid in England do then become forfeited.

8th. You will observe that the rate of freight above-mentioned ap-

plies

plies also to such wine as may be sent from India.

Mission to the Court of Tehran.

By letters from Bushire, we are informed, that Mr. Manesty left that place on the 25th February last, on the mission to the court of Tehran, in a style of elegance which cannot be equalled by any of the Persian nobility, and hardly surpassed by the king himself. On the 15th of March the mission had arrived near Shiraz, the gentlemen composing it highly delighted with the trip.

One may form some idea of the splendid manner in which Mr. Manesty travels, when we add, that his retinue consists of upwards of one hundred horses, three hundred baggage mules, and sixty camels, with a multitude of servants, and camp-followers, which makes the whole appear like a little army in motion. The procession moves in the following order: in the van an elephant; several men on horseback, who administer a constant supply of coffee and hookahs, during the march; some troopers, two of them carrying union jacks; nine led horses, elegantly caparisoned in the Persian fashion; twelve running footmen; two gold sticks, and two silver ditto, mounted; Mr. Manesty; the gentlemen of his suite; a led horse before each, forty Gholams or Persian guards, dressed in orange-coloured clothes, and armed with shields, swords, and carbines; the sepoy guard, &c. &c.

Dreadful Fire.

On Saturday, the 10th ultimo, a dreadful fire broke out near Calcutta, on the opposite side of the river, close to the premises of Messrs. John Gilmore and Co.

which destroyed a great number of huts to the extent, it is said, of near a mile. The very prompt and able assistance afforded, by a number of gentlemen who repaired to the spot, and from the ships in the river, fortunately prevented the conflagration from spreading, and saved from the flames a ship of 600 tons, then on the stocks at Mr. Thomson's yard.

Civil War in Cabul.

The civil war, in Cabul, between the Kizilbaches and the Afghans, which broke out in the beginning of the present year on some trifling dispute, has been attended with the most bloody and extraordinary circumstances. During the space of three days, Cabul displayed a continued scene of conflagration, rapine, and devastation. The number of persons slain in the city alone, amounted to 4000. Even the presence of the king, Shaw Mahmood could not check the disturbances, and the result to him was equally fatal and unexpected. The partiality he discovered during the disputes, for the Kizilbaches, greatly exasperated his Afghan subjects. A spirit of discontent pervaded their minds, already too well accustomed to rebellions and revolution.

The defection augmented daily, caused, in a great measure, by the impolitic measures adopted by the government; and, when it arrived at maturity, the malcontents formed the bold design of deposing the king. The conspiracy was conducted with so much address and secrecy, that no one even suspected it till the moment it was put into execution. The revolted wanted nothing but a leader, which was found in the person of Shawzadé Chejah-ul-mulq, brother

ther to Zemaun Shaw, and one of his most faithful partisans. It was supposed that he had taken refuge in India on the usurpation of Mahmood Shaw; however, on diligent search being made for him, he was discovered and introduced, incognito, into Cabul. The conspirators now discovered their daring designs, seized on Mahmood Shaw, whom they deposed, blinded, and confined in the Balla Kissar of the fortress of Cabul, (where he had imprisoned Zemaun Shaw) and declared Shaw Zadé Chejah-ul-mulq, king of the Afghans. By subsequent advices from Persia, it appears, that the cause of the conspirators had been supported by the Kilidge-zey, a powerful tribe of Afghans, and that Chejah-ul-mulq had abdicated the throne, upon which he had been thus so abruptly placed, in favor of his elder brother Zemaun Shaw, offering however to serve him as regent on account of the latter's blindness. Shaw Zadé Kamran, son to Mahmood Shaw, and governor of Candahar, collected treasure and troops to march to the assistance of his father in Cabul; but his enterprise failing, in consequence of the latter's deposition and captivity, he resolved to fortify himself in the strong city of Candahar. Shaw Zadé Phuouz-uddin, brother to Mahmood Shaw, and governor of Heraul, has declared himself independant of all parties, and lawful king of Cabul. He has caused himself to be crowned, and money struck in his name.

Such is the present state of Afghanistan, according to the most vendical (though indirect) accounts, that is to say, according to the news which we receive from Persia and Cotassan. The three prin-

cipal cities of Afghanistan have declared themselves independent states. The roads are impassable. Anarchy reigns uncontroled throughout the kingdom. The result cannot be known till intelligence arrives direct from Cabul, Candahar, or from Heraut, which may, however, be daily expected.

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Particular Account of the Loss of the Ship Ann.

April 19, 1804, at 11 P. M. the seacunny of the watch, called out that he saw the land, and before any body else could distinguish, it being very dark; saw the appearance of breakers a-head; put the helm immediately for the purpose of bringing her head to the westward; but, before it could be effected, the ship struck on a reef of rocks, sand, and stones. Furl'd all the sails, to prevent her going further on the reef; hoisted out the boats, and run the stream anchor out to the north, to keep her from foing a-head on the reef; sounded a stern of the ship, and found the deepest water to the N. N. W. carried the small bower anchor out in a N N W. direction, and let it go in four fathoms rock, sand, and stones; hove a great strain on the small bower, and, finding she did not go off, left off heaving, and sent the people below to heave out the stones, and stave the salt-water casks forward. At 12, the appearance of a squall from the southward; loosed all the sails, and hoisted them. At half past twelve, a heavy squall from the southward, accompanied with heavy rain; hove all aback, and kept heaving a great strain on the small bower, but without effect. Sent the people below again for the purpose of heaving up the stones, and, at half past one, having

lightened her considerably, hove again a strain on the small bower, but, unfortunately, with no better effect. The people were again ordered below to heave out what stones remained, but, instead of attending to their duty, and exerting themselves, and doing what was necessary for the preservation of the ship, many of them began to plunder what they could lay their hands on, saying, that there was no danger, the land being very near. At three, hove again on the small bower, but, without effect; employed in pumping out the started water. At four, the gunner reported four feet water in the hold; still continued to heave, and, at day-light, the water had gained on the pumps to eight and a half feet. A heavy swell then setting-in, the ship began to strike very hard, and observed several large pieces of sheathing, and other parts of her bottom, come up along side. At five, the rudder unshipped and carried away the greatest part of the stern and, stove in the counter on the starboard side; the water being within one foot of the tween decks. At half past five, the ship being bilged, she fell over on her starboard beam-ends. Finding that nothing further could be done for the safety of the ship, left off pumping. The captain then ordered the syrang and lascars to get the masts and sails in the boats; also, some rice and water for the people, which they refused to do, saying, there was plenty on the island, and began to plunder the great cabin and the officers' chests and trunks. During which time, the captain being below, for the purpose of securing his papers, he heard one of the lascars saying to some of those that refused to

get the provision in the boat, that when we got on the island, they would take the first opportunity of killing the captain, officers and seacunnies, seizing the boats, and going to the Malabar coast.

In consequence of which, the captain was resolved to quit the wreck as soon as possible, with as many of the other party as the boat could conveniently carry; and to leave the pinnace for the rest, with instructions to follow us. During this time, the seacunnies had got the long boat's masts and sails in, with a small quantity of water and biscuit; and at seven, after consulting with the officers of the ship, who were of an opinion that nothing further could be done, quitted the wreck in the long boat, with the following people, for the purpose of making the best of our way to the Malabar coast; at the same time the pinnace left the wreck, but was soon out of sight. When we quitted the wreck, she was lying on her starboard beam ends, and nearly full of water.

The following is a list of the people saved in the long-boat.

Thomas Knight, commander.

J. Weatherall, pilot for the Red Sea.

Edward Greaves, second officer.

John Lunardy, Gunner.

Four seacunnies, and six natives.

On the following morning, after the Anne had got on shore, the bearings were taken. The extremes of the reef bore from S. W. to E. N. E. The southernmost of the Souhelepar islands distant about six leagues, and from the northernmost about four or five. The extreme length of the reef seems about ten or twelve miles.

Successful

Successful Progress of the Cow-Pox.

It is with high gratification we learn, that the vaccine inoculation has been successfully introduced and established at the Cape of Good Hope, through the means of a Portuguese ship, arrived from Mosambique. The inhabitants had universally adopted vaccination, and had made the whole of the slaves undergo the operation. So thankful were they indeed for this blessing, that the government there had permitted the Portuguese vessel to prosecute her voyage, notwithstanding the strictness of her embargo.

Unparalleled Barbarity.

Among the ordinary records of miscellaneous occurrences, it has seldom fallen to our lot to detail one of a more melancholy nature, or exhibiting more confirmed symptoms of barbarism and depravity, than the following account of a murder and rape, which we understand to have taken place in the city of Surat, in the month of February last.

About nine o'clock on the night of the 29th of that month, a report was made to the judge and magistrate, by a person named Shunker Hemraj Battia, a tolaty, or weighman, that his daughter, Dewalley, a beautiful young girl, between ten and eleven years old, whom her mother had sent into the Buzar in the afternoon, had not appeared since, that every effort had been used by her relatives to trace her, but without avail. At the time she left the house, she had on gold and silver ornaments, to the amount of upwards of one hundred and fifty rupees: and as it seemed, from the testimony of her father and mother, that her

excursions seldom extended beyond a small distance from home, the judge and magistrate, with his accustomed vigilance, ordered the search to be renewed by some of the officers of the court, in and about that neighbourhood. Still, however, no things were had of the unfortunate girl, until the 2d of March, when her body was found naked and strangled, in a ditch, near the Mecca gate: and, from the report of the surgeon, who was immediately deputed to examine it, it could not have been many hours since she was murdered. As the body was despoiled of the ornaments, the only hope of discovering the perpetrators of the atrocious murder, was, through the means of those jewels and the clothes which she had worn; and, accordingly, a warrant was issued to search all the houses in the neighbourhood, which search however was not attended with any satisfactory result. The next expedient resorted to, was the offer of a reward of five hundred rupees, to any person who should give such information, that the offender or offenders might be prosecuted to conviction. In the interim however, there was one house in the neighbourhood which most attracted suspicion. It belonged to three brothers, Mahomedans, who dwelt there with their families; the two elder were men of sober habits, but the character of the youngest, named Jummaul, was notoriously profligate.

On the 31th of March some hopes were entertained of a development of this horrid catastrophe, from the unexpected appearance of the deceased's petticoat, which, in drawing water from a well, a Parsee boy brought up with his pot, and upon being shewn to the father of the girl, was recognized by him.

him. The boy and his mother were put under a strict examination, but nothing appearing to criminate them, they were shortly released.

Thus matters remained in dark and impenetrable mystery until the 20th of April; the interval was, however, employed in every means which human judgment or foresight could anticipate, as affording a probability of some discovery. On that day a widow woman, named Chandboo, gave information to some of the native officers of the Surat adaulet, "that one Fyzun Boo, who lived behind Jummaul's house, had told her, that on the evening when the Bhatia's daughter was lost, she had seen Jummaul, and a person named Umole, take her in at the back door, as she was returning from the ditch, where she had been performing some of the offices of nature, and two nights after carry out her body and throw it into the same place."

The persons before whom Chandboo had given information, were accordingly deputed to examine Fyzun Boo, (the person from whom it had been derived) and she accordingly confirmed having herself seen Jummaul take the girl in alive, and two nights afterwards carry her out dead; relating also circumstances, which, when added to the well-known flagitious character which Jummaul bore, tended considerably to enhance the suspicion against him;—an officer of the adaulet, with a requisite number of constables, was accordingly sent to Jummaul's house, with directions to make every person in it prisoners. On the morning of the 23d of April, Jummaul was brought to the Adaulet, also a dancing girl who lived with him, named Umole, a slave girl, a companion of her's,

named Ujub, a boy who lived with Jummaul as a servant, named Delawar, and a friend, named Abdul Rehman, shortly after they had been in the adaulet, Ujub, who was the companion of the dancing girl, declared "that she had gone to the window, to throw away some prawn skins, and saw Jummaul take the deceased in at his back door, and carry her up stairs into his apartment, that at night he took her into a room below and committed a rape upon her; for she (the informant) heard her cries, and three days after the murder of the girl, she saw Zenub, the mother of Jummaul, buy the jewels of the deceased under a chest."—Umole, the dancing girl, also declared, "That Jummaul had taken the Bhatia's daughter into his house, and had given her four pice worth of an intoxicating electuary, called majoon, and afterwards carried her into another apartment; that the next night Jummaul strangled the girl, stripped off her jewels, and gave them to his mother Zenub, that Jummaul then tied the body on his back, and covering it with a quilt, went with Abdul Rehman, and Delawar, and threw it into a ditch; that seven nights afterwards Delawar took the girl's petticoat, which had been concealed in different places, and flung it into the well." Delawar declared, when interrogated, "That on the night of the loss of Dewalley, (the deceased) he heard the woman of the family, and Jummaul's brother, talking of his having brought the girl into his house, that he saw her there next morning, sitting on a chest, and that the following night Jummaul prepared a cord to strangle her, and sent him (the informant) out to buy beetles; that when he returned he saw the girl lying dead, and presently

sently after, Jummaul, with his friend Abdul Rehman, tied the body to his own shoulders, and setting his friend and the informant to watch, carried it out and flung it into the ditch; and seven nights afterwards gave him the murdered girls petticoats to throw into the well."

Abdul Rehman admitted, "That he had been to Jummaul's house the second night after the loss of the Bhatia's daughter, and found Jummaul at the door, with the body on his back; that he and Delawar went with him to the ditch, where he flung the body down, they then all returned to Jummaul's house, and presently after, he, Abdul Rehman, went home to his own house." Zenub, the mother of Jummaul, disavowed all knowledge of the circumstances, but Sahmun, a slave of Jummaul's eldest brother, confirmed the circumstances of the dead body being carried and thrown into the ditch, and the petticoat into the well.

On the 24th of April, Umole, the dancing girl, offered to point out the fatal cord; constables were accordingly sent to the house with her and Ujub, and at their indication brought away two cords, one of which was found above stairs in the room where Jummaul slept, and another in a room below. Upon inspection it appeared, that the rope brought from Jummaul's bed room had a knot in it, containing a long hair of the head, and in another place a tinge of blood; and Umole pointed it out as the fatal string with which the girl had been strangled. The municipal surgeon, who had an opportunity of seeing this cord, considered it as corresponding with the bruise on the neck of the girl, and a slight wound of the flesh, which he had observed in one part.

On the 25th of April, Ujab, the companion of Umole, was selected as the person least likely of the whole family to have an interest in suppressing what she knew, and hopes being held out to her of experiencing clemency herself, upon condition that she unreservedly disclosed all she knew of this dire catastrophe, she, after some hesitation, avowed her confidence in that encouragement, and related, "that on the day when the Bhatia's daughter disappeared, the girl came into the neighbourhood, at five o'clock to purchase some cotton, and went on a necessary occasion to the ditch, from whence she returned to a cotton seller's shop, close to Jummaul's house; and by his desire, Umole got her into the back door, upon the temptation of giving her sweetmeats; that the informant saw this as she went to the window to throw out some prawn skins; Jummaul carried the girl up stairs, and seated her upon a chest, while he went out and bought four pice worth of majoon, which, under the deceit of its being sweetmeats, he gave the girl to eat; when the girl was completely stupified, Jummaul took her up in his arms, and carried her into a room below, whence, about nine o'clock, the informant heard the girls lamentable cries, as Jummaul was forcibly ravishing her; when he had accomplished his purpose he came up stairs. The next day Jummaul observed to the whole house, namely, his mother Zenub, his brothers, Mahomedjee and Funnoo, their wives Sakeenia and Kuneena, his sister Chand Bebee, his wife Hajee, Umole, above-mentioned, Selamch, a slave girl, Dilawar, Abdul Reeman, Soliman his slave, and to the informant, that to keep the girl longer alive, and in

the house, would bring on disgrace, and therefore it would be advisable at night to strangle her. At midnight, therefore, in presence of all the above-mentioned persons, while Delawar held the gulf's feet, and Abdul Rehman her head, Jummaul put a noose round her neck and tightened it, till the gulf, after consulting for about ten minutes, expired. Umole then took off the ornaments from the ears, nose, arms, and legs of the body; and those of the neck Jummaul himself took off, and tying them all up in a handkerchief, delivered them to Umole, and she put them into a chest; after this Jummaul tied her on his shoulders, and covering himself with a quilt, went, in company with Abdul Rehman, Soliman, and Delawar, and flung it into the ditch, and they then returned home."

In addition to the preceding particulars, which we have detailed with as much accuracy as circumstances would admit, there are many others forcibly corroborative of the degrees of guilt in which the several parties were implicated, in respect to this unprecedented act of barbarity; but we imagine sufficient has already been advanced to appal the very feelings of humanity. We shall, therefore, for the present, dismiss so melancholy a subject, in the hope of being able to follow it up hereafter, by announcing that all the parties who bore a share in this vile and infamous transaction, have suffered that exemplary punishment, which the horrid enormity of their offences so justly exposes them to.

MADRAS

*Occurrences for April, 1804.**Circumstantial Account of His Majesty's Ship Porpoise and Cato.*

Captain Plindeis, late commander of his Majesty's sloop Investigator, and Mr. Park, commander of the ship Cato, arrived at the government house, at half past three o'clock in the afternoon of the 8th instant, with the following disagreeable intelligence, as communicated in the following letter to his Excellency

Sidney, New South Wales,

Sir, Sept 8th, 1803

"I have to inform you of my arrival here yesterday, in a six-oared cutter, belonging to his Majesty's armed vessel Porpoise, commanded by Lieutenant Fowler; which ship I am sorry to state to your Excellency, I left on shore upon a coral reef, without any prospect of her being saved, in lat. 22. 11 south, and long. 155. 13 east, being 1088 miles to the N. 38 degrees E. from Sandy Cape; and 729 miles from this port. The ship Cato, which was in company, is entirely lost upon the same reef, and broken to pieces without any thing having been saved from her; but the crew, with the exception of three, are, with the whole of the officers, crew, and passengers of the Porpoise, upon a small sand bank near the wreck, with sufficient provisions and water, served from the Porpoise, to subsist the whole, amounting to eighty men, for three months.

"Accompanied by the commander of the Cato, Mr. John Park, and twelve men, I left the wreck reef in the cutter with three weeks provisions on Friday, 26th of August, in the morning, and on the 28th in the evening, made the land

land near Indian head; from whence I kept the coast on board to this place.

" I cannot state the extent of wreck reef to the eastward, but a bank is visible in that direction, six or seven miles from the wrecks. In a west direction we rowed along the reef twelve miles, but saw no other dangers in the passage towards Sandy Cape. There are several passages through the reef, and anchorage in from 15 to 22 fathoms, upon a sandy bottom; the flagstaff upon wreck reef bank, bearing S. E. to S. S. W. distant from three quarters to one and a quarter mile.

" After the above statement, it is unnecessary for me to make application to your Excellency to furnish me with the means of relieving the crews of the two ships from the precarious situation in which they are placed, since your humanity and former unremitting attention to the Investigator and Porpoise, are sureties that the earliest and most effectual means will be taken, either to bring them to this port, or to send them and myself onwards towards England.

" I enclose to your Excellency a letter from Lieutenant Fowler upon the occasion; and as he refers to me for the particulars of the wreck, an account thereof is also inclosed.

" I think it proper to notice to your Excellency, that the great exertions of Lieut. Fowler and his officers, and ship's company, as well as the passengers belonging to the Investigator, in saving his Majesty's stores, have been very praiseworthy; and I judge that the precautions that were taken, will exonerate the commander of the Porpoise from the blame that might otherwise be attached to the loss of his Majesty's armed vessel.

" I have the honour to be, your Excellency's obedient humble servant,

MATHEW FLINDERS.

Account of the loss of his Majesty's armed vessel Porpoise, and the Cato, upon the wreck reef.

The Porpoise, with the hon. company's extra ship, Bridgewater, and the ship Cato in company, on the 17th of August last, at two in the afternoon, fell in with a sand bank in about 23.7 South latitude and 155.26 East longitude, and 157 miles N. 51 E. from Sandy Cape on the coast of New South Wales. This bank being two degrees east of the situation where the Eliza whaler found the reefs lying off the coast to terminate, it was thought to be such a detached bank as some others seen by Lieut. Ball and Mr. Bampton, which lie much farther over towards the end of New Caledonia, and no thought of meeting with any more was entertained, especially as the Investigator had before steered for the Torres Straits from reefs several degrees farther to the west, without interruption.

The signal being made to keep under easy working sail during the night, and a warrant officer being placed at the look-out on board the Porpoise, the ships steered N.N.W. on their course, with a fresh breeze from the E. S. E. the Bridgewater being on the starboard quarter, and the Cato on the larboard quarter of the leading ship. At eight o'clock the Porpoise sounded with 35 fathoms, no ground. At half past nine, breakers were seen a-head, and the Porpoise's helm was put down, in order to tack from them, but the foresail being hauled up to keep the other ships in sight, she was then under three double-reefed top-

topsails, and only came up head to wind: in paying off again she struck upon the coral reef which occasioned the breakers. A gun was attempted to be fired to warn the other ships, but owing to the confusion and the spray it was flying over, it could not be accomplished; and Letone lights were up, the Bridgewater and Cato had hauled to the wind on different tacks across each other. The two ships must have touched and gone on the reef together, had not the commander of the latter ship stopped setting his mainmast, and bore away to let the Bridgewater go to windward, by which means she cleared the breakers, and stood on the southward, but the Cato missing stays for the want of her main-sail, when she afterwards tried to tack, struck upon the reef about two cables length of the Porpoise.

The Porpoise heeled on upon the reef, and lay upon her broadside, so that the surfs flew over, but did not fill her: her foremast went very soon, but the other masts stood till they were cut away. The Cato unfortunately took the opposite inclination, and the sea breaking furiously in upon her decks, tore them up, and every thing within the ship, almost immediately, leaving the crew no place where they could prevent themselves from being washed off by the seas but the inner fore-chains, where they clung all night with their eyes bent to the S. W. after the Bridgewater, and waiting anxiously for day-break, when they confidently hoped that the boats of that ship would come to their relief.

An hour after the Porpoise had struck, a small gig and a six-oared cutter were got out to leeward, but the latter was stove and full of

water did not extend any distance to leeward, capt. Flinders spoke to lieutenant Fowler the commander of the ship, and told him of his intention to get the charts and log books of the Investigator's voyage into the small boat, and get on board the Bridgewater, that with his boat he might be able to get the people out of the ship as soon as possible. This was assented to, and with six men and two oars, he got through the surf without being swamped, though nearly full of water. The smooth water was found to be upon a coral reef, and just deep enough to float the boat. After rowing for a short time towards the Bridgewater, captain Flinders saw that unless she tacked it was impossible for them to come near her; and as her light shewed her to be standing on, he determined to get back to the wreck, leaving his charts and books in the boat, but the surf ran too high for this to be done in the night, and therefore he kept rowing gently under the lee of the breakers, and the cutter which had by this time got her leak partly stopped and shoved off, he also desired to keep near the ship till morning.

Several blue lights were burnt on board the Porpoise during the night; and some on board the Bridgewater answered them by shewing a light, whilst others took it to be only a general light which was still visible: it was last seen about two in the morning.

A raft was prepared during the night, lest the ship might go to pieces, and at day break captain Flinders got on board by help of the fallen masts. A dry sand bank was now seen near the wreck, sufficient to receive every body, and all the provisions and stores that might be saved out of the ship; and they

they had the still further satisfaction to see the Bridgewater standing towards them. Every body was now set to work to get out the provisions and water to be landed on the sand bank, where capt. Flanders went with the small boat, in order to go off to the Bridgewater as soon as she came near, to point out to captain Palmer the shelter to leeward, where he might safely take every body on board, with what else might be saved. On landing at the bank, he hoisted up two handkerchiefs to a tall oar, but about ten o'clock it appeared that the ship had gone upon the other tack, not being able, probably, to weather the reef, and she was not seen any more during the day. Whether the Bridgewater saw the wreck or the bank, cannot be certainly known, but her courses, if not the hull, were visible from both the ships.

As the tide fell the people of the Cato quitted her, and got through the surf to the Porpoise's small boat, which waited within to receive them, and at low water, which happened about two o'clock, the reef was dry very near to the latter ship, and every person was employed in getting provisions, water, and their clothes, upon the reef, from whence they were taken to the bank by the boats, for round the bank the water is deeper. Before dark, five half hogsheads of water were landed, also some flour, salt meat, rice, and spirits, besides pigs and sheep; and every person had got on shore with some necessaries, together with the Cato's people. These last had left their ship naked, but having got on board the Porpoise, Mr. Fowler had clothed four or five in lieutenants uniforms, and some promotions of a similar

kind had taken place amongst the Porpoise's seamen.

Those who had saved great coats or blankets sharing with those who had none, they lay down to sleep with some little comfort: except a few of the Cato's men, who were bruised on the reef, there was no complaining heard upon the bank.

The three boats of the Porpoise were hauled up at night under the lee side of the bank, but the small boat not having been properly secured was carried away by the tide.

As there was no hope of saving the Porpoise, the tide by this time flowing in and out of her, on the 19th, in the morning, captain Flanders thought proper to do away the circumstance of his being a passenger, and took the command of the whole party. He divided the Cato's people, who had saved nothing, amongst the Porpoise's men, quartering them in messes, in the proportion of one to three; and then lieutenant Fowler, with a large working party in the two cutters, went off to the ship. The Cato had gone to pieces during the night, and one of her quarters had floated in upon the reef, but nothing of her cargo or stores remained with it.

During this and the following day the wind continued to blow from the south-east, and the Bridgewater not coming in sight, it was supposed that captain Palmer was beating to windward waiting for finer weather to relieve the unfortunate people with more safety to himself; but the 21st and 22d being fine days, with moderate winds, and no appearance of the ship, it made them almost give up hopes of seeing her more.

They continued to work hard on board the wreck, and got provisions, water,

water, sails, and many other stores, upon the bank, during the above-mentioned four days; but all hopes of seeing the Bridgewater having then vanished, captain Flinders called together the principal officers to consult upon the steps proper to be taken for transporting the two ship's crews and passengers to some frequented port.

The plan that met with general approbation was as follows:

That the largest cutter should have a light hatch deck laid over her, and that captain Flinders and Mr. Park, commander of the *Cato*, should proceed in her to Port Jackson, and either procure from his excellency the governor, sufficient colonial vessels to carry every body back to Port Jackson, or otherwise to hire a ship for the purpose; or to carry them on to India, from whence passages might be procured to Europe. But lest an accident should happen to the cutter, that a small vessel, sufficient to carry all but one boat's crew, should immediately be laid down by the carpenters, to be built from what might be saved from the wreck, and that this vessel should in two months proceed to Port Jackson, or as soon after as she is ready.

The small cutter, captain Flinders proposed should remain with the stores for a few weeks longer, if the provisions would admit of it, and then for her to go to Port Jackson also, if no colonial or other vessel should arrive before that time. On consulting with the carpenter of the *Investigator*, about the possibility of building such a vessel, and the time it might require, he gave his opinion that two boats sufficient to carry the people would be sooner built, and perhaps answer the purpose as well; and this seeming to be the general

opinion, it was adopted by the commander.

By the evening of the 23d the whole of the water, and almost the whole of the provisions were landed on the bank, and their stock was now found to consist of the following quantities and proportions for 94, men at full allowance.

Biscuit 920 pounds, Flour 6944 ditto—83 days.

Beef, in 4 hhds. 592 pieces, Pork 2 ditto—94 days.

Pease, 115 bushels—107 days.

Oatmeal, 30 ditto—48 days.

Rice, 1225 pounds—114 days.

Sugar, 370 pounds, Molasses, 125 ditto—84 days.

Spirits, 225 gallons, Wine, 113 ditto, Porter, 60—84 days.

Water, 5650 gallons—120 days, at half a gallon per day.

With some sour crout, essence of malt, vinegar and salt.

The other stores consisted of a new suit of sails, some whole and some broken spars, iron work, the armourer's forge, a kedge anchor and hawser, rope, junk, canvas, some twine, and other small stores, and four half barrels of powder, two swivels, and several muskets and pistols, with balls and flints.

Until the 25th they were employed in fitting up the cutter, which they now called the *Hope*, for the expedition, and in still adding to their stock upon the bank; for although the sea had much shaken the ship, since the holds were emptied, yet she still stood, and they hoped would keep together at least until the next spring tides.

At lieutenant Fowler's own request, capt. Flinders ordered that he should remain with the stores until the last boat: and that lieutenant Flinders and Mr. John Aken, the master of the *Investigator*, should take charge of the two large boats, with

with a master's mate in each, capable of conducting them to Port Jackson, should illness or any accident happen to the two officers.

On Friday the 26th of August, in the morning, captain Flinders and his companions embarked in the cutter, to the number of fourteen, with three weeks provisions. With minds full of hope, mixed with anxiety, they returned the three cheers given by their shipmates on the bank, who immediately hauled down the ensign which had been hitherto hoisted with the union downwards as a signal of distress, and now hoisted the union in the upper canton.

BOMBAY

Occurrences for April, 1804.

Campaign in Guzerat.
The following correspondence evinces the just sense entertained by the officers who commenced the Campaign in Guzerat, of the hospitality and attention they received from Mr. Holford, the then resident at Cambay.

Bombay, April 30, 1804.

SIR,

I feel highly gratified in complying with the request of the officers serving in Guzerat, to lay before you the accompanying address, and honourable testimony of their esteem and regard for the great hospitality and kindness they received from you while resident at Cambay. I have the honour to subscribe myself with all respect,

Sir,

Your most faithful humble servant,

ROBERT GORDON,
Adj. Gen.

R. HOLFORD, Esq. Member
of council, &c. &c.
&c. Bombay.

To Robert Holford, Esq.

SIR, *Bombay.*

We shall be honoured by your acceptance of the accompanying service of plate; at the same time, permit us to express our sentiments of respect and esteem for the polite attention and disinterested hospitality, we have experienced at your hands; from our entrance into Guzerat, to your seceding from the residency at Cambay.

Such liberal conduct not only creates friendship in its appreciation, but is justly entitled to a memorial of public gratitude.

We have the honour to subscribe ourselves,

Sir,

With every consideration,
Your obliged and faithful
humble servants,

Alex. Walker,	John Inglis,
H Woodington,	J. B. Heard,
George Holmes,	John Grant,
Tho. Crummont,	Edward Kenny,
J. W Morris,	Geo. Bowen,
A Bethune,	B. Dutton,
Geo. Warden,	W. Cleland,
Geo. Williams,	H Montrefore.
James R Carnac,	W Percy,
H Cowper,	T Perkins,
J. Donald,	H. Tolcher,
D. Ballantine,	— Daubeny,
Colin Anderson,	J. Beete,
John Cumming,	J Brackenbury,
Tho. Roberts,	H Tovey,
J. Brown,	G. Midford,
H. Hesman,	T. Moore,
C. Hodgson,	W. Miles,
H. Midford,	M. R. Henderson,
David Price,	Edward Tandy,
Henry Smith,	Geo. Grant,
A. A. Ramsay,	T Burford,
Ensign Tully,	J. S. Whitehill,
J. M. Muny,	H. Grant,
J. Morn,	B. W. D Sealy,
A. R. Bruce,	W. W. Sealy,
W. Swayne,	D. Campbell,
Chas. Savage,	Henry Roome,
Robert Eckford,	E. M. Lecky,
Geo. H Shurr,	W Jackson,
Arch. Robertson,	Francis Donnelly,
Jos. Edmonson,	C. Bunyon,
J Urquhart,	James A. Maxwell,
	- Dougail

Dougall Christie, G. Hutchinson,
 Tho. Brownrigg, J. Mackensou,
 S. Gillman, Four Gent. of the
 S. Engl. 84th R. at Poona.
 Arch. Maciel, James Livingston.
 Guzerat, March 15, 1804.

*To Lieut. Col. Robert Gordon,
 Adjutant General.*

SIR,

I have had the honour of receiving your polite and obliging letter of the 30th ult. conveying the flattering address of the officers of the army serving in Guzerat, on the occasion of presenting me a most handsome and honourable pledge of their esteem, and request you will have the goodness to forward, by the first opportunity, the accompanying letter to their address, being expressive of my sentiments thereon.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient
 humble servant,

(Signed) ROBERT HOLFORD.

Bombay, 5th May, 1804.

*To the Officers of the Army,
 serving in Guzerat.*

Gentlemen,

I have had the honour of receiving your flattering letter, with a handsome service of plate, which you have been good enough to offer, as a testimony of respect and esteem, for the hospitality and attention which you are pleased to say you received from me, while resident at Cambay.

That my humble endeavours to prove useful to you, Gentlemen, who led our gallant soldiers to victory and renown, and by whose active and spirited exertions, a most valuable tract of country has been added to our empire in India,

should have succeeded, is to me the proudest and most satisfactory recompence; I therefore, with real pleasure, accept the highly honourable and distinguished mark of favor you have thus conferred, as being peculiarly gratifying to my private feelings, at the same time, begging you to be assured, that I shall ever retain the most grateful sense in possessing so valuable a testimonial of your remembrance.

I have the honour to be,

Gentlemen,

Your most obedient servant,
 (Signed) ROBERT HOLFORD.

Departure of Suliman Aga.

On Thursday morning last the honourable the governor gave a public breakfast at his house in town, to Suliman Aga, the ambassador from his highness the Basha of Baghdad, who, on the same day embarked for Bengal, in prosecution of his mission, to his excellency the most noble the governor-general; his departure was marked with the same ceremonies and military honours as were observed on his arrival.

The Vakeels of the Peishwa.

On Wednesday last, arrived at the Presidency, Perwicker Punt, Ittul Punt, and Crustnajeje Punt, the Vakeels of Amurat Row, and on Thursday, arrived also Beejee Nair, and Ramrow Trimback, Vakeels of his highness the Peishwa; we trust it is needless to add, that every attention on the part of government has been paid to the comfort and accommodation of these strangers.

Brilliant Action.

The following account of the action between the China Indians

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men and Linois's squadron, is written by an officer of one of the former, and affords a clearer and more minute detail of that gallant and interesting exploit than any published.

The China fleet of Indiamen, consisting of sixteen sail, none of which were under 1200 tons, and all the country ships in China, eleven in number, which had previously resolved to avail themselves of the convoy of the Indiamen, sailed from Macao, on the sixth of February, proceeding by the passage inside of the paracels; we had sight of *Poa Aote*, on the fourteenth of February, at daylight; and at 9 A. M. the *Royal George* made the signal for strangers in the S. W. shortly afterwards the signal was made, by commodore Dance, for the *Royal George*, *Alfred*, *Bombay Castle*, and *Hope*, to chase. Their manœuvres soon made us suspicious of the strangers, their weather-most ships bearing down to join their ships to leeward, and then heaving to; the *Royal George* first made the signal for an enemy, when the chasing ships hove to on the same tack with the enemy to windward of them, and reconnoitred their forces. We very soon perceived them to be a line-of-battle ship, two frigates, a corvette, and a brig. and shortly afterwards were convinced that it was admiral Linois and his squadron.

As soon as the chasing ships made sail to windward to join the commodore, the enemy made all sail towards the fleet, working to windward; at 6 P. M. the chasing ships fell into their stations in the line of battle a head, which had been formed at 2 P. M. lying to on the starboard tack. The enemy, before sun-set, were directly in the

wake of our line of battle, and tacked to gain the wind. From this period until day-light they kept us in constant expectation of an attack, as they bore down three times towards our rear, and as often hauled their wind again. At daylight, on the fifteenth, the enemy were lying to on our weather quarter, in a close line a head, and about four miles distant; we could perceive them communicating, but they shewed no decided intention of attacking us until at eight o'clock, we made sail, by signal, and kept in a close order of sailing, hoisting our colours. the enemy then hoisted French colours, except the brig, which shewed Dutch colours, and made all possible sail; the *Maringo* carrying admiral Linois' flag at the mizen, leading the attack in a very close line of battle a head, and edging down towards us, our fleet being now under such sail as to accommodate our worst sailors.

We did not perceive what would be the enemy's mode of attack until a little after noon, when he clearly bore up to attack our rear. The situation of the ships in the rear now became very critical, and they must have been cut off from the van and centre, which would have lost us the day; but it was now that captain Timms, of the *Royal George*, by the most masterly and daring manœuvre, saved the rear, and perhaps the fleet. He hailed Dance, our commodore, and told him the enemy were going to attack our rear. Dance then asked him what he thought should be done? he replied, that the van should immediately tack under all possible sail, and engage the enemy. This was put in execution, and the *Royal George* led the attack, followed by the *Ganges*,
Camden,

Camden, Alfred, and Warley; the other ships all tacking and following in succession.

This seemed to throw quite a new face upon the business, Linois now appeared wavering and undetermined, and by the time the Royal George was abreast of him he had wore and brought his starboard side to bear: in this situation the Royal George for some time sustained, alone, the united fire of the enemy's squadron; but the animated fire of this ship, and the spirit of the manœuvre, so astonished Linois, that he soon made all possible sail on the larboard tack, *running away as fast as possible*. The whole fleet now chased until 5 P. M. when we certainly were gaining on the enemy; but the commodore very prudently made the signal to tack, when they were allowed to make the best of their way to Batavia, as we suppose, from whence they had last come.

The Royal George had one man killed and one man wounded, many shot in her hull, and her yards, sails, and rigging, a good deal cut with the enemy's shot. We arrived all safe at Malacca on the 18th and 19th, when we watered; and, on the 28th, we fell in with the Albion and Sceptre, of seventy-four guns each, off Pulo Dending; they went into Pulo Penang to fill up their water: and here we are under sail, going in sight of Trincomalee, into which port the country ships are to go in quest of convoy; and then we are to proceed on our voyage with the men of war.

This affair affords a decided proof of the superior courage of British seamen; and their animation and spirit never were more strongly exemplified than on the eve of the attack; and when the van ships had put about, and were leading

the attack, the ships in the rear cheered them as they passed to go into action, and thus pledged themselves to stick by each other. Never was the genuine spirit of British tars more manifest. Whilst our fleets are manned with such seamen, and they are led by enterprising officers, the British empire has nothing to apprehend.

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*Grand Entertainment in honor of
the Peace in India.*

The hon the governor gave a ball and supper to the settlement at Parell, in honor of the late very advantageous and highly glorious peace, concluded between the British government and the lately confederated Mahratta chiefs.

The anticipation of this entertainment drew together a numerous assemblage of beauty and fashion, who beheld a spectacle as brilliant as our island ever exhibited, whilst the recollection of the ever memorable events which gave rise to it, added in no small degree to the pleasure of the scene.

The ambassador from his highness the basha of Bagdad, to his excellency the most noble the governor-general; the vakeels of his highness the peishwah, those of Dowlut Rao Scindiah, of Amurat Row, of the Colapore rajah, of Purseram Bow, and of the Gokala sirdar, were all present, together with several of our principal native inhabitants, the whole of whom attended highly gratified with the attention which they received.

Parell house and gardens were well illuminated, and the principal avenue intersected by a transparent building, forming a triumphal arch, decorated and divided into three compartments. In the centre was
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the word WELLESLEY; over which, in a pediment, was the British lion: on the right, the word PEACE, with a wreath of laurels surmounted by the olive branch: on the left, the word GLORY, with another wreath, cemented by the palm. On the top of the whole was the crest of the Wellesley family.

The dancing commenced soon after ten o'clock, and continued till twelve, when supper was announced, which formed an exquisite repast of every thing that was good, and procurable at this season of the year.

The company having arisen from table, were conducted through a promenade of variegated lamps, to a terrace at the top of the gardens, where seats were prepared for their reception; and at the extremes of which were also two other transparencies. From this part of the gardens was seen a large sheet of water, curiously illuminated; and, on the opposite side, commenced a brilliant display of fire-works, which, in appearance and effect, could scarcely be surpassed; while the surrounding fields were covered with a concourse of spectators, who had crowded together from all points of the island, to view and partake in this animating scene.

This part of the amusements having been concluded, to the general satisfaction of every one present, the company again repaired to the ball-room, and renewed the sprightly dance; after which, they all retired, highly pleased with the splendour and conviviality of the entertainment, which, we must say, was conducted throughout with a degree of order and regularity that reflects the highest credit upon those who were entrusted with its management.

The ambassador has expressed his entire satisfaction at the conspicuous attention which he has received during his stay here; and, indeed, the pleasing affability of his manners, and the regular deportment of all his attendants, have been such as to realize every expectation which was originally formed of this respectable embassy.

On the same day, Josiah Webb, esq. and colonel Barry Close, quitted this place for their respective presidencies; the latter gentleman, we are truly happy to add, has derived considerable benefit from the change of air to which he resorted, and that his health is nearly re-established.

*Presentation of a public Address to
Major-General Wellesley.*

Yesterday being the day appointed by Major-General the Honorable Arthur Wellesley, to receive the address from the British inhabitants of this settlement, Mr. Henshaw, attended by the other gentlemen of the committee, proceeded to the government-house for that purpose.

The committee waited first on the governor, and delivered into his hands the address to the most noble the governor-general, accompanied with a request that he would be pleased to forward it to his excellency, through such channel as he might make choice of, to which the governor having expressed his willing assent, the committee then proceeded to the hall of the government house, where they were received by major general Wellesley, attended by some of the officers of his suite. Mr. Henshaw,

shaw, in presenting the address to the general, expressed himself as follows :

SIR,

" This committee have the honour of being deputed by the general meeting of the British inhabitants, to present to you their congratulations on the glorious and happy termination of one of the most decisive, brilliant, and rapid campaigns, ever known in the annals of British India, a campaign in which you have personally borne so conspicuous a share, and proved yourself, at its close, equally great in the cabinet as in the field."

The address, in the following words, was then read by Mr Henshaw.

To Major General the Honourable Arthur Wellesley, &c. &c.

SIR,

We might be justly deemed insensible to the signal benefits which your late brilliant career has conferred upon your country, if we did not avail ourselves of the opportunity which your temporary residence in this island affords, to express the high sense we entertain of your memorable and important services.

To you, Sir, in an eminent degree, are owing, not only the immense advantages resulting from a successful campaign in the Deccan, but, those having been attained, the blessing of an early peace in India. The enemy's systematic inclination for desultory and protracted warfare, was met on your part, as it likewise was, with equal energy and success in another quarter, by a wise and gallant resolution to bring affairs to a speedy as well as glorious issue. And the battle of Assye, which displayed how justly you relied on the disci-

plined valour of your troops, and the zeal, courage, and conduct of every officer under your command, struck a damp on the hopes of the adverse powers, which may almost be said to have decided the fate of the campaign.

But it is not in your military career alone, that we have observed the effects of an active, able, and determined mind. The difficult negotiations which you carried on with two hostile powers, while, at the same moment, your attention was occupied by the operations of the field, do the greatest honour to your talents as a statesman, and display a happy union of political skill, and military science.

Your victories have taken place in our neighbourhood; they immediately affect our future interests, and are intimately connected with our present prosperity. They lay the foundation of a peace to us, and our successors, which is no longer likely to be interrupted by the feuds and combinations of a Mahratta aristocracy. They open to the trade, and to the industry of Bombay, the ports of an extensive and populous country.

Under these circumstances, when assembled to express our gratitude towards your Noble and Illustrious Relative, we should have felt our duty only half discharged, if we had omitted this tribute of respect to one, who is so justly dear to him, and under whose auspices the troops of every description have shewn themselves worthy of such a leader, and of their former renown.

We have the honor to be,

SIR,

Your obedient humble servants,
(Signed) ROBERT HENSHAW.

And by 123 other British
Inhabitants.

To

To the foregoing Address, Major General Wellesley was pleased to make the following reply.

GENTLEMEN,

The approbation of this settlement is a distinction which will afford a permanent source of gratification to my mind; and I receive, with a high sense of respect, the honor conveyed to me by your address.

The events which preceded the war, are of a nature to demonstrate the justice of our cause; while the forbearance with which the British government refrained from the contest, is calculated to manifest that the efficient state of our military equipment was directed to the preservation of peace, and consistent with the principles of our defensive policy. The comprehensive plan of operations for the conduct of the war, was equalled by the extent of our resources, and supported by the concentrated power of the empire. The conflict in which the British armies were in consequence engaged, presented a theatre capable of displaying, at once, the most splendid objects of military glory, and substantive proofs of the pervading wisdom of the British councils. To be engaged in such a scene, was an object worthy of the highest ambition and the contingencies which placed a division of the army under my command, enabled me to appreciate the permanent causes of our success and power, in the established discipline of our troops, in the general union of zeal for the public interests, in the uniform effects of our consolidated strength, and in the commanding influence of our national reputation in India.

Under the effects of those certain causes, the troops under my

command were enabled to give that support, which they were destined by the governor general to afford, to the operations of the commander in chief. And, while the grand army, under his excellency's immediate command, decided the war in Hindustan, by the most rapid career of brilliant victories, the army of the Deccan, emulating that noble example, contributed to elevate the fame and power of Great Britain, in India, to a height unvalued in the annals of Asia.

In concluding the peace (a duty imposed on me by the local situation of the respective armies) I was enabled, under the immediate orders and instructions of the governor general, to manifest a practical example of the moderation of the British Councils, which arrested the progress of our arms in the hour of victory, to fix the tranquillity of India, on the foundations of that enlarged policy, and to receive the best assurances of the continuance of peace from the confidence reposed by the states lately confederated against us, in the generosity, honor, and justice of the British Government.

In reviewing the consequences of our success, it is with unfeigned satisfaction that I perceive the increasing channels of wealth which have been opened to this opulent settlement, and, it is peculiarly gratifying to my feelings, that I should have been instrumental in renewing the benefits of peace to a settlement, from the resources and public spirit of which, the detachments under my command, have derived the most essential aids during the prosecution of the war.

The occasion which it has pleased you to choose of uniting my name, with,

with that of the governor general, has excited the warmest affections of my heart, together with the highest sentiments of public respect; at the same time, therefore, that I receive, with peculiar gratitude, this mark of your kindness, I cannot discharge the obligations you have imposed on me, in a manner more conformable to my sense of the honor and welfare of this settlement, or of the reputation and interests of the empire, than by expressing my confidence of your cherishing those principles of loyalty, subordination, and government, which have raised, and finally established, the British empire, in India, on the extensive foundations of its present security, prosperity, dignity, and renown.

ARTHUR WELLESLEY,
Major General.

Major-gen. Bellasis, commandant of artillery, gave a dinner at the theatre, to major general the honourable Arthur Wellesley, at which were present, the honorable the governor, and most of the principal characters in the settlement. The theatre was handsomely fitted up for that purpose, and displayed an elegant transparency of general Wellesley's arms, fixed so as to face the company. The utmost conviviality prevailed, and the pleasures of the evening were much enhanced by the introduction of several loyal and appropriate toasts, and a few excellent songs.

Splendid Fête, in honour of Major General Wellesley.

An elegant entertainment was given at the theatre, by lieutenant-col. Lechmere, and the officers of the

fencible regiment, to major general the honourable Arthur Wellesley. On this occasion, the play-house was very superbly illuminated. A large area in front was inclosed with variegated lamps, and the entrance to the house exhibited a beautiful transparent arch, over which were the words, "*Willesley, Peace, and Glory,*" with suitable devices. The interior of the theatre was decorated in a splendid manner. Fronting the stage was a transparency of general Wellesley's arms, and on each side of them the words, "*Assaye and Aigun,*" and "*Gualghur*" were transparently displayed in other parts of the house. The company consisted of all the principal characters in the settlement; and at about seven o'clock dinner was announced, comprizing a collection of every thing which the present season could afford; while the wines were of the most superior quality.

The utmost conviviality and good humour prevailed the whole evening, and at about 11 o'clock the company began to retire, perfectly satisfied, no doubt, with the regularity with which every thing was conducted, and the attention that was paid to the respectable guests who honored the entertainment with their presence.

Departure of Major General Wellesley.

On Thursday last, major gen. the hon. Arthur Wellesley, and his suite, quitted this settlement under the usual military compliments—The Bombay artillery parading at the pier head, and the Bengal artillery, first battalion of the 7th regt. marine battalion, and fencible regt. forming a street from the government,

ment house to the dock yard—The general was received with arms, drums beating a march, and officers saluting him as he passed; on his entering the boat a salute, also, of seventeen guns was fired from the battery.

E G Y P T.

Having been favored with the following memoranda which were committed to paper by a gentleman lately returned from Egypt, and as they give an interesting account of the state of confusion and rapid change of sanguinary events which have distracted that country for the last twelve months; we trust they will be found deserving of the public attention.

“ Since the murder of the Taher pasha, in May, 1803, and the calling in of the Mamelukes, Cairo has been in a most dreadful state, owing to the heavy contributions levied on the inhabitants, and of the unheard of excesses committed by the Albamans and Arnauts. In January, 1804, the bey invited Ally Pasha, from Alexandria, (this man has been appointed, by the Porte, viceroys of Egypt) to come up to Cairo, and to take upon himself the charge of the government. Ally Pasha accordingly came up and pitched his tents about two miles from Cairo; he was received with great pomp by the beys, and came over to their camp. Soon after this, Osman Bey intercepted a letter from Ally Pasha to Maho-

med Ally, the chief of the Albamans, inviting them to revolt against the Mamelukes, and if successful, promised to allow of three days pillage in Cairo. Osman Bey sent this letter to Ally Pasha, who could not deny his own signature. An extraordinary divan was immediately assembled by the beys, and the result of whose councils was, a determination to put to death Ally Pasha, and it was also supposed, Mahomed Pasha, the whole of his suite, together with the Turkish troops attached to him, amounting to nearly 2000. This horrid massacre, in cold blood, was effected by a party of Mamelukes and Arnauts, on the night of the 26th January. The interpreter of Ally Pasha escaped from the Mamelukes,

lukes, and took refuge in the British resident's house; the surgeon attached to the Pasha (an Italian) fled into the house of the imperial consul, where he was protected; a number of troops, which escaped from the sanguinary fury of the Mamelukes and Arnauts, were drowned in the Nile, others escaped towards Syria.

“ On the 28th February, the Albanians and Arnauts became clamorous for their pay, (about six months in arrear) and surrounded the house of Mahomed Aly, declaring that if not immediately paid, they would pillage Cairo, Osman Bey came and pampered them by a promise of cash in three days, to raise which fund a contribution was immediately levied on the inhabitants of Cairo; but the sum thus extorted fell very short of the amount wanted; at the expiration of the three days, the troops began to pillage the village of Giza.

“ On the evening of the 11th March, the inhabitants were much alarmed on hearing that the gates of Cairo were ordered to be shut before the usual hour, and they remained in anxious fears, during the night, dreading a revolution, and which actually took place on the 12th. The following are the particulars:

“ It seems that Osman and Ibrahim Bey got intimation of the intentions of the Albanian and Arnaut chiefs to get possession of the government of Cairo, and for the better security of Mahomed Pasha (whom we were astonished to hear was in existence, conceiving that he was murdered by the beys at the time Aly Pasha and his troops fell a victim to their fury) they sent him to their citadel, on the morning of the 11th; they also collected as many Mamelukes as

possible, and fortified their houses. On the evening of the 11th of March, the Albanians and Arnauts concerted a plan to attack the Beys, and at day-light on the morning of the 12th was the hour to put it in execution. Mahomed Aly, with a party of Albanians, surrounded the house of Osman Bey, at the same moment a party of Arnauts, under the brother of the Taher Pasha, attacked that of Ibrahim Bey.

“ The party of Mamelukes in possession of the citadel, observing an attack on the beys, immediately began to bombard Cairo, from an idea, that the inhabitants had joined the Turkish troops. This caused great consternation, and men, women, and children, were flying about from all quarters, fearful of the explosion of the bombs, one of which killed three, and wounded twenty unfortunate silent spectators. Osman Bey defended himself for some time; Mahomed Aly behaved with heroic courage, rushed into the house sword in hand; Osman Bey retreated out of one door, while the Albanians were rushing in at the other. The house was immediately pillaged and burnt. The brother of the Taher Pasha was equally successful against Ibrahim Bey, but who cut his way through the Arnauts, and repaired to the citadel, and demanded Mahomed Pasha, with an intention of carrying him away, but by this the party of Albanians and Mogtabians, in the citadel, had got the better of the chief of Mamelukes, and would not deliver the Pasha up, but fired on Ibrahim Bey, who was glad to make a hasty retreat, with the loss of a few adherents. After the Mamelukes had been driven out of Cairo, Mahomed Aly, and a party of Albanians, went to the citadel.

citadel, mounted Mahomed Pasha on a charger, carried him through Cairo in triumph, amidst the acclamations of the populace, whose countenance beamed with enthusiastic joy at the return of the deposed Pasha, and who was immediately proclaimed anew in due form. It was supposed that about sixty of the Mamelukes were murdered. Thirty of their heads, with savage ferocity, were stuck on poles, and displayed before the house of Mahomed Aly. It is impossible to conceive the inveteracy of the Turkish troops against the Mamelukes, or those who were so unfortunate as to be attached to them; many Frenchmen and Greeks in the service of the beys have been murdered. Treasure to a great amount was found in the house of Ibrahim Bey.

Mahomed Aly conducted himself with much judgment in this revolution; he sent an officer of rank on the 11th round Cairo, to the inhabitants, advising them to remain quiet, and in which case, neither their persons nor property would be molested, nor did an instance happen to the contrary.

Osman Bey most richly deserved the fate he met with. A few Mamelukes remained on the island of Rhoda, and at Giza, but which places they were soon obliged to evacuate.

March 14th. It was only two days ago that a revolution had been effected in Cairo, and Mahomed Pasha proclaimed viceroy—Strange to relate, and what would be hardly credited, the Pasha had not accepted the trust imposed on him many hours, than in the true spirit of Turkish politics, he began to intrigue with the Albanian chief, with a view of driving the brother of the Taher Pasha, and his party,

from Cairo, (it must be recollected that this officer was in a great measure instrumental in effecting the downfall of Mahomed Pasha, in May last) however, the result of such intrigue was, that another revolution took place in the government, and without the smallest disturbances; in fact, it was not known to the inhabitants until after effected. Mahomed Pasha was again deposed, and immediately sent under a strong guard to Alexandria. For some days Cairo remained under the government of an Albanian and an Arnout chief, when they found it prudent to invite Coorsal Pasha, from Alexandria, who accordingly came up to Cairo, and was proclaimed viceroy of Egypt; this Pasha endeavoured to restore tranquillity and protect trade, but all his endeavours were vain. The Albanians and Arnouts (although united in driving the Mamelukes from Cairo) are inveterate enemies; indeed, there is not the smallest doubt but the beys will again get possession of the country; and it was reported that the chief of the Arnouts seemed inclined to favour the return of the beys. The inhabitants of Cairo are in a most distracted state, nor have they any confidence in their present ruler; in fact, he has no controul over the troops, they plunder and assassinate with impunity. There is not the smallest doubt the people of Egypt, but more particularly those of Cairo, will joyfully flock to the standard of the first European power that lands in their devoted country. Daily and hourly do those miserable wretches pray for the return of the English, whose mild and lenient government they well know how to appreciate, and which forms a striking contrast to that they experienced under the republican.

lican. A famine was much to be apprehended, owing to a failure in the overflow of the Nile, and since the Mamelukes have been driven out, all the boats with grain from upper Egypt have been intercepted and sunk."

We shall, in our next paper, give a continuation of this subject, and have only in the mean time to add, that our correspondent having occasion to proceed down the Nile to Damietta, Rosetta, and Alexandria, was furnished for his safety with an English flag from the British Consul, and whenever it was descried, men, women, and children, came flocking to the Banks of the Nile from the different villages, exclaiming with enthusiastic rapture, "*English bon, English Tyb*," " (meaning good) when will the English return to ease us of the dreadful oppression we and our families daily and hourly experience under the present government."—Those miserable people further observed, that they had been plundered by the Turks, and plundered by the French, but never was there a single instance of tyranny, oppression, or plunder, committed by the English, during their stay in Egypt, never was a contribution levied by the British General; on the contrary, they paid for all supplies with the most scrupulous exactness.

"Happy was I (adds our correspondent) as an Englishman, in bearing testimony of the high character and estimation our countrymen were held in throughout Egypt.

"FEB. 15.—Accounts reached Cairo conveying information of his Majesty's ship *Argo* having anchored at Aboukir, with his Excellency Elphy Bey, from England; this Mameluke chief, on some political mission, had accompanied the

British troops when they evacuated Egypt.

In the absence of the above chieftain, who is the elder bey, a party of Mamelukes had formed plans for his destruction, and on the news of his arrival at Rosetta, Osman Bey (of the house of the late Murad Bey, and of which Elphy was also an adherent) sent a party of Albanians down the Nile with a view to make him prisoner, but Elphy Bey got intimation and immediately fled, it was supposed, into upper Egypt. Very contradictory accounts were received at Cairo respecting the fate of this unfortunate chief, and it was at one time supposed that he had been murdered by those sanguinary villains who were dispatched in quest of him. But on the 21st of February authentic information reached Cairo, saying, that Elphy Bey had reached the village of Merump, on the banks of the Nile; he was then fortunate in meeting a friendly Mameluke, who furnished him with a swift dromedary to convey him across the Delta; he with great difficulty got into the Damietta branch of the Nile, and in a small boat reached the village of Birket il adg; he flew to the house, or rather the hut, of the Arab Sheik Sedud, but whom he found not; the wife of Sedud gave him protection, procured a dromedary, and with a single attendant he fled into the interior of the desert. It is worthy of remark, that the rights of hospitality are not held more sacred by the most polished nations, than they are by the tribe of Bedouins; for instance, if you murder a relation, or even the son of an Arab of the Desert, and immediately fly into the house of the relative or father, your person is safe, nor will he deliver you up while imploring his protection.

"The

“The English government loaded Elphy Bey with very valuable presents, all of which had arrived in the Argo, and were conveyed up the Nile to Rosetta; the whole fell into the hands of Osman Bey. Amongst other things was his majesty's picture, richly set with diamonds, which was presented to the Bey when he had a private audience at Windsor. The interpreter of Elphy Bey (a Maltese) fell into the hands of the Albanians, and was sent up to Cairo to Osman Bey, but got released by the prompt interposition of the British resident, major Missett.

“It appears that Elphy Bey was deeply impressed with gratitude to the British government for the attention paid him while residing in England, and although they could not receive him in an official situation, (without giving umbrage to the Ottoman Porte) he departed for his own country, fully convinced of the sincerity and good faith expressed by the British nation towards him.

On the first of April, 1804, the Arab Sheik Sedud was encamped about a mile outside of Cairo, on the desert of Suez, a heavy cannonading was heard about Gizah. Soon after a letter was sent in a most private manner to the Arab Sheik, from Osman and Elphy Bey, advising that they had found it prudent to make peace with each other, and that now they were again united with all their Mamelukes against the Turkish government in possession of Cairo; Elphy Bey invited Sheik Sedud with all his Bedouins to join their camp near Gizah, and which the Arab promised to do after he had fulfilled his engagements in escorting a caravan towards Suez.

The British and French consuls

finding they could not protect their respective proteges from the heavy contribution levied, departed from Cairo, for Alexandria, a few days previous to the resolution, on the twelfth March; both their boats were attacked by the predatory robbers who lurk on the banks of the Nile; they reached Rosetta with the loss of two men.

“Never was Egypt known to be in such a deplorable state as within the last twelve months. The inhabitants are so ignorant of European politics that they are at a loss to account, and appear much surprized at the English evacuating Egypt, and after expending so much blood and treasure.—Bad as they were under republican oppression, still it was far preferable to what they have since suffered under those who have alternately held the reins of government in Cairo.

“Nor has Alexandria been free from trouble. In November, 1803, the Turkish troops, in returning from exercise, and in passing through the quarter allotted for the residence of the Europeans, most wantonly fired, with ball, into the houses of the consuls.

“Remonstrances were made to the Pasha of Alexandria, but who returned a verbal message, saying he had no controul over his troops.

“On the following day the insults were repeated; a shot was fired through the Russian flag, Swedish arms, and into the English consul's house; no satisfaction could be obtained for this infamous outrage. A meeting of all the consuls took place, and they unanimously came to the resolution of striking their respective flags and staffs, and to seek protection on board the Turkish admiral's ship.—The admiral received them with every mark of respect, and immediately ordered a Turkish frigate

frigate to be fitted up for their reception. The consuls hired a vessel to carry their respective flags to Constantinople, and having dispatched her, were determined to remain until an answer was returned from their respective ambassadors.

“After remaining about ten days on board the Turkish frigate, they were entreated to come on shore by the Pasha, and with assurances of protection, Aly Pasha (this was the man that was afterwards murdered by the Mamelukes) met the consuls on the beach, received them with great pomp, and endeavoured to give them every satisfaction, promised a guard to protect their respective houses, and offered to atone, as far as in his power, for the insults received.”

Extract of a Letter from Suez.

“I have been delighted beyond all expectation with my passage

through Egypt. However much the mass of people may be sunk in barbarism, I met at the several places of Cairo, Rosetta, and Alexandria the most particular attention from gentlemen of the most agreeable manners, and full of information. The antiquities of this country, which we are all taught from our infancy to look up to with a degree of veneration, do certainly, on a near inspection, strike the mind with uncommon wonder; it is impossible to describe to you my sensations of surprise when placed within a few feet of the great pyramid. I was almost lost in astonishment; then the contrast that naturally arises as if Providence wished to give the most striking example of the instability of human affairs; how prosperous was once this country, how now degraded, the history of the world does not perhaps offer an instance of a people more abject.”

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

BENGAL.

JULY, 1803.

- Mr. J. W. Sherer, sub-accountant general, and accountant to the board of trade, in the room of Mr. H. J. Darrell, deceased.
- Mr. Richard Turner, head assistant in the accountant general's office.
- Mr. Edward Golding, superintendent of stamps, in the room of Mr. T. Dashwood, resigned.

AUGUST.

- Mr. W. F. Rice, assistant judge of the city of Patna.
- Mr. W. Prodie, assistant judge of the zillah of Dacca.
- Mr. H. Wilkinson, assistant judge of the zillah of Tirhoot.
- Mr. A. M. Willock, assistant judge of the zillah of Behar.
- Mr. A. Cockburn, register of the provincial court of appeal, and court of circuit for the division of Patna.
- Mr. T. Woodford, register of the provincial court of appeal and court of circuit for the division of Moosshedahad.
- Mr. H. Parry, register of the dewanny Adawlut, and assistant to the magistrate of the zillah of Bherbhoom.
- Mr. H. Dumbleton, ditto, ditto, at Jessore.
- Mr. C. Chisholme, ditto, ditto, of Jaunpore.
- Mr. W. Morton, ditto, ditto, of Midnapore.
- Mr. J. W. Grant, ditto, ditto, of Mirzapore.
- Mr. W. Blunt, ditto, ditto, of Nuddeah.
- Mr. J. French, ditto, ditto, of Purneah.
- Mr. C. Patton, ditto, ditto, city of Patna.
- Mr. James Patton, ditto, ditto, of zillah Rajeshabye.
- Mr. F. Morgan, ditto, ditto, of Sylhet.
- Mr. G. C. Masters, ditto, ditto, of Satun.
- Mr. F. Fanquier, ditto, ditto, of Tipperah.
- Mr. J. H. T. Rodeibeau, ditto, ditto, of Momensing.
- Mr. W. P. Potts, ditto, ditto, of Furruckahad.
- Mr. C. Greime, collector of Bherbhoom.
- Mr. J. Adair, assistant to the collector of Dacca.
- Mr. D. Morrieson, assistant to the collector of Benares.
- Mr. J. Shakespear, assistant to the collector of Bherbhoom.
- Mr. W. M. Fleming, assistant to the collector of Sarun.
- Mr. R. J. Powell, assistant to the collector of Shahabad.
- Mr. W. Paton, assistant to the collector of Tirhoot.
- Mr. E. Cuthbert, assistant to the secretary in the Oude department.

OCTOBER.

- Mr. John Willton, agent for the provision of opium in the province of Behar, in the room of Mr. Playdell, deceased.
- Mr. Thomas Brown, member of the board of trade, in the room of Mr. Edmonstone, deceased.
- Mr. D. Burges, essay master to the mint, at Benares.
- Mr. G. Ravenscroft, register of the zillah court of Hoogly.

APRIL 1804.

- Mr. Thomas Brown, secretary to the government in the public departments.
- Mr. John Cutton, a member of the board of trade.
- Mr. C. M. Ricketts, secretary to the board of trade in the salt and opium department.
- Mr. John Thornhill, secretary to the board of trade.
- Mr. R. C. Plowden, head assistant to the export warehouse keeper.

APRIL

APRIL.

- Mr. James Money, commercial resident at *Dacca*.
 The honorable Mr. A. Ramsay commercial resident at *Jungypore*.
 Mr. Thomas Abraham, commercial resident at *Luckipore* and *Chittagong*.
 Mr. Philip Coles, commercial resident at *Radhagore*.
 Mr. Samuel Beachcroft, commercial resident at *Patna*.
 Mr. Joseph Bernard Smith, commercial resident at *Cossimbazar*.
 Mr. H. W. Droz, commercial resident at *Baulcah*.
 Mr. Charles Swedland, resident at *Keerpooy* and *Midnapore*.
 Mr. J. W. Paxton, commercial resident at *Santipore*.
 Mr. John Forsyth, commercial resident at *Hurripaul*.
 Mr. J. P. Larkins, sub-export warehouse keeper.
 Mr. J. J. B. Proby, collector of *Calcutta*, and of the twenty-four *Pergunahs*.
 Mr. Andrew Slingby, assistant to the commercial resident at *Cuddalore*.
 Mr. Samuel Beachcroft, commercial resident at *Baulcah*.
 Mr. Philip Coles, commercial resident at *Patna*.
 Mr. H. W. Droz, commercial resident at *Cossimbazar*.

Mr. Joseph Bernard Smith, commercial resident at *Radhagore*.

MAY.

- Mr. Samuel Davis, accountant general, in the room of Mr. Henry St. George Tucker, resigned.
 The governor general in council, is pleased to nominate lieutenant Williams, of the 2d battalion 8th regiment native infantry, to officiate as Persian interpreter to the honorable lieutenant col Monson.

SUPREME COUNCIL.

- His excellency the most noble Richard marquis Wellesley, K. P. governor general.
 General lord Lake, commander in chief.
 Sir George Hilars Barlow, bart to succeed, as governor general.
 George Udney, esq.
 John Lumsden, chief secretary.
 Neil B. Edmonstone, secretary in the secret, political, and foreign departments; Persian secretary
 Thomas Brown, secretary in the public department.
 George Dowdeswell, secretary in the revenue and judicial departments
 John Forbes, keeper of the records.

MADRAS.

MAY, 1803.

- Mr. G. Parish, collector of the zillah of *Rannad*, and of the provinces of *Dindigal* and *Madura*.
 Mr. H. S. Greene, to that part of *Coimbatore* at present under Mr. Hardis.
 Mr. G. F. Travers, and Mr. F. Gahagan, subordinate collectors in the ceded districts.
 Mr. D. Crawford, collector of the zillah of *Guntoor* and *Palnaud*.
 Mr. C. H. Churchill, do. of the do. of *Rajahmundry*.
 Hon. L. G. K. Murray, do. of the do. of *Vizagapatam*.
 Mr. C. Ellis, assistant under the collector of the northern division of *Arco*.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

- Mr. T. B. Hurdis, register to the sudder *Adawlut*, and sudder *Foujdarry Adawlut*.
 Mr. R. H. Latham, judge of the zillah of *Rannad*.
 Mr. T. Newnham, register of the zillah of do.
 M. A. G. Blake, register of the provincial court of appeal and circuit for the northern division.
 Mr. A. H. Kelso, do. of the zillah of *Guntoor*.
 Mr. S. Skinner, judge of the zillah of *Rajahmundry*.
 Mr. R. Alexander, do. of do. of *Vizagapatam*.

Mr.

Mr. Thomas Clully, register of the do. of do
 Mr. A. Wilson, do. of the do. of Rajahmundry.

PUBLIC DEPARTMENT.

Mr. Thomas Frasci, deputy accountant general, Mr. J. V. Agnew, secretary and accountant to the sinking fund.
 Mr G Moore, deputy post-master general.

COMMERCIAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr. Charles Wink, secretary to the board of trade
 Mr William Cook, assistant to the reporter of external committee at the presidency of Fort St. George.

JUNE.

Mr. James Ibbctson, assistant to the secretary in the revenue and judicial department.
 Mr. A. H. Kelso, to resume his former situation of assistant to the collector, in the northern division of the Arcot province.
 Mr. Ralph Abercrombie, assistant under the collector, in the northern division of Canara.
 Mr John Riddell, assistant under the collector of Combatoore.

JULY.

Mr. John Dennis, master attendant at the port of Pullicut.

SEPTEMBER.

Mr. Terrick Hamilton, Persian translator to the government.
 Mr. C. H. Higginson, assistant to the accountant general and civil auditor.
 Mr John Long, register to the judge of the zillah at Guntoor.
 Mr. William Chaplain, acting register to the judge of the zillah at Vizagapatam.
 Mr Charles Ross, acting register to the judge of the zillah of Chingleput.

Mr. Edward Wood, assistant to the register of the sudder Adawlut and sudder Foujdary Adawlut
 Mr. James Vaughan, assistant under the secretary to the revenue and judicial department.
 Mr. Edward Russel, do do.

JANUARY 1804.

Mr James Vaughan, assistant under the collector of Nellore
 Mr Joseph Greenhill, commercial resident in the ceded districts.
 Mr. Thomas Daniel, commercial agent to the honorable Company on the island of Ceylon.
 Mr. E. P. Blake, assistant to the commercial resident in the ceded districts
 Mr. J Rees, sheriff of the town of Madraspatnam, for the ensuing year.

REVENUE APPOINTMENT.

Mr. Thomas Warden, principal collector in Malabar.
 Mr William Chaplin, assistant, to do duty, for the present, in the court of circuit and appeal in the northern division.
 Major William Macleod, collector of the southern division of Arcot.

MAY.

George Strachey, esq. acting private secretary to the right honorable the governor, during the absence of major general Dowdeswell.
 Mr. Charles Higginson, deputy revenue accountant.
 Mr. James Drummond, subordinate collector in the province of Malabar.
 Mr. Thomas Henry Barber, do do.
 Mr. John Hodgson Pearson, do. do.
 Mr. James Wilson, do. do.
 Mr. Edward Wood, deputy register to the sudder Adawlut, and sudder Foujdary Adawlut.

BOMBAY.

JUN. 1803.

- Hugh Munro, esq. to be custom master at Surat, vice Soper, gone home.
 J. A. Craige, esq. to be assistant to ditto, vice Munro, promoted.
 John Law, esq. to be senior merchant, vice Seron, deceased.
 Peter Le Mesurier, esq. ditto, ditto, vice Soper, gone home.

JULY.

- Mr. J. H. Casamajor, assistant under the secretary to the board of revenue.
 Mr. Archibald Douglas, to be paymaster and garrison storekeeper, in the province of Malabar.

AUGUST.

- Joseph Cumberlege, esq. appointed solicitor to the honorable company, vice Hall, proceeding to England.

SEPTEMBER.

- Mr. Robert Percy Smith, to be advocate general.
 Mr. Edward Strettel, to be standing counsel to the honorable company.
 Augustus W. Handley, esq. commercial resident Anjengo, vice Parry, called into council.
 James Stevens, esq. acting deputy warehouse keeper, vice Waddell, appointed commissary of provisions to the forces under the command of col. Murray.
 John Morrison, esq. head assistant to the collector and register to the court of session at Surat, vice Inghish, resigned.
 J. J. Sparrow, esq. second assistant to the collector at Surat.

CEYLON.

MAY 1803.

- George Lusignan, esq. to be agent of revenue and commerce for the district of Jaffnapatam.
 T. W. Carrington, esq. to be assistant to the superintendent of cinnamon plantations.
 James Barclay, esq. to be first assistant to the agent of revenue and commerce of Colombo.

JULY.

- W. Montgomery, esq. agent of revenue and commerce for the district of Point de Galle.
 James Dunkin, esq. sitting magistrate for the town, fort, and district of Jaffnapatam.
 H. A. Marshall, esq. ditto, ditto, Trincomalée.
 H. J. P. Layard, esq. ditto, ditto, Batticaloa.

- W. Montgomery, esq. ditto, ditto, Galle.
 W. Campbell, esq. ditto, ditto, Chilow.
 John Macdonall, esq. custom master of Jaffa.

NOVEMBER.

- Mr. George Gregory, commercial agent for the honorable company, on the island of Ceylon.
 Mr. Henry Stevenson, master attendant at the ports in the district of Chicacole.

DECEMBER.

- Alexander Wood, esq. to be pay-master general.
 Alexander Adell, esq. to be agent of revenue and commerce, for the district of Colombo.
 Richard Plasket, esq. to be deputy secretary to government, and secretary to the council.
 Edward Tolfrey, esq. to be register of the

the high court of appeal, and commissioner of stamps.

John Kerby, esq. to be collector of sea custom, for the port of Colombo.

Mr. Francis Smith, to be first clerk in the treasury office.

All these appointments to take place on the 1st of January, 1804.

The present board of revenue and

commerce will cease on the 31st December, and on the 2d January, a new board will be constituted, consisting of the following members.

The chief secretary to be president.

The vice-treasurer,

The pay-master general,

The accountant-general,

To be members.

Henry Powney, esq. to be secretary.

ESTABLISHMENT

AT PRINCE OF WALES'S ISLAND.

COUNCIL.

Philip Dundas, esq. governor and treasurer.

John Hope Oliphant, esq.

Alexander Gray, esq.

Captain Norman,

Mr. Alliston,

To be members.

J. H. Oliphant, esq. warehouse keeper

A. Gray, esq. superintendant of marines.

Capt. N. Mc. Allister, commandant.

ESTABLISHMENT AT CANTON IN CHINA.

SELECT COMMITTEE

James Drummond, esq. president.

Samuel Peach, esq.

George Sparkes, esq.

Thomas Charles Pattle, esq.

John Wm. Roberts, esq.

Members.

ESTABLISHMENTS AT SUMATRA.

Walter Ewer, esq. commissioner.

Capt. lieut. Dan. Mc. Lane, commandant.

MILITARY PROMOTIONS, &c.

BENGAL.

In the Hon. COMPANY'S Troops.

SEPTEMBER, 1804.

By the GOVERNOR GENERAL in COUNCIL.

During the absence of lieutenant-colonel George Harcourt, from the presidency, captain J. Armstrong is to act as military secretary to his excellency the most noble the governor-general and captain-general of all the land forces in the East Indies.

Captain John Leathart, to command the Burdwan provincial battalion.

Captain John Stewart, to command the Patna provincial battalion.

Lieutenant Ludlow to command the Benares provincial battalion.

The undermentioned gentlemen having produced regular certificates, are admitted cadets in this presidency.

Cavalry—Charles Duncan.

Infantry—William Blackwood, Henry Scott Taylor.

OCTOBER.

G. O. FORT WILLIAM.

His excellency the most noble the governor-general has received a dispatch from the right hon. lord Hobart, one of his majesty's principal secretaries of state, to signify to the governor-general his majesty's most gracious permission to accept, and to wear the honor conferred upon the governor-general by the grand signor, in the order of the crescent of the first rank, together with his majesty's commands to the governor-general, to notify the same gracious permission to major-general Baird, and to the other officers who have received similar honors from the Ottoman court.

His majesty has also approved of the governor-general having worn the insignia of the said order, and of his excellency having authorized the officers abovementioned to wear the respective

badges transmitted to them by the grand signor, until his majesty's pleasure should be made known to the governor-general.

DECEMBER.

G. O. FORT WILLIAM.

Ordered, that dates of rank be assigned to the undermentioned officers of cavalry and infantry as follows: and that the dates of rank which have been already assigned to any of the officers mentioned in the following lists be cancelled.

Cavalry—Lieutenant colonel George Hardyman, to be colonel from the 17th of July, 1801, vice Pennington retired. Major Walker Dawson Fawcett, to be lieutenant-colonel from the 17th of July, 1801, vice Hardyman promoted. Major Thomas Brown, to be lieutenant-colonel from the 22d of January, 1802, vice Wharton, deceased. Captain Robert Naine, to be major, from the 17th of July, 1801, vice Fawcett, promoted. Captain Peter Black, to be major, from the 22d of January, 1802, vice Brown, promoted. Captain lieutenant John Smith, to be captain, from the 17th of July, 1801, vice Naine, promoted. Captain lieutenant Hugh Rose, to be captain from the 22d of January, 1802, vice Black, promoted. Lieutenant Robert Swinton, to be captain lieutenant, from the 17th of July, 1801, vice Smith, promoted. Lieutenant Archibald Watson, to be captain-lieutenant from the 22d January, 1802, vice Rose, promoted. Cornet W. B. Western, to be lieutenant, from the 17th of July, 1801, vice Swinton, promoted. Cornet A. W. Bureau, to be lieutenant, from the 22d of January, 1802, vice Watson, promoted.

Cadet

Cadet L. R. Dickson, to be cornet, cavalry rank, 1st January, 1802, army rank, 1st January, 1802. Cadet, S. Smith, to be cornet, cavalry rank, 2d January, 1802, army rank, 1st January, 1802. Cadet James Linneden, to be cornet, cavalry rank, 3d January, 1802, army rank, 1st January, 1802. Cadet John Apsley, to be cornet, cavalry rank, 4th January, 1802, army rank, 1st January, 1802. Cadet, C. Fitzgerald, to be cornet, cavalry rank, 5th January, 1802, army rank, 1st January, 1802.

Infantry—Lieut colonel James Pingle, to be colonel, from the 16th November, 1802, vice Ellerker, deceased. Lieutenant-colonel Henry Hyndman, to be colonel, from the 14th December, 1802, vice Dyer, deceased. Lieutenant-colonel John Fenwick, to be colonel, from the 26th of December, 1802, vice Frisco, deceased. Major R. Dunkley, to be lieutenant-colonel, from the 4th of July, 1801, vice Walker, deceased. Major Forbes, to be lieutenant-colonel, from the 17th of July, 1801, vice Mackenzie, retired. Major Samuel Jones, to be lieutenant-colonel, from the 10th of August, 1801, vice Hilliard, deceased. Major George Piole, to be lieutenant-colonel, from the 30th of June, 1802, vice Jones, deceased. Major James Collins, to be lieutenant-colonel, from the 19th of August 1802, vice Grant, retired. Major William Lally, to be lieutenant-colonel, from the 8th of September, 1802, vice Hamilton, deceased. Major Leonard Simpson, to be lieutenant-colonel, from the 16th November, 1802, vice Pingle, promoted. Major James Hunter, to be lieutenant-colonel, from the 14th December, 1802, vice Hyndman, promoted. Major Archibald Feigson, to be lieutenant-colonel, from the 26th of December, 1802, vice Fenwick, promoted. Major George Bell, to be lieutenant-colonel, from the 12th January, 1803, vice Collins, deceased. Major Charles Stuart, to be lieutenant-colonel, from the 21st of January, 1803, vice Lally, deceased. Major John Williams, to be lieutenant-colonel, from the 23d January, 1803, vice Wood, deceased. Major William M' Cullock, to be lieutenant-colonel, from the 4th February, 1803, vice Grant, invalidated.

European regiment—Captain Lawrence

Rowstone, to be major, from the 10th August, 1801, vice Jones, promoted. Captain lieutenant T. M. Weguelin, to be captain, from the 10th August, 1801, vice Rowstone, promoted. Lieutenant W. G. Palmer, to be captain lieutenant, from the 10th August, 1801, vice Weguelin, promoted. Captain lieutenant W. G. Palmer, to be captain, from the 22d August, 1801, vice Long, invalidated. Brevet captain and lieutenant Samuel Denny, to be captain lieutenant, from the 22d of August, 1801, vice Palmer, promoted. Ensign Edward Day, to be lieutenant from the 22d of August, 1801, vice Denny, promoted. Brevet captain and lieutenant George Downie, to be captain lieutenant, from the 12th of June, 1802, vice Denny, retired, 11th June, 1802. Ensign John Johnston, to be lieutenant, from the 12th June, 1802, vice Downie, promoted. Captain lieutenant George Downie, to be captain, from the 22d October, 1802, vice Cleoberry, deceased. Brevet captain and lieutenant Peter Littlejohn, to be captain lieutenant, from the 22d of October, 1802, vice Downie, promoted. Ensign James Auriol, to be lieutenant, from the 22d October, 1802, vice Littlejohn, promoted.

1st Native regiment—Captain Thomas Hawkins, to be major, from the 30th June, 1802, vice Piole, promoted. Captain lieutenants Robert Broughton, to be captain, from the 30th June, 1802, vice Hawkins. Brevet captain and lieutenant W. Cuppage, to be captain lieutenant, from the 30th June, 1802, vice Broughton. Ensign G. B. Selwyn, to be lieutenant, from the 30th June, 1802, vice Cuppage.

2d Native regiment—Captain James Hamond, to be major, from the 12th of August, 1802, vice Collins, promoted. Brevet captain Thomas Staunton, to be captain, from the 17th July, 1801, vice Rankin, retired. Brevet captain Robert Campbell, to be captain, from the 12th of August, 1801, vice Hamond. Brevet captain and lieutenant Martin White, to be captain lieutenant, from the 12th August, 1801, vice Campbell. Ensign John Pester, to be lieutenant, from the 17th July, 1801, vice Staunton. Ensign John Forbes, to be lieutenant, from the 12th August, 1801, vice White.

3d Native

- 3d Native regiment*—Captain Francis Rutledge, to be major, from the 8th September, vice Lally, promoted. Captain lieutenant Robert Francis, to be captain, from the 8th September, 1802, vice Rutledge. Brevet captain and lieutenant Frederick Trench, to be captain lieutenant, from the 8th September, 1802, vice Francis. Ensign Christopher Chamber, to be lieutenant, from the 8th September, 1802, vice Trench.
- 4th Native Infantry*—Captain James Macpherson, to be captain, from the 20th December, 1801, vice Michie, deceased. Brevet captain and lieutenant W. A. Thomson, to be captain lieutenant, from the 20th December, 1801, vice Macpherson. Ensign H. D. E. Dickson, to be lieutenant, from the 20th December, 1801, vice Thomson. Captain lieutenant W. A. Thomson, to be captain, from the 10th May, 1802, vice Barclay, deceased. Brevet captain and lieutenant Robert Bennie, to be captain lieutenant, from the 10th May, 1802, vice Thomson. Ensign R. C. Andie, to be lieutenant, from the 10th May, 1802, vice Bennie.
- 5th Native regiment*—Captain Peter Burrows, to be major, from the 16th November, 1802, vice Simpson, promoted. Brevet captain and captain lieutenant Robert Maxwell, to be captain, from the 16th November, 1802, vice Burrows. Brevet captain and lieutenant D. V. Kern, to be captain lieutenant, from the 16th November, 1802, vice Morrell. Ensign Thomson Colvill, to be lieutenant from the 2d of January, 1802, vice P. Scott, deceased. Ensign James Rose, to be lieutenant, from the 11th August, 1802, vice Montearth, deceased. Ensign William Lloyd, to be lieutenant, from the 16th November, 1802, vice Kern. Captain William Sandys, to be major, from the 23d January, 1803, vice Williams, promoted. Captain lieutenant D. V. Kern, to be captain, from the 23d of January, 1803, vice Sandys. Brevet captain and lieutenant John Leshe, to be captain lieutenant, from the 23d January, 1803, vice Kern. Ensign W. C. Baddeley, to be lieutenant, from the 23d January, 1803, vice Leshe.
- 7th Native regiment*—Captain Edwin Lloyd, to be major, from the 26th

December, 1803, vice Feigusson, promoted. Captain lieutenant A. Greene, to be captain, from the 26th December, 1802, vice Lloyd. Lieutenant William Slessor, to be captain lieutenant, from the 29th December, 1803, vice Greene. Ensign William Skeue, to be lieutenant, from the 26th December, 1802, vice Slessor.

- 8th Native Regiment* Captain Thomas T. Basset, to be major, from the 1st of January, 1803, vice Ball, promoted. Captain lieutenant Andrew Burch, to be captain, from the 12th of January, 1803, vice Basset. Brevet captain and lieutenant Edward Allison, to be captain lieutenant, from the 12th of January, 1803, vice Burch. Ensign George Nugent, to be lieutenant, from the 1st of January, 1803, vice Allison.
- 9th Native Regiment* Captain Lambert Loveday, to be major, from the 21st of January, 1803, vice Stuart, promoted. Captain lieutenant John Bullock, to be captain, from the 21st of January, 1803, vice Loveday. Brevet captain and lieutenant John Ainsly, to be captain lieutenant, from the 21st of January, 1803, vice Bullock. Ensign Irwing Maling, to be lieutenant, from the —of—, vice George Murray, died in Europe. Ensign Rolland, to be a lieutenant, from the 21st of January, 1803, vice Ainsly. Captain Richard Mabet, to be major, from the 18th of March, 1803, vice Ashe, promoted. Captain lieutenant John Ainsly, to be captain from the 18th of March, 1803, vice Mabet. Brevet captain and lieutenant Philip Crump, to be captain lieutenant, from the 18th of March, 1803, vice Ainsley. Ensign Robert Graydon, to be lieutenant, from the 18th of March, 1803, vice Crump.
- 14th Native Regiment* Captain Lewis Thomas, to be major from the 4th of February, 1803, vice McCulloch, promoted. Captain lieutenant John Leathart, to be captain, from the 4th of February, 1803, vice Thomas. Brevet captain and lieutenant John Gerard, to be captain lieutenant, from the 4th of February, 1803, vice Leathart. Ensign Richard Bainbridge, to be lieutenant from the 4th of February, 1803, vice Gerard.
- 17th Native Regiment.* Captain Henry Mercer, to be major, from the 17th of July, 1801, vice Forbes, promoted. Captains

captain lieutenant Atty Henessy, to be captain, from the 17th of July, 1801, vice Williamson, retired, Brevet captain and lieutenant James Rotton, to be captain, from the 17th of July, 1801, vice Mercer. Brevet captain and lieutenant Davis Sloane, to be captain lieutenant, from the 17th of July, 1801, vice Henessy Ensign J. M. Simpson, to be lieutenant, from the 17th of July, 1801, vice Rotton. Ensign Walter Nixon, to be lieutenant, from the 17th of July, 1801, vice Sloane.

18th Native Regiment. Captain Richard Ralph, to be major, from the 5th of August, 1802, vice Davidson, deceased. Captain lieutenant J. O'Halloran, to be captain, from the 5th of August, 1802, vice Ralph. Brevet captain and lieutenant Richard Hay, to be captain lieutenant, from the 5th of August, 1802, vice O'Halloran Ensign G. V. Baines, to be lieutenant, from the 5th of August, 1802, vice Hay

15th Native Regiment Captain James Powell, to be major, from the 14th of December, 1802, vice Hunter, promoted. Captain Lieutenant William Yule, to be captain, from the 14th of December, 1802, vice Powell. Brevet captain and lieutenant B. L. Grenier, to be captain lieutenant, from the 14th of December, 1802, vice Yule Ensign Charles Bartholomew, to be lieutenant, from the 14th of December, 1802, vice Grenier.

The promotions of the 18th regiment, published in general orders of the 19th ult in consequence of the death of captain J. F. Smith, and the promotion of ensign Fergusson, to be a lieutenant in the 6th native regiment, published in general orders, of the 16th instant, are hereby cancelled.

His excellency the most noble the governor general in council, has been pleased to make the following promotions in consequence of casualties, and of the general orders of his excellency in council, of the 30th of September last, for raising the 22d and 23d native regiments.

Infantry. Lieutenant colonel Richard Grueber, to be a colonel, from the 13th July, vice Vmas deceased. Major Thomas Willett, to be a lieutenant colonel, from the 13th of July 1803, vice Grueber promoted. Major Alexander Grant, to be a lieutenant colonel,

from the 13th of July 1803, vice Scott, deceased.

15th Native Regiment. Captain Benjamin Cuthbert, to be a major from the 13th of July, 1803, vice Willett, promoted. Captain lieutenant James Murray, to be captain of a company, from the 13th of July, 1803, vice Murray. Ensign William Boyd, to be lieutenant, from the 13th of July, 1803, vice Evans.

16th Native Regiment. Captain Charles Crawford, to be major, from the 13th July, 1803, vice Giant, promoted. Captain lieutenant Innes Delaman, to be captain of a company, from the 13th of July, 1803, vice Crawford, promoted. Lieutenant, and brevet captain, John Jenkins Bird, to be captain lieutenant, from the 13th of July, 1803, vice Delaman, promoted. Ensign George Deare Heathcote, to be a lieutenant, from the 13th of July, 1803, vice Bird, promoted.

15th Native Regiment Captain lieutenant Thomas Evans, to be captain of a company, from the 12th of September, vice M'Gregor, deceased. Lieutenant, and brevet captain, John Carrig, to be captain lieutenant, from the 12th of September, 1803, vice Evans. Ensign Walter Raleigh Gilbert, to be a lieutenant, from the 12th of September, 1803, vice Carrig. Ensign Henry Edward Gilbert Cooper, to be a lieutenant from the 12th of September, 1803, vice Preston, deceased.

12th Native Regiment. Ensign John Bowring, to be a lieutenant from the 12th of September, 1803, vice Hill, deceased.

4th Native Regiment. Ensign Ringsied Plantagenet Field, to be lieutenant from the 5th of September, 1803, vice Turton, deceased.

To be Colonels, from the 30th of September, 1803. Lieutenant colonels John Powell, and James Morris.

To be Lieutenant Colonels from the 30th of September, 1803. Majors William Duff, Henry Fox Calcraft, Edward Swift Broughton, Thomas Shaw, Francis Kyan, and John Hume.

To be Majors from the 30th of September, 1803. Captain John Malcolm, John Horsley Hutchinson, John Nathaniel Rind, and Frederic Marsden.

European regiment. Captain George Wilton, to be major from the 30th of September, 1803, vice Calcraft Cap-

- tain lieutenant John Anderson, to be a captain of a company from the 30th of September, 1803, vice Wilton. Lieutenant, and brevet captain, Thomas Ramsay, to be captain lieutenant from the 30th of September, 1803, vice Anderson. Ensign Alexander Blowne, to be a lieutenant from the 30th of September, 1803, vice Ramsay.
- 1st Native Regiment.** Captain John Arnold, to be major, from the 30th of September, 1803, vice Shaw. Captain lieutenant Duncan M'Pherson, to be captain of a company, from the 30th of September, 1803, vice Arnold. Lieutenant, and brevet captain, Lionel Hook, to be captain lieutenant from the 30th of September, 1803, vice M'Pherson. Lieutenant, and brevet captain, William Pryor, to be captain lieutenant, from the 30th of September, 1803, and removed to the 2nd regiment. Ensigns John Forbes More, George Wooley, and George Aveline, to be lieutenants, from the 30th of September, 1803, vice Hook, promoted, and Pryor, and Croxton removed.
- 2d Native Regiment.** Captain James Sinclair, to be a major from the 30th of September, 1803, vice Kyan. Captain lieutenant Martin White, to be captain of a company, from the 30th of September, 1803, vice Sinclair. Lieutenant, and brevet captain, Frederic Radolph Muller, to be captain lieutenant, from the 30th of September, 1803, vice White. Lieutenant, and brevet captain, Charles Child Wilson, to be a captain lieutenant, from the 30th of September, 1803, and removed to the 23d regiment. Ensigns John Richard De Beauregard, James Cruickshank Grant, and William Walmsley Walker, to be lieutenants, from the 30th of September, 1803, vice Muller, promoted, and Wilson and Livesay removed.
- 3d Native Regiment.** Captain John Owen, to be major, from the 30th of September, 1803, vice Hume. Captain lieutenant George Eagle, to be captain of a company, from the 30th of September, 1803, vice Owen. Lieutenant, and brevet captain, Lawrence Burke Morris, to be captain lieutenant, from the 30th of September, 1803, vice Eagle. Ensigns Charles Walker, Henry Francis Denty, and James Arrow, to be lieutenants from the 30th of September, 1803, vice Morris, promoted, and Povoleri and Ferguson, removed.
- 4th Native Regiment.** Captain lieutenant Robert Berric, to be captain of a company, from the 30th of September, 1803, vice Malcolm, promoted. Lieutenant, and brevet captain, Robert Skirving, to be captain of a company from the 30th of September, 1803, vice Scott, removed. Lieutenant John Baillie, to be captain lieutenant from the 30th of September, 1803, vice Berric. Ensign Thomas Worsley, to be a lieutenant from the 30th of September, 1803, and removed to the 23d regiment. Ensigns Archibald Oliver, Francis Selton White, and Benjamin Bungees, to be lieutenants from the 30th of September, 1803, vice Skirving and Baillie, promoted, and De Wail, removed.
- 5th Native Regiment.** Captain lieutenant John Lessie, to be captain of a company from the 30th of September, 1803, vice Atkinson, removed. Lieutenant, and brevet captain, John Paton, to be captain lieutenant from the 30th of September, 1803, vice Lessie. Ensigns Thomas Henry, Paul Richard Braddon, and Thomas Arbuthnot, to be lieutenants from the 30th of Sept. 1803, vice Paton, promoted, and Watner and Titcher, removed. Ensign Thomas Alexander, to be a lieutenant from the 30th of September, 1803, and removed to the 23d regiment.
- 6th Native Regiment.** Captain lieutenant Robert Stair Graham, to be captain of a company from the 30th of September, 1803, vice Hutchinson, promoted. Lieutenant, and brevet captain, James Wright, to be a captain of a company from the 30th of September, 1803, vice White, removed. Lieutenant, and brevet captain, Anthony Adams, to be captain lieutenant from the 30th of September, 1803, vice Graham. Ensigns Henry Sinnock, Richard Twine Seyer, and Samuel Tyson, to be lieutenants from the 30th of September, 1803, vice Wright and Adams, promoted, and Roope, removed.
- 7th Native Regiment.** Ensigns Richard Langlow, to be a lieutenant from the 30th of September, 1803, and removed to the 22d regiment. Ensigns Henry

- Henry Brotherson Rawlins, and Leonard Whiretmith, to be lieutenants from the 30th of September, 1803, vice Nicholleys and Guild, removed.
- 3th Native Regiment.* Captain lieutenant Robert Duff, to be a captain of a company from the 30th of September, 1803, vice Munio, removed. Lieutenant Charles Bernes, to be captain lieutenant from the 30th of September, 1803, vice Duff. Ensigns Frederick Robert Turnhull, Henry Seymour Montague, and John Studholm Blomings, to be lieutenants from the 30th of September, 1803, vice Bernes, promoted, and Reddish and Blackney, removed.
- 9th Native Regiment.* Captain lieutenant Philip Cump, to be captain of a company, from the 30th of September, 1803, vice Bullock, removed. Lieutenant, and brevet captain, Benjamin Stewart, to be captain of a company, from the 30th of September, 1803, and removed to the 23d regiment. Lieut and brevet capt. Mathew Macnamara, to be captain lieutenant, from the 30th of September, 1803, vice Cump. Ensigns Edward Robert Broughton, and Kay Francis Plumtree, to be lieutenants, from the 30th of September, 1803, vice Stewart and Macnamara.
- 10th Native Regiment.* Ensigns John Winston, William Spence Webb, and Dumaresq L'Hardy, to be lieutenants, from the 30th of September, 1803, vice Jaques Popham, and Buch, removed.
- 11th Native Regiment.* Captain lieutenant Sydney Caesar Jones, to be captain of a company, from the 30th of September, 1803, and removed to the 23d regiment. Lieutenant and brevet captain Fletcher Dalstone, to be captain lieutenant, from the 30th of September, 1803, vice Jones. Ensign William Larlins Watson, to be a lieutenant, from the 30th of September, 1803, and removed to the 22d regiment. Ensigns John Dun, Thomas Joseph Turner, and Sebastian Land, to be lieutenants, from the 30th of September, 1803, vice Dalstone, promoted, and Watson and Wilson removed. Ensign Charles William Brooke, to be a lieutenant, from the 30th of September, 1803, and removed to the 23d regiment.
- 12th Native Regiment.* Captain lieutenant Menzies Duncan, to be captain of a company, from the 30th of September, 1803, vice Wood, removed. Lieutenant and brevet captain Joseph Fletcher, to be captain lieutenant, from the 30th of September, 1803, vice Duncan. Ensigns Thomas Taylor, John Randall, and James Drysdale, to be lieutenants, from the 30th of September, 1803, vice Fletcher, promoted, and Hay and Bridge, removed.
- 13th Native Regiment.* Captain lieutenant Arnold King, to be captain of a company, from the 30th of September, 1803, vice Grant, removed. Lieutenant and brevet captain Richard Lambert, to be captain lieutenant, from the 30th of September 1803, vice King. Ensigns Alexander Trotter, Henry Finch, and Thomas Charles Tomans Flucker, to be lieutenants, from the 30th of September, 1803, vice Lambert, promoted, and Yates and Williams, removed.
- 14th Native Regiment.* Captain lieutenant John Gerard, to be captain of a company, from the 30th of September, 1803, vice Leabart, removed. Lieutenant James William Playdell, to be captain lieutenant, from the 30th of September, 1803, vice Gerard. Ensigns Abraham Lockett, Charles Rowning, and William Hutt, to be lieutenants, from the 30th of September, 1803, vice Playdell, promoted, and Davy and Dunsieville removed.
- 15th Native Regiment.* Ensign John Leys to be lieutenant, from Sept. 30, 1803, vice Boyd, removed.
- 16th Native Regiment.* Captain-lieut. John Jenkins Bird, to be captain of a company, from 30th Sept. 1803, vice Grant, removed. Brevet Captain and lieutenant William Storrock, to be captain-lieutenant, from the 30th Sept. 1803, vice Bird. Ensigns Ludowick Grant and John Hunter, to be lieutenants, from the 30th Sept. 1803, vice Storrock, promoted and Garner, removed. Ensign John William Palmer, to be lieutenant, from Sept. 30, 1803, and removed to the 22d regt.
- 17th Native Regiment.* Capt. Andrew Charron, to be major, from the 30th Sept. 1803, vice Duff, promoted. Captain-lieutenant Andrew Fraser, to be captain of a company, from the 30th Sept. 1803, vice Charron. Lieutenant and brevet captain John Hunt, to be captain-lieutenant, from the 30th Sept. 1803,

1803, vice Fraser. Ensign Robert Waters Baldock and Archibald Montgoucry, to be lieutenants, from the 30th Sept. 1803, vice Hunt, promoted, and Waite, removed.

18th Native Regiment. Captain-lieut. Richard Hay, to be captain of a company, from the 30th Sept. 1803, vice Rind. Lieutenant and brevet captain John McGrath, to be captain-lieutenant, from the 30th Sept. 1803, vice Hay. Ensigns George Bannerman, David Paton, and Frederick Sackville, to be lieutenants, from 30th Sept. 1803, vice McGrath, promoted, and Robertson and Cornish, removed. Ensign Robert Pollock, to be lieutenant, from the 30th Sept. 1803, and removed to the 22d regiment.

19th Native Regiment. Captain-lieutenant William Francklin, to be captain of a company, from the 30th Sept. 1803, vice Marsden. Lieutenant and brevet captain David Lyon, to be captain of a company, from the 30th Sept. 1803, vice Ome. Lieutenant and brevet captain Thomas Ward Howard, to be captain-lieutenant, from the 30th Sept. 1803, vice Francklin. Ensigns Godfrey Phipps Baker, Joseph Gill, and Henry Weston, to be lieutenants, from the 30th Sept. 1803, vice Lyons and Howard promoted, and Richards, removed.

20th Native Regiment. Captain-lieut. James Salmond, to be captain of a company, from the 30th Sept. 1803, vice Hutchinson. Lieutenant and brevet captain Goddard Richards, to be captain of a company, from the 30th Sept. 1803, and removed to the 22d regiment. Lieutenant and brevet captain Uday Yule, to be captain-lieutenant, from the 30th Sept. 1803, vice Salmond.

21st Native Regiment. Captain-lieut. John Yardly Bradford, to be captain of a company, from the 30th Sept. 1803, vice Dick, removed. Lieutenant and brevet captain John M. Stuart, to be captain-lieutenant, from the 30th Sept. 1803, vice Bradford, promoted. Ensign Thomas Gough, to be lieutenant, from the 30th Sept. 1803, and removed to the 22d regiment. Ensigns James Brooke Ridge and Eneas McIntosh, to be lieutenants, from the 30th Sept. 1803, vice Stewart, promoted, and Canning, removed.

25th Native Regiment. Ensigns Philip

Hay and Edw. Craigie, to lieutenants, from the 11th Oct. 1803, vice Whitaker and Grant, deceased.

18th Native Regiment. Captain-lieutenant John McGrath, to be captain of a company, from 19th Oct. 1803, vice Smith, deceased. Lieutenant and brevet captain William Edward Leadbeater, to be captain-lieutenant, from the 19th Oct. 1803, vice McGrath, promoted. Ensign Charles Robert Kennet, to be a lieutenant, from the 19th Oct. 1803, vice Leadbeater, promoted.

4th Native Regiment. Major Joseph Gascoyne, to be lieutenant-colonel, from the 19th Oct. 1803, vice Guthrie, deceased. Captain Charles Gladwin, to be a major, from the 19th Oct. 1803, vice Gascoyne, removed. Captain-lieutenant John Baillie, to be captain of a company, from the 19th Oct. 1803, vice Gladwin, promoted. Lieutenant Samuel Browne, to be captain-lieutenant, from the 19th Oct. 1803, vice Baillie. Ensign William Walter Plunkett, to be a lieutenant, from the 19th Oct. 1803, vice Browne.

Infantry. Lieutenant-colonel Peregrine Powell, to be colonel of a regiment, from the 2d Nov. 1803, vice Ware, deceased.

6th Native Regiment. Major Michael Hifferman, to be lieutenant-colonel, from the 2d Nov. 1803, vice Powell, promoted. Capt. Charles Brietzcke, to be major, from the 2d Nov. 1803, vice Hifferman, promoted. Captain-lieutenant Anthony Adams, to be captain of a company, from the 2d Nov. 1803, vice Brietzcke, promoted. Lieutenant and brevet captain Achison Maxwell, to be captain-lieutenant, from the 2d Nov. 1803, vice Adams, promoted. Ensign Thomas Scott, to be a lieutenant, from the 2d of Nov. 1803, vice Maxwell, promoted.

15th Native Regiment. Ensign Wm. Donaldson Turner, to be lieutenant, from the 2d Nov. 1803, vice Lambert, deceased.

19th Native Regiment. Ensign Edmund Cheese, to be a lieutenant, from the 2d Nov. 1803, vice Campbell, deceased. Mr. Charles Desborough and Mr. Alexander Ogilvie, assistant surgeons, are promoted to the rank of full surgeons, from the 30th Sept. 1803.

Formation

Formation of the 22d and 23d Regiments.

22d Regiment. Majors, Rich. Ralph, John Malcom.

Captains, George Dick, Alexander Orme, Samuel Wood, Peter Grant, Samuel White, John Leathart, G. Richards.

Captain-lieutenant, Wm Pryor

Lieutenants, Henry Jaques, H Griffiths, G. Warner, J. P. Livesay, G. Yates, Thomas Garner, Charles Hay, W. D. Waal, C. Reddish, L. H. Davy, J. T. Blackney, R. A. C. Watson, G. Waite.

23d Regiment. Majors, James Powell, J. H. Hutchinson.

Captains, William Scott, James Atkinson, Charles Grant, J. Munro, J. Bullock, S. C. Jones, B. Stewart.

Captain-lieutenant, C. C. Wilson.

Lieutenants, D. Robertson, W. Croxton, G. M. Popham, A. Richards, M. Boyd, W. Graham, C. W. R. Poyolett, A. T. Watson, G. Bridge, Jos. Ferguson, George Birch, B. Roope, R. S. Coimish.

Lieutenants, J. Titcher, J. Canning, C. T. Higgins, G. Nicholls, E. V. Dunsterville, W. L. Watson, R. Langslow, J. W. Palmer, R. Pollock, H. T. J. R. Wilson, J. Williamson, S. Moody, Edward Day, J. D. Guild, T. Gough, C. W. Brooke, T. Worsley, T. Alexander.

G. O. FORT WILLIAM, JAN. 5, 1804.

His excellency the governor-general in council is pleased to make the following promotions:

19th JULY.

Captain-lieutenant Robert Houston, to be captain of a troop, from 22d Dec. 1803, vice Smith, deceased. Lieutenant Alexander Cummings, to be a captain-lieutenant, from the 22d December, 1803, vice Houston, promoted. Cornet Harry Thompson, to be a lieutenant, from the 22d Dec. 1803, vice Cummings, promoted. Cadet Francis

Tell Erskine, to be a cornet, from the 2d Nov. 1803, vice Coxwell, deceased.

151 Regiment Native Infantry. Ensign Brown Roberts, to be a lieutenant, from the 30th Nov. 1803, vice Hardwick, deceased

The conditional permission granted to captain D. M. Falvey, of the 19th regiment of native infantry, by general orders of the 19th ultimo, to proceed to Europe, on furlough, on account of his health, is confirmed.

Lieutenant colonel A. Kyd, having arrived near Fort William, is directed to assume the charge of the engineer department, conformably to the general orders of his excellency in council of the 12th ult.

Fort William, January 12, 1804.

General Orders, by his excellency the most noble the governor general in council.

His excellency the most noble the governor general in council orders and directs, that officers in command of detachments or corps shall strictly attend to the following general order of the 23th of September, 1788.

“ It is to be a standing regulation, that all officers, commanding detachments of the army, or single corps, on a march, do keep an account of their daily movements, remarking their computed distances, the towns, villages, and rivers, in their route; the nature of the roads and places of encampment, or any other observations which they may deem material; copies of which are to be transmitted to the quarter-master general, after the troops have arrived at their destination.”

In addition to the rules prescribed by the preceding order, his excellency the governor general in council authorizes and directs commanding officers of corps, when marching, to enquire of any officer, under the command, who is properly qualified, to keep a journal or field-book, agreeably to the subjoined form:

Bearings and estimated distances of objects on the left.	Bearings of the Road.	Distance by Perambulation or time.	Bearings and estimated distance of objects on the right.

The names of towns, forts, and villages, when obtainable, are to be inserted in the two broad columns on each side, also all tanks, wells, and ravines, on the route of march, ground of encampment, for one or more corps, and occasional remarks as to the nature of the road and country.

The bearings of places and objects, with their estimated distance, are also to be put down, more particularly of forts, hill forts, towns villages, rocky or broken grounds, and remarkable eminences.

The road-distance, whether measured by a perambulator or estimated by time, is to be carefully inserted in the latter case, the time by the watch, between any two places or points of observation, is to be put down to nearest minute, and the rate at which the person is supposed to have been moving, is to be noticed.

When the distance is computed by time, a line to be drawn through the column every time a halt shall take place, and the number of minutes, for which the halt continues, is to be noted.

With a view to obtain an accurate measurement of the roads, and of the routes of march of the troops, the governor general in council directs that a proportion of perambulators and compasses be sent to each of the principal military stations, for the use of corps which shall be detached from these stations: and whenever a corps is ordered to march, the commanding officer is to apply to the commanding officer of the station, for the use of a perambulator and compass, provided there is an officer in the corps qualified to undertake to keep a Journal or field book, in the manner above directed.

His excellency the governor general in council, in consequence of the long, faithful, and active services, and exemplary conduct, of Meer Kurium Aly, late subadar of the 11th regiment of native infantry, who was killed in the assault of the fort of Aly Gur, is pleased, in consequence of the recommendation of his excellency the commander in chief, to grant a pension of twenty Sicca Rupees, per month, to the widow of Meer Kurium Aly, to be paid monthly to her, during her life.

APRIL

The governor general in council is pleased to promote the following cadets of infantry of the season 1802, to be en-

signs, to take rank from the dates opposite to their respective names.

No. 1, First Class George Williamson, 17th May, 1803, Henry Shadwell, 17th ditto.

No. 2, Second Class Lane, Bowyer, 26th July ditto, Lewis Shaw, 5th ditto.

No. 3, Third Class Charles Heath Lloyd, 28th July, ditto, Hon. J. T. Aylmer, 23d ditto, William Kennedy, 30th ditto, Robert Black, 31st ditto.

No. 4, Fourth Class Alexander Black, 1st Sept ditto, John Duncan, 2d ditto, George Anderson, 2d ditto.

No. 5, Fifth Class Richard Boycot Jenkins, 7th sept ditto, Henry Nicholson, 8th ditto, Walter Alexander Yates, 9th ditto, Robert Jephson Waterhouse, 10th ditto.

No. 6, Sixth Class Thomas Wheeler, Broadbent, 11th ditto, John Leman Purvis, 12th ditto, William Rattray, 13th ditto.

No. 7, Seventh Class Robert Fleming, 11th ditto, Charles Halcot Glover, 15th ditto, Patrick Martin Hay, 16th ditto.

No. 8, Eighth Class Robert Miller, 19th Dec ditto, Charles A. G. Wallington, 14th ditto, William Robert Jennings, 15th ditto, Thomas Chance, 16th ditto, Charles Connor Smith, 17th ditto, James Hales, 18th ditto, Francis St. Clare, 19th ditto.

The undermentioned cadets of artillery are promoted to the rank of lieutenant in their corps, from the date opposite to their respective names.

Rayner Gowing, 30th Aug 1804, Richard Tickell, 31st ditto, George Percival, 1st Sept ditto, James Hyde, 2d ditto, George Pollock, 3d ditto, John David Smith, 4th ditto.

The following Promotions to take place.

17th Regiment of Native Infantry Lieutenant William Comyn, to be captain lieutenant, vice Hunt, deceased, date of commission, 9th of March, 1804 Ensign James Richardson, to be a lieutenant, vice Comyn, promoted, date of commission, 9th of March, 1804 Serjeant John Rowe, of the European regiment, is admitted to the pension established by the orders of government of the 11th of January, 1797, and is permitted to reside in the country.

G. O. HEAD-QUARTERS, CAMP NEAR
RAMGHUR

Lieutenant Aitow is removed from the 2d to the 1st battalion 3d native regiment Major-general Hay Macdowall having been appointed to the staff of the army in India, has delivered over the command of the forces at Cevlon, according to his majesty's orders, to major-general David Douglas Wemyss

The able and continual assistance and support which the governor has received during near five years, from major-general Macdowall, and the cordial and uninterrupted union which, during that period, has rendered his official co-operation so agreeable to himself, and so beneficial to his government, renders it impossible for him to do justice to his feelings, on the departure of the major-general. He has, however, great satisfaction in an opportunity of requesting him to accept his public thanks and his heart-felt wishes for the success, to which his merit and abilities so justly entitle him, in every place, and on every occasion, where they may hereafter be called forth for the public service

Captain Hugh Rose, to be deputy paymaster to the troops belonging to the station of Cawnpoo, in the room of Mr. J. Richardson. Sergeant Thomas Jeffs, of artillery, to be a conductor of ordnance from this date, in the room of Mr. Dozey, invalided

The following cadets to be ensigns of infantry, on this establishment, from the 17th April, 1803 Messrs Bernard White, George Augustus Shawe, George Allen, Henry Cary Hevey, John Moucrieffe, Pringle Fraser, W. H. Fielder, Nicholas Graham, Hugh Ross, Charles de Carteret, Thomas Marrett, Audrey Macqueen, David Stewart, Elisha Rertier, William Godby, Henry Yorke Martin, W. J. Home, Peter Barclay, W. T. Saunders, Henry Shurcly, J. P. Knott, Francis David Saunders, John Ewing, George Ogilvie, A. Sholto Douglass, Joseph Chillingworth, West Tertius Hill, F. A. L'Oste, Charles Donne, Allan Macleod, Peter Tenoulhet, W. Davenant, John Bagan, Rowland Berrington, Henry Conway, Thomas Youngson, Robert Jobson, Hugh Mawsey, William Lamb, E. O. Davenport

Mr Paul Sedena, conductor of ord-

nance, having been nominated to a commission in his majesty's service, his lordship in council in conformity to his request, permits him to resign the service of the honourable company

Cornet M. Plenderleath, to be lieutenant in the 3d regiment of native cavalry, vice Kennedy permitted to resign, date of rank, 25th of April, 1804. Lieutenant John Milward, to be captain-lieutenant, vice Pollock promoted, date of commission, 11th of March, 1804. Lieutenant Peter Le Courton, to be adjutant of the 1st battalion, vice Milward promoted.

His lordship in council is pleased to appoint captain William M'Pherson, of his majesty's 12th regiment, to be major of brigade and captain A. P. Macdowall, of his majesty's 33d regiment, to be aide-de-camp to major-general Hay Macdowall from the date of the officer's nomination, to the staff of this presidency

MAY

G. O. By the governor in council

Fort William Ordered that the dates of rank conferred on the undermentioned officers of artillery, by the general orders of the 31st August, 1801, be cancelled, and that the following dates of rank be assigned to them

Colonel David Woodburn, date of rank 1st July, 1801. Lieutenant-colonel Thomas Holland, date of rank 1st July, 1801. Major John Horsford, date of rank 1st July, 1801. Captain Henry Balfour, date of rank 1st July, 1801. Captain-lieutenant Thomas Dowell, date of rank 1st July, 1801. The following promotions to take place

4th Native Regiment. Major James Edwards, to be a lieutenant-colonel, vice Davis retired. Captain George Foulis, to be a major, vice Edwards promoted. Captain-lieutenant Samuel Brown, to be captain of a company, vice Foulis promoted. Lieutenant James Nicol, to be captain-lieutenant, vice Brown promoted. Ensign Francis Lee Parker, to be a lieutenant, vice Nicol promoted. Ensign Alexander Dunsmore, to be a lieutenant, vice Harrison, deceased, date of rank 15th February, 1804. Lieutenant-colonel Robert Phillips, to be colonel of a regiment, vice Lucas, deceased, date of rank 27th of March, 1804.

6th Native Regiment Major John Eales, to be a lieutenant-colonel, vice Murray, deceased. Captain Thomas Whinyates, to be a major, vice Eales, promoted. Captain-lieutenant John Ludlow, to be captain of a company, vice Whinyates, promoted. Lieutenant Watson Hunter, to be a captain-lieutenant, vice Ludlow, promoted. Ensign Henry Peter Stacy, to be a lieutenant, vice Hunter, promoted.

8th Native Regiment. Major Robert Witherstone, to be a lieutenant-colonel, vice Phillips, promoted, date of rank 27th March, 1804. Captain John Campbell, to be major, vice Witherstone, promoted, date of rank 27th March, 1804. Captain-lieutenant Charles Berrie, to be captain of a company, vice Campbell, promoted, date of rank, 27th March, 1804. Lieutenant James Lumley, to be captain-lieutenant, vice Berrie, promoted, date of rank 27th March, 1804. Ensign George Lane, to be a lieutenant, vice Lumley, promoted, date of rank 27th March, 1804.

The governor-general in council is pleased to make the following promotions.

Artillery. Lieutenant-colonel John Mac Intyre, to be a colonel from the 1st of May, 1804, vice Deare. Brevet lieutenant-colonel, and major John Horstord, to be a lieutenant colonel, from the 1st May, 1804, vice Mac Intyre, promoted. Captain Andrew Fraser, to be a major, from the 1st May, 1804, vice Horsford, promoted. Captain-lieutenant Christopher Gale, to be captain of a company, from the 1st of May, 1804, vice Fraser, promoted. Lieutenant and Brevet captain Arnold Nesbit Mathews, to be captain-lieutenant from the 1st of May, 1804, vice Gale promoted.

Infantry. Lieutenant colonels Robert Bruce, Henry Charles Palmer, and William Scott, to be colonels, from the 1st May, 1804, vice Fullarton, Popham, and Stuart. Majors Anthony Hamilton, Robert Henry Colebrooke, and John Burnett, to be lieutenant colonels, from the 1st May, 1804, vice Bruce, Palmer and Scott, promoted.

12th Native Regiment. Captain James Radcliffe, to be a major, from the 1st

May, 1804, vice Hamilton, promoted. Captain lieutenant Joseph Fletcher, to be captain of a company, from the 1st May, 1804, vice Radcliffe, promoted. Lieutenant and brevet captain Robert Stephenson, to be a captain lieutenant, from the 1st May, 1804, vice Fletcher, promoted. Ensign John Dalton, to be a lieutenant, from the 1st May, 1804, vice Stephenson, promoted.

13th Native Regt.—Captain William Biddell, to be a major, from the 1st May, 1804, vice Colebrooke, promoted. Captain lieutenant Richard Lambert, to be captain of a company, from the 1st May, 1804, vice Biddell, promoted. Lieutenant and brevet captain James Irwin, to be captain lieutenant, from the 1st May, 1804, vice Lambert, promoted. Ensign Richard Axtord, to be a lieutenant, from the 1st May, 1804, vice Irwin, promoted.

10th Native Regt.—Captain John Mc Grath, to be a major, from the 1st May, 1804, vice Burnett, promoted. Captain lieutenant James Cummings, to be captain of a company, from the 1st May, 1804, vice Mc Grath, promoted. Lieutenant and brevet captain Robert Spottiswood, to be captain lieutenant, from the 1st May, 1804, vice Cummings, promoted. Ensign John Hay, to be lieutenant, from the 1st May, 1804, vice Spottiswood, promoted.

CAVALRY.

Lieutenant-colonel John Gordon, to be colonel, from the 1st May, 1804.

2d Regt. Cavalry.—Major William Toone, to be lieutenant-colonel, from the 1st May, 1804, vice Gordon, promoted. Captain Alexander Knox, to be a major, from the 1st May, 1804, vice Toone, promoted. Captain lieutenant Richard Chalmer Jackson, to be captain of a troop, from the 1st of May, 1804, vice Knox, promoted. Lieutenant Samuel Noble, to be captain lieutenant, from the 1st May, 1804, vice Jackson, promoted. Cornet Benjamin Mather, to be a lieutenant, from the 1st May, 1804, vice Noble promoted. Colonel C Green, being the senior colonel of artillery, succeeds to the appointment of colonel commandant of artillery, vice Deare.

MADRAS.

In the Hon. COMPANY'S Troops.

MAY, 1803

By the COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

The undermentioned gentlemen having produced certificates of their appointment by the hon. court of directors, to be cadets on the establishment, are admitted on the establishment accordingly

Engineers or Artillery. Mr. Walter Shairp.

INFANTRY

Messrs Edmund Goodbehere, Thomas Salvin, David Binny, Robert Bower, Thomas Cox, Henry John Bowler, James Bedde, George Allen, Richard Hasland, Samuel Green

The undermentioned gentlemen having produced certificates of their appointment by the hon. court of directors, to be cadets on this establishment, are admitted on the establishment accordingly

CAVALRY

Messrs William Montimer Kelson, James Locke, Charles Barrett Parby.

INFANTRY.

Messrs Frederick Molloy Whitehead, Charles Seymour Lynn, Richard John Brooke, John William Townsend, Charles Watson Yeates, George Augustus Shawe, Samuel Hton Hodgeson, William Varty, Richard Pigot Molesworth, Thomas Saunders, Bernard White, Valomne Hughes, William Johnson Bower, Nicholas Lynch, Harry Norton

Messrs James Gordon, James Stock, and Benjamin Proud Longhill, having produced indentures of their appointment, by the hon. court of directors, to be assistant surgeons on this establishment, are admitted accordingly on the medical establishment of this presidency

INF.

The undermentioned gentlemen having produced certificates of their appointment, by the hon. court of directors, to be cadets of cavalry or infantry on

the establishment of this presidency, are admitted on the establishment accordingly

Messrs Hugh Scott, John Sheaton Cole, George McKenzie Stewart

CAVALRY.

Messrs. John Campbell, Archibald Esikine Pattullo

INFANTRY.

Messrs Duncan Stewart, Henry Coay Harvey, William Colman C. Liberty. *Madras European Regiment* Ensign J. T. Palmer, to be lieutenant, date of rank, 14th May, 1803.

NATIVE INFANTRY

1st Regiment. Capt. James Jones to be major, vice Blau deceased; date of rank 16th May, 1803

Capt. Lieut. Richard Barker to be captain of a company, vice Jones; date of commission 16th May, 1803.

Lieut. James William Collins to be captain lieutenant, vice Barker; date of rank 13th May, 1803.

176 Regiment Ensign Leonard Cooper to be lieutenant; date of rank 13th May, 1803.

14th Regiment Ensign John Ardagh to be lieutenant, date of rank 16th May, 1803.

19th Regiment Ensign Daniel Kennedy to be lieutenant, date of commission 26th May, 1803

The following corrections in the dates of the commissions of the undermentioned officers, are published for the information of the army.

ENGINEERS.

Captain Lieut J. L. Caldwell to be captain Lieut. J. F. De Havilland to be captain lieutenant. Ensign William Ravenshaw to be lieutenant. Date of commissions 12th August, 1802.

Captain lieutenant J. Blair to be captain. Lieut. J. Cotgrave to be captain lieutenant. Ensign T. Arthur to be lieutenant. Date of commissions 14th October, 1802.

4th Regiment Native Infantry. Ensign I. H. Hamilton to be lieutenant; date of commission 9th May, 1803

Capt Allan Grant having arrived at the presidency, has succeeded to the charge of the office of town major of Fort St George, in conformity to the general orders of the 7th inst

On the resignation of that office by captain Mark Wilks, the right hon the governor in council is pleased to express in this public manner, his entire approbation of the attention and regularity with which the important and confidential duties of that office have been conducted by captain Wilks, and his lordship, at the same time, desires captain Wilks to receive the assurance of his lordship's entire satisfaction at his fidelity, zeal, and integrity; together with his lordship's public thanks for the spirit of honorable attachment, manifested by captain Wilks under circumstances of the most trying nature.

Lieutenant Thomas Little of the 3d regiment of native infantry, to command the escort of the resident of Mysore

Messrs Samuel Gascoigne Mansly, and William Stuart Smith, cadets of the year 1800, to be lieutenants; date of commission 30th July, 1801.

Messrs David Ross and William Hargrave, cadets of the year 1800, to be ensigns; date of rank 20th July, 1801.

JULY.

7th Regiment Native Infantry. Lieut Horatio Newington, to take rank in the army as lieutenant from the 26th May, 1803.

The name of Mr. Walter Sharp to be struck out of the list of infantry, being removed to the artillery.

16th Regiment Native Infantry. Lieutenant George Jackson to take rank in the army as lieutenant from the 26th May, 1803.

The undermentioned gentlemen having produced certificates of their appointment by the honorable court of directors, to be cadets of infantry on the establishment of this presidency, are admitted on the establishment accordingly.

Mr Thomas McLean, Mr John Elam, and Mr John Moncrieffe

July 2, 1803. The honorable court of directors having permitted colonel Francis Gowdie, of the native infan-

try, to return with his rank on the establishment of Fort St George, the governor in council is pleased to re-admit that officer on the establishment accordingly

Captain I M Covenant, of the Madras European regiment, transferred at his own request to the non-effective establishment.

ARTILLERY.

Capt Lieut John Sinclair, to be captain of a company, vice Donaldson; date of commission, 21st June, 1803
Lieut J. D. Brown, to be capt lieutenant, vice Sinclair, promoted; date of commission, 21st June 1803
Lieut Charles Griffiths, to be quarter-master of the first battalion of artillery, vice Brown, promoted

INFANTRY

7th Regiment. Ensign Daniel Russell, to be lieutenant; date of rank 7th June, 1803

15th Regiment. Ensign T S Paget, to be lieutenant; date of rank 2d July, 1803. Ensigns David Ross, George Sydenham, William Ormsby, and William Hargrave, to be lieutenants; date of rank 2d July, 1803.

Mr. surgeon Watson having produced a certificate of his permission by the hon the court of directors to return to the medical establishment of this presidency, is re-admitted on the establishment accordingly

Lieut-col. Dodsworth, of his majesty's 34th regiment, is confirmed in the command of Poonamallee

3d Regiment Native Infantry. Capt. Alexander Allan to be major, vice Kennet deceased, date of rank 24th June 1803. Captain lieut Charles Lucas to be captain of company, vice Allan promoted; date of rank 24th June, 1803. Lieut Thomas Little to be captain lieutenant, vice Lucas promoted; date of rank 24th June.

Madras European Regiment. Capt. Lieut George Custance to be captain of a company, vice Covenant, transferred to the non-effective establishment; date of commission 13th July, 1803. Lieut Henry Yarde to be captain lieutenant, vice Custance promoted; date of commission 13th July. Lieut. Gilbert Waugh to be quarter-master, vice Yarde promoted.

19th Regiment Native Infantry. Captain lieut. John Wisset to be captain of company,

company, vice Taylor deceased; date of commission 1st July, 1803. Lieut Robert W. Davis to be captain lieutenant, vice Whist promoted; date of commission 1st July, 1803.

Medical establishment. Mr John James, assistant surgeon, to be surgeon, vice Galloway deceased, date of rank 17th July, 1803. Mr James Barter, surgeon, to be garrison surgeon at Masulipatam.

NAVAL PROMOTIONS.

Lieutenant Dobbie to be commander in H. M. navy, and governor of the naval hospital at Madras, vice captain Lambert, appointed to the Wilhelmina. Mr W. F. Carroll, a lieutenant of the Centurion. Mr Barber, of the Trident, lieutenant of the Wilhelmina, vice Lieut Orchard, invalided.

AUGU T.

The undermentioned gentlemen having produced certificates of appointment to the infantry at this settlement, are admitted cadets accordingly.

Infantry. Messrs William Henry Fielder, Henry Massey Cooper, Pringle Haeser, Henry York Martin, Nicholas Graham, David Dundas Hamilton, and Charles Langton.

August 8, 1803. The honorable court of directors having permitted ensign William Carrard of the engineers, and Lieut. Wilson Fernyhaugh of the infantry, to return with their rank on the establishment of Fort St George, the right hon. the governor in council is pleased to re-admit these officers on the establishment accordingly.

The undermentioned gentlemen having produced certificates of their appointment by the hon. court of directors to be cadets on this establishment, are admitted on the establishment accordingly.

CAVALRY

Messrs Alexander Montgomery and Charles Edward Finch.

INFANTRY

Messrs. John Thomas Swan, William P. Cunningham, William James Home, John McKelty, Henry Jonathan Cope, Peter Barclay, William Rodney Chambers, Charles Forbes, Hugh Forward, John Grant, William Thomas Saunders, and Edward Fitzpatrick.

The hon. court of directors having permitted the rev. Richard Leslie to return to Madras, the right hon. the governor in council is pleased to re-admit Mr Leslie on the establishment of Fort St George, as senior chaplain. The rev. J. E. Atwood to resume the situation of chaplain of the garrison of Vellore.

Messrs Archibald Douglas Stewart, G. Anderson, and Duncan Brodie, having produced indentures of their appointment by the hon. court of directors, to be assistant surgeons on this establishment, are admitted accordingly on the medical establishment of this presidency.

The following appointments to take place in the native infantry.

3d Regiment. Lieut P. G. Hill to be adjutant of the 1st battalion, vice Little promoted, date of commission 23rd June, 1803. Lieut John Baxter to be adjutant of the 2d battalion, vice Evans deceased; date of commission 1st August, 1803.

14th Regiment. Lieut. R. H. Yates to be adjutant of the 1st battalion, vice Elliot deceased; date of commission 9th August, 1803.

19th Regiment. Lieut. J. C. Hurdie to be adjutant of the 1st battalion, vice Davis promoted; date of commission 1st July, 1803.

The right hon. the governor in council is pleased to revoke such part of the general orders issued by the government on the 23d Dec. 1802, as may have reference to the Lascars establishment, which shall continue, as fixed by the general order dated the 4th August, 1802.

The commander in chief having returned to the presidency, and resumed the immediate command of the forces in the Carnatic, the right hon. the governor in council is pleased to publish in general orders, his approbation of the conduct of Major general Smith, while holding that command in the absence of Lieut. Gen. Stuart.

Major gen. Smith is to resume the command of St. Thomas's Mount.

The following gentlemen having produced certificates of their appointments by the hon. court of directors, to be cadets on this establishment of Fort St. George, are admitted on the establishment accordingly, as cadets of infantry.

Messrs.

Messrs T. W. Dawson, H. Ross, the hon E. Lindsay, Charles De Carteret, Thomas Maret, Andrew Macqueen, David Stewart, William Godley
Mr. Walter Sharp, cadet of artillery, to be lieutenant of artillery; date of commission 22d May, 1803.

SEPTEMBER.

Serjeant George Buttery to assist in the examination of grants of ground, under the orders of the secretary to the military board

The right hon. the governor in council is pleased to publish, for the information of the army, the following extract of a letter from the hon the court of directors, dated 27th April, 1803.

Paragraph 2.—“ We have resolved to appoint twenty-eight additional cadets this season, for the infantry on your establishment.

3d.—“ Lieut. col Thom. Coke, and Mr. Valentine Connolly, head surgeon, retired from our service; the former the 16th of January, the latter the 2d of February last

4th.—“ We have permitted the following military officers to return to their rank on your establishment, viz capt. Nathaniel Thornton Showers, captain Lieut. James Rowles, ensign William Garrard.

5th.—“ We have appointed Mr. George Rose an assistant surgeon for your presidency, in further part of the number we this season (1802) agreed to send thither”

Mr. Andrew High, having produced indentures of his appointment by the hon. the court of directors to be an assistant surgeon on this establishment, is admitted accordingly on the medical establishment of this presidency.

Col Urban Vigors, and major Ridgeway Mealy, having returned to India with the permission of the hon. court of directors to resume their rank on the establishment of Fort St. George, are re-admitted on the establishment accordingly.

The undermentioned gentlemen are admitted as cadets on the establishment, in conformity to the certificates of their appointment by the hon the court of directors:

CAVALRY

Messrs. William Chatfield, W. D. Baile.

INFANTRY.

Messrs. George Ogilvie, Joseph Chillingworth, West Ternus Hill, F. A. L. Oete, E. R. Snyth, R. J. Tabois, Alan M'Leod, Peter Fenouhet

Messrs. James Baillie Pundel, and John Balmain, having produced indentures of their appointments by the hon court of directors to be assistant surgeons on the establishment of this presidency, are admitted on the medical establishment accordingly.

OCTOBER.

Lieutenant Charles Hawes, to be adjutant of the 2d battalion, 10th regiment of native infantry, vice Stanley, permitted to resign, in consequence of ill health.

NOVEMBER

5th Regt. *Native Infantry*—Captain lieutenant J. Stuart, to be captain of a company, vice Schoy, deceased, date of commission, 23d October, 1803. Lieutenant Robert Barclay, to be captain lieutenant, vice Stuart. promoted, date of commission, 23d October, 1803. Lieutenant Clark, of his majesty's 84th regiment, to be major of brigade to the British troops serving at Goa. Lieutenant Bernard, of the 2d regiment of Bombay native infantry, to be deputy commissary of stores at Goa. Mr. Richard Hassard, cadet, is permitted to resign the service of the honorable company.

DECEMBER.

Lieutenant Antill, of his majesty's 73d regiment, to be fort adjutant of Pondicherry. Lieutenant Garnet Warburton, to be deputy secretary to the military board. Lieutenant John Bulby, to be assistant secretary to the military board.

The undermentioned gentlemen cadets to be ensigns of infantry on this establishment; date of rank, 27th April, 1803.

Messrs John Elam, Thomas M'Lean, David Binny, F. M. Whitehead, C. W. Yates, H. M. Cooper, F. W. Dawson, David Stewart, Charles Langton, A. Sweedland, F. R. Snyth, James Loutner, John Read, E. L. Bunnam.

Mads as European regiments—Ensign John Elam, to be lieutenant, date of rank, 16th November, 1803.

3d Regt.

3d Regt Native Infantry—Ensign David Binny, to be lieutenant, date of rank, 3d July, 1803

5th Ditto—Ensign J M Whitehead, to be lieutenant, date of rank, 16th 3d July, 1803

10th Ditto—Ensign Duncan Stewart, to be lieutenant, date of rank, 16th November, 1803

13th Ditto—Ensign C. W Yates, to be lieutenant, date of rank, 25d September, 1803

The gov. in council having received, through the channel of the commander in chief, a report of the gallant conduct of Jemidar Shaik Modcen, of the 1st battalion 6th native regiment, who with a small party of native troops, in opposition to a considerable force of the enemy, preserved a post of importance on the Godavery, and attacked the enemy with success, his lordship, in council, has been pleased, in testimony of his approbation of the conduct of Jemidar Shaik Modcen, to direct, that he shall be promoted to the rank of Subidar and be borne and paid as supernumerary on the 1st battalion of the 6th regiment of native infantry, until a vacancy shall afford for placing him on the strength of that corps

17th Regt Native Infantry—Captain lieutenant Charles Mandeville, to be captain of a company, vice Read, deceased, date of commission, 19th October, 1803 Lieutenant J D Greenhill, to be captain lieutenant, vice Mandeville, promoted, date of commission, 19th October 1803 Captain Francis Thompson to be deputy quarter master general of the subsidiary force at Hyderabad, vice Read, deceased, and captain Allen William Campbell, of his majesty's 74th regt. to be secretary, to the officer commanding the northern division of the army, in the room of lieutenant J M. Campbell, killed in the battle of Assaye Major John Macaulay to resign the situation of barrack-master, in the southern division of the army, and lieutenant John Duncombe to be appointed to that situation, vice Macaulay [Mr Macaulay, assistant surgeon, to be attached to the residency of Travancore. and to do duty accordingly, under the orders of the resident at that station,

Rank of assistant surgeons of the season, 1799—1. Richard Crosier Sherwood,—2 John White,—3 William

Dodd Greaves,—4 John Andrew,—5. James Annesley,—6 John Best,—7 Gregory Mackenzie,—8. James Patterson,—9 Charles M' Cabe.

1st Regt Native Infantry—Captain lieutenant J W Collins, to be captain of a company, vice Barker, deceased; date of commission, 15th December, 1803 Lieutenant Robert M' Dowall, to be captain lieutenant, vice Collins, promoted; date of commission, 15th December, 1803.

JANUARY 1804.

GENERAL ORDERS BY GOVERNMENT
FORT ST. GEORGE.

The right honorable the governor in council has been pleased to appoint captain Allan grant, to be Aid-de-camp to his lordship, and to direct, that the appointment shall be considered to have taken place from the 1st of September last

Mr Robert Heming, cadet of infantry, to be an ensign on the establishment, date of rank to be settled hereafter; that officer to proceed to Europe, on sick certificate Lieutenant J Smith, to be quarter-master of the 6th regt. of native cavalry Lieutenant A M. Barnbay, to be adjutant of the 7th regt of native cavalry Lieut. T. Longan, of the 14th native regt to be fort adjutant of Vellore, vice Duncombe Lieut James Waheb, to be adjutant of the 2d battalion, 17th regt. native infantry, vice Greenhill, promoted Captain William H Hewitt, of the 17th regt. of native infantry, to be major of brigade to the officer commanding the northern division of the army, vice capt F Thompson.

MARCH

G O *By the Government Fort St George*

Major general Hay Macdowall, having been appointed, by his majesty, to the staff of India. the right honorable governor in council has been pleased, at the recommendation of the commander in chief, to appoint that officer to be a major general on the staff of the army, serving under the presidency of Fort St. George

5th Regt Native Infantry—The following correction of the date of rank assigned to officers

Captain lieutenant A Molesworth, to be captain of a company, vice Martin, promoted; 24th August, 1803 Lieutenant J. Stuart, to be captain lieutenant, vice Molesworth, promoted;

ted; 24th August, 1803. Captain lieutenant J. Stuart, to be captain of a company, vice Blofield, deceased; 23d September, 1803. Lieutenant Robert Barclay, to be captain lieutenant, vice Stuart, promoted; 25d September, 1803. Captain lieutenant Robert Barclay, to be captain of a company, vice Scohy, deceased; 22d October, 1803. Lieutenant Gennys, to be captain lieutenant, vice Barclay, promoted; 22d October, 1803.

APRIL

The following promotions to take place

Major Thomas Parkison, of the 18th regiment of native infantry, to be lieutenant-colonel, vice Innes, deceased; date of rank the 21th April, 1804.

18th *Regt Native Infantry*—Captain Andrew M'Cally, to be major, vice Parkison, promoted; date of rank, 21th April, 1804. Captain lieutenant Richard Marriott, to be captain of a company, vice M'Cally, promoted; date of commission, 4th April, 1804. Lieutenant Jeffrey Prendergast, to be captain lieutenant, vice Marriott, promoted; date of rank, 24th April, 1804. Mr. surgeon Alexander Watson, to do duty in the southern division of the army, vice Richardson, promoted.

12 *Regt Native Infantry*—Captain Samuel Crane, to be major, vice M'Cally, deceased; date of commission, 11th March, 1804. Captain T. Pollock, to be captain of a company, vice Crane, promoted; date of commission, 11th March, 1804.

19 *Regt Native Infantry*—Ensigns A. Hay, and J. Dunn, to be lieutenants; date of rank, the 22d February, 1804. Ensign D. C. Smith, to be lieutenants; date of rank, the 1st March, 1804. Lieutenant J. M. Coombs, of the 1st regiment native infantry, to be adjutant of the 1st extra battalion, vice Trewman, removed to the 1st battalion of the 7th regiment. Captain Allan Grant, confirmed in the situation of town major, of Fort St George, and captain J. St. George, of his majesty's 80th regiment, to be his lordship's aid-de-camp, from the 1st instant, vice Grant, resigned.

APRIL

C. O. By Government. Fort St George
1st *Regt Native Infantry*—Captain Tho-

mas Marnott, to be major, vice Jones, transferred to the non-effective establishment, date of commission, 11th April, 1804. Capt heat P. Browne, to be captain of a company, vice Marnott, promoted. Lieutenant David Miller, to be captain lieutenant, vice Brown promoted; date of commission, 14th of April, 1804.

12th *Regt Native Infantry*—Ensign W. P. Cunningham, to be lieutenant, vice Milward, promoted, date of commission, 11th March, 1834. Mr. surgeon James Richardson, to be third member of the medical board, vice Mann, deceased.

The following determination of the relative rank of certain subaltern officers of artillery, as fixed by the honorable the court of directors, in their letter of the 17th August, 1803, is published to the army, and those officers will, in consequence, take rank as follows

Lieutenants M. H. Court, S. Cleaveland, 7th March, 1800. Lieutenants J. J. Mackintosh, C. Gahagan, 19th April, 1800. Lieutenants W. Poignand, J. Pasko, F. M. G. Showers, C. Hopkinson, Thomas Kinsey, G. J. Gotcham, 12th December, 1800. Lieutenants W. Morrisson, J. Morehouse, H. Purvis, 31st December, 1800. Lieutenant F. W. Palmer, 31st March, 1801. Lieutenant B. Bishop, 4th February, 1802. Lieutenant W. M. Burton, 8th January, 1803. Lieutenant William Shairp, 22d May, 1803.

APRIL

Lieutenant-colonel Wallace is to command the subsidiary force, serving with his highness the peshwah till further orders. Lieutenant Agnew, to be deputy adjutant general, to the said force. Captain Johnson, of the Bombay engineers, to be deputy quarter-master general. Captain Noble to be commissary of stores. Mr. Gilaont, staff surgeon. Lieutenant Bellingham, paymaster, and commissary of provision. Major Robertson, commissary of grain and bullocks. Lieutenant Hamilton, of the Bengal establishment, now serving with the escort, with the resident at Poonah, Persian interpreter to the commanding officer of the subsidiary force. Captain E. Bell Campbell, paymaster. Captain Welsh, 1st battalion, 3d regiment, judge advocate. Mr. Pasleigh, to be a cadet on this establishment.

Lieutenant

Lieutenant R. Kennedy, of the 3d regiment of native cavalry, having been nominated to a commission in his majesty's regiment of light dragoons. The right honorable the governor in council is pleased to permit that officer to resign the service of the honorable company.

1st Regt Native Cavalry—Lieutenant J. W. Morgan, 2d Sept 1801, J. Moore, 3d ditto. Cornets S. J. Blacker, 29th Sept 1801, S. Martin, 10th Feb. 1802.

2d Regt Native Cavalry—Cornets, M. Moncrieff, D. Buchan, H. Dalrymple, 7th July, 1801.

3d Regt Native Cavalry—Lieutenant W. C. Campbell, H. Ransford, 11th Aug 1801, P. Outlaw, 18th Aug 1801. Cornets, M. Plenderleath, 15th Sept. 1801, F. Leonard, 10th Feb. 1802.

4th Regt Native Cavalry—Lieutenants, H. Newall, 8th April, 1802. H. F. Close, 21th April, 1802. Cornets, R. Close, 29th Sept. 1801, J. J. Meredith, 10th Feb 1802.

5th Regt Native Cavalry—Cornet, F. Samson, 25th July, 1801.

6th Regt Native Cavalry—Lieutenants, A. Scott, 11th Aug 1801, C. W. Bell, 29th Sept 1801. H. S. Barbaut, 18th Dec 18th Dec. 1801. Cornets, F. N. Balman, 15th Sept 1801, R. Jeffries, 10th Feb 1802.

7th Regt Native Cavalry—Lieutenants, G. Tucker, 2d Oct. 1803. Cornets, J. Woodhouse, 7th July, 1801, C. Turner, 10th Feb. 1802, G. Flint, 4th March, 1803.

MAY

G O BY GOVERNMENT, Fort St George. His lordship in council is pleased to make the following promotions.

Corps of Engineers Lieutenant-colonel Elisha Trapaud, to be colonel and chief engineer, vice Ross, placed on the retired list. Major John Norris, to be lieutenant-colonel, vice Trapaud, promoted. Captain W. C. Lennon, to be major, vice Norris, promoted. Captain-lieutenant W. Farquhar, to be captain of engineers, vice Lennon. Lieutenant J. Fotheringham, to be captain-lieutenant, vice Farquhar, promoted. Ensign W. Garrard, to be lieutenant, vice Fotheringham, promoted. Date of commissions, 1st of May, 1801.

INFANTRY

To be colonel Lieutenant-colonel Alex-

ander Read, vice Nixon, placed on the retired list. Lieutenant-colonel D. M'Neale, vice Bidges, do. Lieutenant-colonel William Kinsey, vice Collins, do. Lieutenant-colonel Thomas Bowser, vice Bickiffe, do. Lieutenant-colonel Barry Close, vice Conyngham, do. from the 1st of May, 1804.

To be Lieutenant-colonels Major John Taylor, from the 11th regiment, vice Read. Major R. Powis, from the 12th regiment, vice M'Neale. Major F. Aiskill, from the 13th regiment, vice Kinsey. Major D. Carey, from the 14th regiment, vice Bowser. Major W. S. Limerick, from the 15th regiment, vice Close; from the 1st of May, 1801.

11th Regiment of Native Infantry Captain Alexander Baillie, to be major, vice Taylor, promoted. Captain-lieutenant J. Patterson, to be captain of a company, vice Baillie, promoted. Lieutenant Charles M'Leod, to be captain-lieutenant vice Patterson promoted; from the 1st of May, 1804.

12th Regiment of Native Infantry Captain H. Buchan, to be major, vice Powis, promoted. Captain-lieutenant J. Milward, to be captain of a company, vice Buchan, promoted. Lieutenant Joseph Dillon, to be captain-lieutenant, vice Milward, promoted. Ensign C. Langton, to be lieutenant, vice Dillon, promoted; from the 1st of May, 1804.

13th Regiment of Native Infantry Captain Alexander Orr, to be major, vice Aiskill, promoted. Captain-lieutenant F. James, to be captain of a company, vice Orr, promoted. Lieutenant R. E. Langford, to be captain-lieutenant, vice James, promoted. Captain Andrew Macpherson, to be major, vice Carey, promoted. Captain-lieutenant Benjamin Harding, to be captain of a company, vice Macpherson, promoted. Lieutenant J. Wright, to be a captain-lieutenant, vice Harding promoted. Ensign J. M. Kelly, to be lieutenant, vice Wright, promoted.

15th Regiment of Native Infantry, Captain George Phillips, to be major, vice Limerick, promoted. Captain-lieutenant James Duncan, to be captain of a company, vice Phillips promoted. Lieutenant William Munro, to be captain-lieutenant, vice Duncan, promoted.

The commissions of the whole, to bear date on the 1st of May, 1804.

The native cavalry of this establishment is to be increased, by the formation of an eighth regiment, the corps to be formed into four brigades, each brigade to be commanded by a colonel, and to consist of two regiments.

The following promotions resulting from this change in the establishment of the corps of native cavalry, are ordered; commissions to bear date the 1st of May, 1804

CAVALRY

Lieutenants colonel John Pater, John Ori, to be colonels of cavalry to complete the establishment

To be Lieutenant-colonels Major R. J. Huddleston, from the 7th regiment, vice Pater Major T. Burrows, from the 2d regiment, vice Orr Major A. Deas, from the 8d regiment, on the increase of establishment

7th Regiment of Native Cavalry Captain J. Dunn, to be major, vice Huddleston, promoted Captain A. D. Monteath, to be captain of a troop vice Dunn. Lieutenant J. Woodhouse, to be lieutenant, vice Doveton.

2d Regiment of Native Cavalry Captain Robert Price, to be major, vice Burrows, promoted. Captain-lieutenant M. Cosby to be captain of a troop, vice Price. Lieutenant W. Lewis, to be captain-lieutenant, vice Cosby. Cornet M. Moncrieff, to be lieutenant, vice Lewis

3d Regiment of Native Cavalry Captain G. Dallas, to be major, vice Deas, promoted. Captain-lieutenant J. Russel, to be captain of a troop, vice Dallas. Lieutenant Mark West, to be captain-lieutenant, vice Russel. Cornet F. Leonard, to be lieutenant, vice West. Senior captain of cavalry, Patrick Walker, from the 4th regiment, to be major of the 8th regiment from the 1st of May, 1804

4th Regiment of Native Cavalry Captain-lieutenant J. L. Lushington, to be captain of a troop, vice Walker, promoted in the 8th regiment. Lieutenant A. H. Davidson, to be captain-lieutenant, vice Lushington. Cornet R. Close, to be lieutenant, vice Davidson. Senior 2d captain of cavalry, M. Cosby, from the 2d regiment, to be senior captain in the 8th regiment.

2d Regiment of Native Cavalry. Captain-

lieutenant W. Lewis, to be captain of a troop, vice Cosby, removed to the 8th regiment. Lieutenant J. Simpson, to be captain-lieutenant, vice Lewis, promoted. Cornet C. D. Buchan, to be lieutenant, vice Simpson. Senior captain-lieutenant of cavalry, H. O. Donnell, from the 1st regiment, to be captain of a troop in the 8th regiment

1st Regiment of Native Cavalry Lieutenant Valentine Blacker, to be captain-lieutenant, vice O'Donnell, removed to the 8th. Cornet St. John Blacker, to be lieutenant, vice V. Blacker, promoted. Senior 1st lieutenant of cavalry, H. M. West, from the 5th regiment to be captain-lieutenant in the 8th regiment

5th Regiment of Native Cavalry Cornet F. Sampson, to be lieutenant, vice West, promoted in the 8th regiment. Senior 2d lieutenant of cavalry, A. M. Barnby, from the 7th regiment, to be senior lieutenant in the 8th regiment.

7th Regiment of Native Cavalry Cornet C. Turner, to be lieutenant, vice Barnby, removed to the 8th regiment, senior 3rd lieutenant of cavalry, A. Macleod, from the 5th regiment to be second lieutenant in the 8th regt

5th Regiment of Native Cavalry Cornet Thomas Salvin, to be lieutenant, vice Macleod, removed to 8th regt. Senior 4th lieutenant of cavalry, E. B. Tichborne, from the 2d regt to be 2d lieutenant in the 8th regt

2d Regiment of Native Cavalry Cornet H. Dalrymple, to be lieutenant, vice Tichborne, removed to the 8th regt. Senior 5th lieutenant of cavalry, C. W. Bell, from the 6th regt to be 4th lieutenant in the 8th regt

6th Regiment of Native Cavalry Cornet F. N. Balmain, to be lieutenant, vice Bell, removed to the 8th regiment. Senior 6th lieutenant of cavalry, H. Dalrymple, from the 2d regt to be the 5th lieutenant in the 8th regt.

2d Regiment of Native Cavalry Cornet A. Montgomery, to be lieutenant, vice Dalrymple, removed to the 8th regt. Senior Cornet of cavalry, S. Martin, from the 1st regt to be 6th lieutenant in the 8th regiment. Senior 2d cornet C. B. Darby, from the 6th regt to be senior cornet in the 8th regt. Senior 3d cornet W. D. Baillie, from the 4th regiment, to 2d cornet in the 8th regiment.

GENERAL STAFF

Lieutenant general Sir John F Craddock, commander in chief Major generals, Dugald Campbell, Hay Mc Dowal, David Smith, Sir Arthur Wellesley, K B Benjamin Roebuck, esq military paymaster Lieutenant-colonel P A Agnew, adjutant general, major Frederick Pearce, deputy, major Thomas Bowles, assistant Lieutenant Thomas Bowles, quarter-master general, major John Munro, deputy Lieutenant-colonel James Brinton, military auditor general, major Patrick Bruce, deputy, lieutenant J Prendergast, assistant Major John Campbell, acting deputy adjutant-general to the king's troops Lieutenant-colonel G A F Lake, deputy quarter-master general to the king's troops, major John Campbell, acting paymaster to ditto Major James Leith, judge advocate general, major John Munro, Persian translator. Major J Hall, of his majesty's 22d regt Captain James Reynell, do aide-de-camps to do. Captain J St. George, military secretary to the governor, George Stracy, esq acting private secretary to ditto, major Henry Monkton, captain J St George, his majesty's aide-de-camps to ditto.

MILITARY BOARD

Lieutenant general J. F Craddock, commander in chief, president Major

general David Smith, commandant of artillery Lieutenant-colonel Alexander Orr, quarter-master general. Colonel P A Agnew, adjutant general Colonel E Tripaud, chief engineer Lieutenant-colonel James Brinton, military auditor general Captain Alexander Mc Lacklaw, major of brigade to the king's troops, Mr. James Loughnan, commissary of musters to ditto, Colonel Charles Reynolds, surveyor general, Lieutenants James R Drummond, J Sutherland, Lieutenant Williams, assistants Lieutenant Daniel Marston, military secretary to the governor, Captain Francis Warden, Lieutenant Lachlan Mc Quarie, aide-de camps to ditto. Captain Jasper Nicolls, secretary and aide-de-camps of the commanding officer of the forces David Price, judge advocate.

MILITARY BOARD

Lieutenant general Oliver Nicolls, commanding officer of the force, president Major general John Bellasis, commandant of artillery colonel Joseph Bland, chief engineer, lieutenant-colonel Joseph Boden, quarter-master general, lieutenant-colonel Robert Gordon, adjutant general, members Francis Warden, esq secretary, John Williams, J H. Bellasis, assistant secretaries

BOMBAY.

By the GOVERNOR in Council.

JUNE.

3d Regt. *Native Infantry*—Major William East, to be major, vice Stewart, deceased. 25th December, 1802 Captain Edward L. Kemp, to be captain of a company, vice East promoted, ditto Captain William Stewart, to be captain, vice Kemp, promoted Captain William Stewart, to be captain of a company, vice Milhingcamp, invalide, 2d January, 1803. Captain lieutenant Brackley Kennett, to be captain lieutenant, vice Stewart, promoted. ditto. Lieute-

nant John Mandei, to be lieutenant, vice Kennett. promoted, ditto Captain Mathew Brattan to be major, vice Budden, retired, 7th Feb. 1803. Captain lieutenant Brackley Kennett to be captain of a company, vice Brattan, promoted, ditto, 17 June, 1803 Surgeon Jonathan T hope, to become the junior of the four senior surgeons, vice James, retired, date of rank, 18th December, 1802 Surgeon John Twiss, to be surgeon, vice James, retired; ditto Surgeon Robert Drummond, to be surgeon, vice

Wilson, on the non-effective list; 1st February, 1803. Assistant surgeon James Skene, to be surgeon, vice Durham, 2d Feb 1803.

MARINE BATTALION.

Captain John Matheson, to be captain of a company, vice Parry, retired; date of rank, 11th December, 1802; Lieutenant Thomas S Paget, to be lieutenant, vice Matheson, promoted; ditto. Lieutenant Henry E Hornby, to be captain of a company, vice Hunt, promoted, 7th January, 1803. Lieutenant Edward Philips, to be lieutenant, vice Hornby, promoted, ditto. Ensign Philip W Puder, to be lieutenant, vice Wilkinson, deceased, 7th March, ditto. Mr. surgeon Boag, surgeon to the fencible regiment from this date.

5th Regt Ensign Robert Parnwal, to be lieutenant, vice Montgomery, deceased; date of rank, 23d May, 1803.

JULY

Captain James Douglas, of the 2d regt of native infantry, to be commissary of cattle to the detachment under the command of colonel Murray.

The undermentioned gentlemen to be of the first class of cadets for the Bombay infantry, appointed in the season 1802.

Robert Campbell, Edward Davies, Edward Paison, Americus James Otis Brown, Henry Bond, George Cracklow Page, Augustus Pitt Knight, John William Edington, William Shaw, and Thomas Byesley.

Major Morris, of the 6th regt native infantry, to be superintendent of the cadet establishment at Veisoval, and captain Gifford, of the 5th regiment, his assistant and adjutant.

Captain John Griffith, to be appointed commissary of cattle and provisions to the force under the command of major general Jones, at Surat, and its dependencies.

Lieutenant D Marston, of his majesty's 65th regt to be major of brigade to the commanding officer at Surat, and its dependencies.

Senior assistant surgeon Samuel Sproul'e, to be surgeon, vice White, promoted; date of rank, 1st June, 1803.

AUGUST.

BY GOVERNMENT.

The honorable the governor in coun-

cil is pleased, at the recommendation of the honorable major general Wellesley, and in virtue of the powers vested in that officer, as published in general orders, under date the 1st instant, to appoint colonel John Murray, of his majesty's 84th regt to the local military command of the troops at Surat, in the Attaveesy districts, and generally throughout the province of Guzerat; under such instructions as are or may be prescribed for his guidance by the government of this presidency, or as he may receive from the honorable major general Wellesley, in pursuance of that officer's paramount command and control from his excellency the most noble the governor general.

The governor in council is pleased to appoint lieutenant Dale, of his majesty's 84th regt to proceed to the northward with colonel Murray, in capacity of brigade major to the troops placed under that officer's command.

SEPTEMBER.

7th Regiment Ensign William R Lake, to be lieutenant vice Buchanan deceased, date of rank, 29th August, 1803. Captain Francis Warden, of the native infantry on this establishment, nominated ad-*de-camp* to the honourable the Governor, in the room of lieutenant Carnac. Assistant surgeon Hector Tulloh, be promoted to the rank of surgeon, vice Meek continued as 2d lieutenant surgeon at Cochin, date of rank, 1st Sept 1803.

Regiment of European Infantry Ensign William Stacy, to be lieutenant, vice Armstrong deceased, date of rank 3d Sept 1803.

OCTOBER

Rank of the third class of cadets for Bombay Infantry, appointed in the season 1802.

Prince of Wales's Robert Melville Grundlay, Benjamin Blowie, Thomas Proctor, Robert M Parlane, Bartholomew Grant.

In consideration to the present urgent wants of this establishment, in respect to medical assistance, Mr Hewitt, surgeon of the honourable Company's ship Prince of Wales, be admitted to officiate as an assistant surgeon on this establishment, till the pleasure of the court of directors be known.

Artillery.

Artillery. Captain and brevet lieutenant colonel John Bailie, to be major, vice Long deceased,—date of rank 18th of October, 1803. Captain lieutenant B. R. Mason, to be captain of a company, vice Bai he promoted, ditto, ditto, ditto. Lieutenant James Leighton, to be captain lieutenant, vice Mason promoted, ditto ditto, ditto

The promotion of captain Mason to a company, occasioning a vacancy in the appointment of fort adjutant at Tonnali, it is ordered, that lieutenant Henderson, of the 3d regiment of native infantry, be appointed to that station

The appointments, by colonel Murray, of captain Burr, of the 7th regt of native infantry, to be deputy quarter master general to the forces under his command; and of lieutenant Dale, of his majesty's 34th regiment to be his secretary and post master in the field, have, at the recommendation of the commanding officer of the forces, been confirmed by the honourable the governor in council

6th Regiment Native Infantry Ensign William Gordon to be lieutenant, vice Campbell deceased, date of rank 9th October, 1803. Captain Robert Henshaw, to be major, vice Page gone home

General Field Orders, by Government.

The honourable the governor in council is pleased to direct that the following appointments and promotions take place in the fencible regiment

Captain lieutenant Douglas, to be captain of a company, vice Ashburner gone to Europe on furlough Senior lieutenant William Crawford, to be captain lieutenant, vice Douglas promoted Major John Fell, to be lieutenant colonel, to fill a vacancy occasioned by the death of lieutenant colonel Cherry Captain N H Smith, to be major, vice Fell promoted — Captain lieutenant William Crawford, to be captain of a company, vice Smith, and lieutenant J A. Grant, to be captain lieutenant, vice Crawford promoted

The following appointments are made to fill up vacancies in the fencible regiment

Messrs James Stevens, Stewart, Moncriet, Thuepland, Joseph Bellasi, Samuel Bouchier, and George Osborne, to be lieutenants

NOVEMBER.

On the occasion of captain Moor's present application, eventually to vacate his office of garrison storekeeper during the course of the present season, and to return to England on furlough, government have a pleasure in expressing the great and uniform satisfaction which that officer has afforded by the intelligent, zealous, and honourable discharge of the important trust and laborious duties of his department; enhanced, as both have been by the circumstances of the extensive equipments by sea and land, which it has been his duty to superintend, and of which he has acquitted himself so much to his own credit and to the public advantage, as will accordingly be noticed to the honourable the Court of Directors on his return

Resolved, that captain William Young stand appointed to be the eventual successor of captain Mooi as commissary of receipt and issue of provisions and garrison storekeeper Lieutenant Archibald Robertson, 6th native infantry, to be superintending-officer of the Scundy corps, raised for the revenue and interior duties of Guzerat. Captain lieutenant Rowles of the native cavalry, having returned to India, with the permission of the honourable Court of Directors, is re-admitted with his rank on the establishment.

The following appointments and promotions are ordered to take place

Cavalry Messrs Robert Parker, Edward Peard, Harry Wright, James Gorton

Infantry, Messrs F L. Burman, George Scomes, G Leggatt, Robert Jobson, James Louthier, Richard Crewe, Edward Richardson, John Read, E O. Davenport, Henry Conway, R Barrington, Thomas Youngson, John Fagon, William Henry Davenant, Hugh Massey, Stephen Rolleston.

Lieutenant John Mackeson, of the 2d battalion 7th regiment native infantry, having produced the prescribed certificates has the governor in council's permission to proceed to Europe on furlough for the recovery of his health

In thus acquiescing in lieutenant Mackeson's request, it is no more than justice to that officer to express the regret with which government dispense for a time with his services, he having

Guzerat, and particularly during the last command he held at Kurry, been frequently brought very favourably under their notice

In order to complete the arrangement adopted on the 17th ultimo, the following medical appointments are to take place, viz

Surgeon Benjamin Philipps, to be garrison surgeon at Broach, and deputy storekeeper there Surgeon P. C. Baird, to be surgeon to the 7th regiment native infantry, vice Philipps. Assistant surgeon, D Christie, to be mate of General Hospital, and to have charge of the Lunatic Hospital, vice Baird Assistant surgeon B Edmonstone is posted to the 1st regiment native infantry, vice Christie. Assistant surgeon James Guild, to be garrison surgeon's mate, vice Baird. Assistant surgeon John Guilder, to the medical duties at Cambay Mr George Waddell to be commissary of receipt and issue of provisions to the troops serving to the northward under the command of colonel Murray. Captain Cape to act as commissary of cattle, and captain Griffith as commissary of stores within the same limits

Captains Griffith and Cape will carry on the duties of the commissariat departments, as at present, till further orders.

DECEMBER.

1st Regiment Captain lieutenant Adam Steele to be captain of a company, vice Wright deceased, date of rank 11th December, 1803. Eldest lieutenant Archibald M Ramsay, to be captain lieutenant, vice Steele promoted, ditto, ditto. Eldest ensign, William Percey, to be lieutenant, vice Ramsay promoted, ditto, ditto.

5th Regiment Native Infantry Lieutenant Charles Ellwood to be adjutant of the 1st battalion, vice Martin removed, date of rank, 4th November, 1803. Surgeon Benjamin Philipps, to be garrison surgeon at Broach, and deputy storekeeper there. Surgeon P. C. Baird, to be surgeon to the 7th regt. native infantry, vice Philipps Assistant Surgeon, D Christie, to be mate of the General Hospital, and to have charge of the Lunatic Hospital, vice Baird. Assistant surgeon B. Ed-

monstone, is posted to the 1st regiment native infantry, vice Christie Assistant surgeon James Guild, to be garrison surgeon's mate, vice Baird Assistant surgeon, John Guilder, to the medical duties at Cambay

BY GOVERNMENT, April, 1804.

The honourable the governor in council is pleased to direct that the following promotions take place, in the corps of artillery

Artillery Captain lieutenant James Lyles, to be captain of a company, vice Mason invalided, date of rank 28th April, 1804. Lieutenant Charles J Bond, to be captain lieutenant, vice Lyles promoted, 28th ditto.

MAY

I 1st of rank of the 4th class of cadets for the Bombay infantry, appointed in the season 1802

Essex. Richard Wymond Corry, commission 12th June, 1801, William Cupples, John Taylor, Robert Campbell, Edward Davies, Edward Pearson, Amicus James Otis Brown, Hen. Bond, George Cracklow Page, Augustus Pitt Knight, John William Edgington, William Shaw, Thomas Byelley, Batman, John Lorimer, James Mac Donnell

The above gentlemen are to be ensigns, from the 8th July, 1803, and to be lieutenants to fill vacancies from the 30th January, 1804

BOMBAY COUNCIL.

The honourable Jonathan Duncan, president and governor, lieutenant general Oliver Nicholls, Lewis Cochran, esq. Thomas Lechmere, esq. James Augustus Grant, secretary

GENERAL STAFF

Lieutenant general Oliver Nicolls, commanding officer of the forces, lieutenant colonel Robert Gordon, adjutant general; major T C Harris, deputy, lieutenant colonel Joseph Boden, quarter-master general, major Archibald Spens, deputy, lieutenant Alexander Hay, acting deputy to the military auditor general, William Broughton, esq. military paymaster general; James Law, deputy; captain Joseph Marshall, secretary; lieutenant William Morrison, deputy; lieutenant John Bushby, assistant

CEYLON

CEYLON.

MILITARY ESTABLISHMENT.

General Orders. By the GOVERNOR.

14th COLOMBO

Lieutenant C W Mercer, of the 51st regiment, to be fort adjutant of Colombo, vice Graham Lieutenant Edward Graham, of the Bengal artillery, to be fort adjutant of Galle, vice Mercer Captain W Macpherson, of his majesty's 12th regiment of foot, to be commissary general of grain and provisions, vice Blau deceased Lieutenant Frederick Hankey, of his majesty's 51st regiment, to be secretary to the military board, vice Macpherson Major John Wilson, of his majesty's 12th regiment of foot to be barrack master general, vice Blair deceased

JULY

Captain Robert Blackall to be commandant of Negombo till further orders. Mr. Martinus Mack to be sub-assistant surgeon, vice William Sellers, from this date. Lieut. colonel Thomas Desbrisay, of the royal artillery, to be commandant of Trincomalee and its dependencies. Captain Thomas J'Ans, of the royal engineers, to take charge of that department at Comou.

Captain Corgrave will deliver over to him the papers and accounts belonging to it, as soon as is convenient for him.

AUGUST.

William Montgomery, esq. to act as volunteer in the native infantry, with rank of ensign Lieutenant Henry Stainer, of his majesty's 51st regiment, to be fort adjutant of Matara.

OCTOBER.

Major William Vincent, of his majesty's 12th regiment, to be commandant

of fort Ostenburgh, until further orders

G O BY MAJOR GENERAL MACDOWALL.
Lieutenant W Gosset, of the royal engineers, to take charge of the engineer department at Galle.

G O BY THE GOVERNOR

Major John Evans of his majesty's 19th regiment, is appointed commandant of Manar, till further orders

Mootalla, to be native captain in his majesty's malay regiment; commission dated 1st March, 1803. Ameen to be second lieutenant in the same corps; commission dated 1st March, 1803. Achmet Davit, to be second lieutenant in the same corps; commission dated 2d March, 1803. Serjeant Johnson, of the royal artillery, to be laboratory serjeant; and corporal Lane to be store serjeant at Colombo, till further orders. Serjeant Howell, of the royal artillery, to be laboratory serjeant, and bombardier Russel to be store serjeant, till further orders, at Point de Galle. Lieutenant Donald Mac Donald, of his majesty's 19th regiment, to be fort adjutant of Point de Galle, till further orders. Lieutenant Fullarton, of the Ceylon native infantry to take charge of the pioneer company at Point de Galle

G O. BY MAJOR GENERAL MACDOWALL.

A. Wood, esq. is appointed to officiate as deputy judge advocate during the absence of captain T W Keie, of the Ceylon regiment, who has proceeded on leave of absence to Europe.

Mr.

Mr. Stutzer, acting garrison surgeon of Jaffnapatam, is directed to take medical charge of the detachment of his majesty's 34th regiment of foot, doing duty in that garrison; this appointment to be dated from the 1st of September last. Lieut. A. Robson, is appointed to act as paymaster to his majesty's 19th. foot, vice Otteley resigned.

G. O. BY THE GOVERNOR

Lieutenant colonel Derbriais, commanding the royal artillery, to be a member of the military board.

MARCH, 1804

His excellency the governor is pleased to allow the captains of companies of his majesty's malay and Ceylon native infantry regiments, to draw half yearly, under similar regulations, the same non-effective and contingent allowances, as the captains of companies of his majesty's European regiments.

The above allowances to be drawn from the dates of their respective commissions.

GENERAL STAFF

The most noble, Richard, Marquis Wellesley, captain general, general lord Lake, commander in chief. The hon F. St. John, his majesty's W. N. Cameron, W. Dowdeswell, his majesty's John Mac Donald, Edw. Clarke, major generals Richard Maan, Henry Cleriton, 1st regiment of foot guards, Miles Nightingale, 51st regiment of foot, colonels; John Gerard, lieutenant colonel. Thomas Silkeld, major. Colonel Henry Cinton, adjutant general of the king's troops. Colonel Miles Nightingale, quartermaster general of ditto. Lieutenant colonel John Gerard, adjutant general. Major T. Salkell, his deputy. Captain W. S. Greene, military auditor-general. Captain H. Imlack, his deputy. Lieutenant colonel H. F. Calcratt, judge advocate general. Major Walter Hawkes, his deputy. Lieutenant colonel Robert Colebrooke, surveyor general. John M. Kenzie, esq. military paymaster general. Simon Evans, esq. his deputy. William Edward Phillips, esq. commissary of musters to the king's troops. James Gray,

esq. acting commissary. Mr. James Lockart, compiler of accounts to the king's troops. John Burnet, interpreter at courts martial within the province. B. L. Gienei, interpreter at courts martial in the field.

STAFF.

To his excellency the most noble the governor general. Captain M. Shaw, his majesty's 76th regiment, private secretary. Lieutenant colonel Geo. Hainscourt, of his majesty's 12th regiment, military secretary. Captain James Armstrong, C. R. captain John Ritso, his majesty's 76th regiment, lieutenant B. Sydenham, Madras engineer, lieutenant George Bristow, 77th regiment of foot, lieutenant Bui ges Camal, malay regiment, aids-de-camp. Lieutenant colonel J. A. Kirkpatrick, colonel Col. Ins, colonel Barry Close, lieutenant colonel Malcolm, honorary aids-de-camp.

To the commander in chief. Lieutenant colonel G. A. F. Lake, his majesty's military secretary. Lieutenant colonel John Gerard, Persian interpreter. Lieutenant colonel G. A. F. Lake, his majesty's, capt. Alexander Morrison, aids-de-camp.

To general officers. Lieutenant R. Dpl. Coxau, malay regiment, major of brigade to major general St. John. Lieutenant Thomas Wilson, aids-de-camp to ditto. Captain Charles Stewart, aids-de-camp to major general Cameron.

MILITARY BOARD

General lord Lake, president, major general W. Cameron, vice president. Major general W. N. Cameron, commanding officer, presidency station. Major general C. Greene, commandant of artillery. Captain W. S. Greene, quarter-master general. Lieutenant colonel John Gaston, chief engineer. Lieutenant colonel John Gerard, adjutant general. Captain Anthony Greene, secretary.

STAFF ATTACHED TO GARRISON.

Fort *Willelm*. Major gen. Fraser, commandant. Major H. F. Calcratt town and fort major. Captain H. V. White, fort adjutant. Captain I. T. Blunt, barrack-master. Captain John Paton major.

GOVERNOR GENERAL'S BODY GUARD
 Capt. F. A. Daniel, Mad establishment,
 commanding lieut. G. H. Gall, adj
 and quarter-master, lieut. George Be-

cher, doing duty, lieut. J. Doveton,
 Mad establishment, ditto, L. W. Grant,
 surgeon, A. De L'Etang, veterinary
 surgeon

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

MAY, 1804.—At Madras, the lady of Gilbert Ricketts, esq. of a son. At the same place, the lady of J. H. D. Ogilvie, esq. of a son. Same place, at the Mount, the lady of lieut.-col. Bell, of a daughter. Same place, the lady of major Lardy, of a daughter. At Bellary, the lady of major Dariv, of a daughter. At Ceylon, the 18th, baroness Mylius, of a son. At Bombay, the lady of Robert Drummond, esq. of a daughter. Same place, the lady of lieutenant Charles John Bond, of a daughter. Same place, the lady of J. Thorpe, esq. of a daughter. Same place, the lady of Mr. Gabriel Alvarez, of a daughter. At Bengal, Mrs. Drenning, of a son. At Pultah house, the lady of captain Bugh, of a son. Mrs. A. Thomson, of a daughter. At Berhampore, the lady of James Paton, esq. of a son. Mrs. Hodgkinson, of a daughter. At Kyrabad, the lady of captain William Scott, of a son. At Dinapore, the lady of rev. Dr. Stacy, of a daughter. The lady of captain Edward Bacon, of a son. At Cawnpore, the lady of captain Hunt, of a son. At Ceylon, countess Van Ramzow Senior, of a son. At Point de Galle, the lady of W. Carmichael Gibson, esq. of a daughter. At Seringapatam, the lady of col. Carlisle, of a daughter.

JUNE.—Mrs. Hurgerford, of a son. Mrs. Blackall, of a son. Mrs. M'Kenzie, 78th reg. of a daughter.

JULY.—At Bhaugulpore, the lady of James Wylie, esq. of a daughter. Mrs. Dalby, of a son. Mrs. Desbrosses, of a son. The lady of James Taylor, esq. of a daughter. The lady of lieut.-col. Glass, of a daughter. At Azinghar, the lady of lieut. Watson,

of a son. At Silhet, the lady of E. Cooke, of a son. The lady of John Chap, esq. of a daughter. At Bannars, the lady of sir Frederick Hamilton, Bart. of a daughter. The lady of Allan Maclean, esq. of a son. The lady of captain Hetzler, of a son. The lady of David Ross, esq. of a daughter. The lady of Christopher Oldfield, esq. of a daughter. The lady of Major Charles Fraser, of a son. At Moorshead, the lady of T. F. Bevan, esq. of a daughter. The lady of Henry Thomas Travers, esq. of a daughter. At Cawnpore, the lady of lieut.-col. Blackwall, of a son. At Guverah, Mrs. Horton, of a son. At Jessore, the lady of William Armstrong, esq. of a son. At Futtyghur, the lady of captain Charles Bretzck, of a daughter. At Madras, the lady of William Scott, esq. of a son. At Ganjam, the lady of mynogen. Conygham, of a son. At Seringapatam, the lady of captain Freese, of a daughter. At Madras, the lady of lord George Stewart, of a daughter. The lady of lieutenant-colonel Agnew, of a son. At Poondammallee, the hon. Mrs. St. John, of a daughter. At Trincomallee, the lady of captain Lawrence, of a son. At Mangalore the lady of lieut.-col. Richard Cook, of a son.

AUGUST.—At Bombay, the lady of lieut.-col. Oakes, of a son. Same place, the lady of captain Tucker, was safely delivered of a daughter. The lady of Benjamin Philipps, esq. of a daughter. The lady of O. M. Ricketts, esq. of a son. The lady of John Addison, esq. of a son. At Ghauzeepoor, the lady of C. R. Crommelin, esq. of a son. In Kedgerce Roads, the lady of R. P. Smith, esq. of a daughter. The lady of capt. John Cooke, of a son. The lady

- lady of captain Bock, of a son. At Benares, the lady of Francis Hawkins, esq. of a son. The lady of John Stapleton, esq. of a daughter. At Natore, the lady of Duncan Campbell, esq. of a son. Mrs. Isaac Malchus, of a son. Mrs. C. M. Hollingbery, of a son. At Bareilly, the lady of lieutenant Houston, of a daughter.
- SEPTEMBER** -- At Bombay, Mrs. Cherry, of a son. The lady of Joseph Douglass, esq. of a daughter. The lady of capt. Henry Mathew, of a daughter. The lady of George Abbot, esq. of a son. At Behampore, the lady of James Robertson, esq. of a son. At Serampore, Mrs. Savi, of a daughter. At Chunarghat, the lady of captain James Plummer, of a daughter. The lady of George Arbuthnot, esq. of a daughter. Mrs. Gomez, of a daughter. At Hydrabad, the lady of George Ure, esq. of a son. Mrs. Turner, of a son. At Serampore, Mrs. de Meuron Bayard, of a son. At Bombay, the lady of Charles Forbes, esq. of a son. At Mangalore, the lady of Frederick Reeves, esq. of a son. At Madras, the lady of D. Neale, esq. of a daughter. The lady of captain Hill, of a son. At Dinapore, the lady of lieutenant Blakenhagen, of a daughter.
- OCTOBER** -- The lady of lieutenant-col. McGregor, of a daughter.
- NOVEMBER** -- The lady of Edward Lloyd, esq. of a son. In Fort William, the lady of lieutenant James Scott, of a son. Mrs. Arthur, of a son. The lady of John Pascal Larkins, of a son. At Dindigore, the lady of Robert Graham, esq. of a son. Mrs. D. Moon, of a daughter. At Prince of Wales's Island, the lady of — Dickens, esq. of a son. Same place, the lady of James Carnegie, esq. of a daughter. At Bombay, the lady of captain Tucker, of a daughter. Same place, the lady of Benjamin Philips, esq. of a daughter. At Madras, the lady of captain E. B. Baughaw, of a son. Same place, the lady of George Lys, esq. of a daughter. At Chowmgher, the lady of Archibald Coelbain, esq. of a son. At Tuticort, lady Seton, of a son. The lady of James Colvin, esq. of a daughter. The lady of lieutenant W. J. Hamilton, of a daughter. At Bhaugulpore, the lady of captain Wilton, of twins. Mrs. Wollaston, of a son. The lady of capt. W. S. Greene, of a daughter. Mrs. Gunn, of a daughter. Mrs. Fleming, of a daughter.
- DECEMBER** -- At Vellore, the hon. Mrs. Longan, of a son. The lady of John Chinery, esq. of a daughter. Mrs. Blyth, of a daughter. The hon. Mrs. Melville Leslie, of a daughter. At Bombay, the lady of lieutenant Wm. Nesbit, of a son. Mrs. R. B. Lloyd, of a son. The lady of R. Williams, esq. of a daughter. Mrs. Marshall, of a son. The lady of captain Joseph Hodges, of a daughter. At Momenising, the lady of S. G. Evans, of a son. At Buidwan, the lady of captain Leathart, of a daughter. At Gya, the lady of John Patch, esq. of a daughter. At Behampore, the lady of R. Locke, esq. of a son.
- JANUARY** -- At St. Thome, the lady of George Thomson, esq. of a son. At Yanam, the lady of Robert Fullerton, esq. of a daughter. At Peerlabghat, the lady of lieutenant Thomas Hall, of a son. At Madras, the lady of Alex. Anstruther, esq. of a daughter. At Nagore, the right hon. lady Elizabeth Richardson, of a son. Mrs. J. Conyers, of a daughter. Mrs. Charles, of a son. At Malacca, Mrs. Bone, of a son. At Barrackpore, Mrs. Foxhill, of a daughter. Mrs. Ferris, of a son. The lady of F. Hohler, esq. of a son. At Boglepore, the lady of captain O'Halloran, of a daughter. Mrs. Stark, of a son. Mrs. W. A. Swaine, of a son. Mrs. A. Lackersteen, of a son. Mrs. Casey, of a son. At Serampore, the lady of O. L. Bic, esq. of a daughter. Mrs. P. S. De Cruz, of a daughter. Mrs. Smith, of a daughter. Mrs. M. Robertson, of a son.
- FEBRUARY** -- At Bengal, Mrs. Hutteman, of a daughter. Mrs. J. Welch, of a son. The lady of R. F. Anster, of a son. At Bimlipatam, the lady of Richard Keating, esq. of a daughter. The lady of R. C. Birch, esq. of a son. At Sulanpore in Oude, the lady of lieutenant John Gibbs, of a daughter. At Beerlhoorn, the lady of J. T. Shakespear, esq. of a daughter. In Bundicund, the lady of col. J. E. Metzelback, of a daughter. At the Botanical Gardens, the lady of W. Roxburgh, esq. of a son. The lady of major R. H. Colebrooke, of a son. At Tinchinopoly, the lady of captain Adam Brown, of a daughter. At Bombay, the lady of captain George King, of a son. Mrs. Whitshir, of a daughter.

daughter At Buxhr, the lady of H. J. Baulfour, esq of a daughter At Choumghat, the lady of Charles Buxhr, esq of a daughter Miss M Robertson, of a daughter The lady of the hon C. A Bruce, of a son. At Dacca, the lady of John Fen-

dall, esq. of a daughter. At Cawnpore, the lady of captain Rob Ellis, of a son On board the H C ship Devaynes, the lady of col Syms, of a daughter At Serampore, Mrs Cader Flowers, of a daughter At Amee, the lady of G. Read, esq of a son.

MARRIAGES.

MAY, 1803.—At Bombay, major Tho. Charlton Harris, deputy adjutant general, to Miss C. Young Same place, major Quin Browning, of his majesty's 75th regiment, to Maria Bowles At Bengal, Mr W Hooper, to Miss Rosida Manuel Same place, Mr. Arthur Donnelly, to Miss Antonio Maria. Same place, A H Smith, esq. to Miss Eliza Cuffy. Same place, Thomas Merik, esq. commander of the Tay, to Miss Susanna Jones Same day, Mr Simon William Little, to Miss Elizabeth Betsy. Same place, Mr. James Gould, to Miss Colier. At Jaggernackpouam, Benj. Heyne, esq., to Miss M. E. Topinder, daughter of Mr Topander, of the Dutch company's service. At Madras, Mr John Sykes, to Miss Eleonora Cachart At Bombay, Cipt. King, to Miss Eliza Mossop.

JULY.—At Bengal, Charles D'Oyley, esq. civil service, to Miss Marion Greer. Same place, Mr Richard Williamson, to Miss Sarah Morley Same place, Mr. Evans Ede, to Miss Barbara Martin At Mahon, near Lucnow, lieutenant Casement, adjutant to the 1st bat. 4th native reg. to Miss Browne, daughter of lieutenant-col. G S. Browne, of this establishment. Same place, Mr John Ward, to Miss Charlotte Parry. Same place, Richard Chichly Plowden, esq. of the civil service on this establishment, to Miss Sophia Fleming. Same place, Mr. Michael Keys, to Miss Mary Weber. Same place, Mr. Joseph Humbert, to Miss Mary Geniah Same place, Edward Palmer, to Miss Elizabeth Rozario.

AUGUST.—At Bombay, lieutenant Robert Hunter Heath, to Miss Louisa Waddington, daughter of major general

Waddington, of this establishment At Madras, Robert Alexander, esq of the hon company's civil service, to Catherine Maria Williams. Same place, Mr John Ishury, to Miss A. Pelling Same place, Captain Cramer, of his majesty's ship Rattlesnake, to Miss Sophia Dodson At Mirzapore, Roderick Robertson, esq of Fitty Ghur, to Miss Stewart Same place, Mr. John Hughes, to Miss Sarah Fleming At Chowringee, at the house of Charles Lambert, esq by the rev. P. Lunrick, Alexander Wilson, esq to Miss Macintosh Same place, Mr. W Vanzante to Mrs Jane Teadre Same place, Mr John Brown, to Mrs. Ann Gardner Same place, by the rev Mr Limreck, lieutenant Colin Campbell, of the 4th regt native infantry, to Miss Lucy Fombelle Same place, lieutenant Haddon South, of his majesty's 92d regt to Miss Sarah Exshaw Ahuprath, by the rev Dr. Stacy, John Sandford, esq register to the court of appeal and circuit at Benares, to Miss Rose Henning daughter of the late George Henning, esq. of Wedington Hall, in Warwickshire Same place, John Johnson, to Miss Amelia Bowles

SEPTEMBER — At Bombay, Lachlan Macquibe, 86th regt. to Messrs. Louisa Williams, at Pondicherry Same place, Eugene Pernon, esq to Mad. Gany du Rhone. Same place, Mr John M' Arthur, to Miss Sarah Vibart Same place, John Corsar, esq to Miss Pringle. Same place, Mr Johannes, Muckerstees, to Miss Eliza Lee. At Madras, captain James Grant, commandant of the body guard of the governor-general, to Miss Julia Keir At Chicacole, lieutenant-colonel John James Durand,

to miss Anne Aylmer. John Nathaniel Sealy, esq., to miss Mary Watson. Mr. Owen Davis, to Miss Nutall. At Madras, Thomas Daniel, esq., to miss Johnstone.

OCTOBER.

At the house of Mr. Gibson, Mr. Thomas Jones, of the pilot service, to miss Burton. Lately, at Allahabad, Daniel Johnson, esq., surgeon, to miss Phipps. At Negapatam, capt Horne, of the brig Tray, to miss Louisa Ward, daughter of the late lieutenant colonel Ward, of the honourable company's service.

NOVEMBER.—At Bombay, Edward James Matman, of the marine battalion, to miss Elizabeth Bowler, daughter of the late William Bowler, esq., of the honourable company's civil service. At the same place, by the rev. Arnold Burrows, Patrick Hadow, esq., to miss McDonald, and lieutenant John Lawrence, of the honourable company's Bombay marine, to miss Cleland. At the same place, on lieutenant Maiston, of his majesty's 86th regiment, military secretary to the honourable the governor to miss Sullivan, daughter of sir Benjamin Sullivan, recorder of Bombay. Thomas Hoscason, esq., his majesty's naval officer at Madras, to miss Angelica Cochrane.

DECEMBER.—At Bombay, lieutenant George Fenner Hughes to miss Sarah Ann McLean. Mr. Jonathan Evans, to miss Hannah Gonsalves. Mr. Edward Brightman, to miss Mary Jones. Mr. Charles Murray, to miss Lucy Da Silva. At the house of John Lumsden, esq., by the reverend Claudius Buchanan, Neil Benjamin Edmondstone, esq., secretary to the government in the secret, political, and foreign departments, to miss Trell. Mr. Hugh O'Neil, to miss Anderson, daughter of captain Anderson, late of this establishment. Mr. Richard de Coucy, to miss Jane Ferguson.

JANUARY, 1804.—At Masulpatam, R. Alexander, esq., to miss M. A. Watson. At Madras, Alexander Cockburn, to miss Olympia Campbell. At Columbo, capt C. F. Napier, royal artillery, to miss Catherine Carrington. At the new Church, Mr. C. Peckay, to miss E. Subbert, daughter of general Stobbert. From

the upper orphan school, at Kidderpore house, miss Murray, daughter of lieutenant James Charles Murray, deceased, to Mr. John Driver. Mr. Joseph Wills, to miss Elizabeth Gooding. Mr. William Mansfield, to miss Joanna da Cruz. Mr. Alexander Pinto, to miss Hammond. Mr. Joseph Maddox, to miss Ann Damzen. Mr. Peter Spunge, to miss Bataiza. Lately, at Balasore, Mr. Joseph Shult, to miss de Costa, niece of A. de Costa, esq., late Dutch resident of that place. At the same place, Mr. John Duffey, to miss Maria Pereira, daughter of Mr. Gomez Pereira. At Dinapore, W. E. Rees, esq., of the honourable Company's civil service, to miss E. M. Stacy, daughter of the reverend Dr. Stacy. Mr. Thomas Collings, to miss Elizabeth Williams. Mr. Allan Bowl, to miss Eleanor Murray.

APRIL.—At Bengal, Mr. Francis Metcalf, to miss Dickett. Mr. Ed. Dykes, warmer, to miss Catharine Gomez. Mr. George Moore, to miss Elizabeth Clements. Mr. Manuel Pereira, to miss Charlotte Bruce. At Bulwa Gumt, near Benares, by the reverend Mr. Jeffries, Mr. John Lane, of Gazepore, son of Thomas Lane, esq., one of the council of commerce in Bengal, and chief of Cosimbuzar, in 1776, to miss Charlotte Anniol, esq., at Madras, captain Boles, of the Madras establishment, to miss Gee.

BENGAL.

MAY.—Mr. John Mills, to miss Sarah Swift. Mr. John Flower, to miss Ann Lindsay. By the reverend P. Lamrick, Ensign Duncan MacLeod, of the honourable Company's service, to miss Henrietta Caroline Lestock Friell. At the new church, by the reverend Paul Limrick, James Money, esq., commercial resident at Dacca, to miss Eliza Louisa Erasmus. At Gyah, by the reverend Dr. Stacy, Charles Trower, esq., to Mrs. Playdell. At Mattore, Wigram Money, esq., of the honourable Company's civil service, to Miss Anne Campbell. Mr. Thomas McCoy, to Miss Mary de Couta. Mr. Charles Smith, to Miss Rheta da Cruz. Mr. John Fernandez, to miss Maria Cranenburgh. By the reverend Mr. Lamrick.

Limrick, captain James Bourbon, Mrs. Shaw, relict of the late John Shaw, esq of Pubna At Benares, by the reverend Richard Jeffrys, David Morneson, esq assistant to the collector, to Miss Sophia Brooke. At Narrangunge, at the house of James Irwin, esq Christopher Roberts, esq. of the civil service, to Miss Caroline Bird, daughter of Shearman Bird, esq. Lately, at St Helena, lieutenant Robert Statham, to Mrs Wilson, relict of the late rev. Mi Wilson, chaplain on that establishment. Lately at Purtaubghur, lieutenant Kennedy, of the 5th regiment of native cavalry, to Miss Don, daughter of lieutenant colonel Don

At Bombay, by the reverend Nicholas Wade, captain William Heflman, of his majesty's 75th regiment, to Mrs. Anna Robertson, widow of the late lieutenant John Robertson At Baroda, by the reverend Arnold Burrows, lieutenant Richard Dale, of his majesty's 84th regiment, major of brigade, and secretary to colonel Murray, to Miss Robertson. At the same place, captain Basden, commander of the ship James Sibbald, to Mrs. German. At the same place, by the reverend Nicholas Wade, lieutenant colonel John Bulke, of the artillery, to Miss C Le Messurier.

DEATHS.

MAY, 1803.—At Madras, lieutenant A. C. Hamilton, of the 2d battalion of the 10th regiment of native infantry. At the same place, lieutenant H. B. Barker, of the 2d battalion of the 2d regiment of native infantry. At Colombo, capt Edward Bullock, of his majesty's 65th regiment. At ditto, major David Blair, of the honourable East India Company's service. At the same place, R. Bourne, esq 1st assistant to the agent of Revenue and Commerce. At the same place, lieutenant Alexander Moore, of his majesty's 51st regiment. At Point de Galle, in consequence of the jungle fever, Mrs. Susannah Wilhelmina Lorenz. At fort Mac Dowall, ensign John D. Moses, of his majesty's malay regiment. At Madura, on the 28th May, the infant son of T. Ansty, esq. At Bellary, on the 25th May, Lieutenant colonel Ford, of his majesty's 80th regiment. At Colombo, lieutenant colonel Burton, Gage Barbut, of his majesty's 73d regiment. At Candi, captain Paul Carrington. At Trincomalee, lieutenant Howe, of his majesty's malay regiment. At Bombay, lieutenant George Walsburton, of the 1st battalion 7th regiment native infantry. At Cannote, in Malabar, lieutenant Williams, of the Bombay regiment, was struck with

lightning, and instantaneously expired. At the same place, captain A. Patton, of the honourable Company's ship Ocean, of a fit of apoplexy

JUNE

On the 2d instant, Mrs Sarah Aungier, the wife of captain R Aungier, the ship Shrewsbury. Lately accidentally drowned, lieutenant Richard Foster, of the 2d battalion of native infantry. On the 6th instant, Mr James Coombs, master on the Pilot establishment. On the 15th the infant son of the rev Dr. Brown. On the 22d instant, B M'Cullum, esq. On the 21st instant, Mr. P C Bradshaw. On the 26th instant, the infant daughter of Mr T Watley. On the 15th instant, at Dinapore, the infant daughter of the reverend Dr Stacy. On the 23d instant, after a severe painful, and lingering illness, Miss Ann Creighton. At Madras, Mr Thomas Jolly. At Chingleput, Captain de Bordes, of his majesty's Swiss regiment de Meuron. At Colombo, M P. Joseph, aged 67 years. At Candy, Lieutenant James Gellie, of the Madras artillery, commissary of ordnance and military stores at Trincomalee. At Ryah Coltah, lieutenant John George, of the 1st battalion

lion 18th regiment of native infantry, Beauvoir Dobree, esq secretary to the commissioner extraordinary of the prince of the seven corles At Jaggernackporam, Mrs. Anna Maria Gertruda Rock Duynavel, wife of Lebrecht Cornelius Topander, esq At Bombay, sir Thomas Henry Cope, 2d battalion, 10th regiment Madras native infantry. Lieutenant Robertson, his majesty's Scotch brigade N Griffiths, surgeon of his majesty's ship Arrogant. Major Kennet, of the Madras establishment At Calcut, lieutenant I K Garden, of the 2d regiment native infantry. At Surat, the infant son of John Thorpe, esq.

JULY.

Lately at Buringong, lieutenant colonel Hercules Skinner, of the 19th native regiment Mr John Bulkey, clerk to W Jackson, esq Captain John Legrand, of a respectable French family, native of St. Malo, much regretted by those who had the pleasure of his acquaintance, On board the Stirling Castle, at sea, M. P. H Ormsby, many years an examiner in the military department. The infant daughter of major Richardson. Mrs Collins. Captain James Reddy, commander of the ship Britannia Thomas Keene esq, aged 46, regretted by all who had the pleasure of his acquaintance Lieutenant Thomas Russell White, of the 6th native cavalry, an officer sincerely lamented by all who knew him. At Chinsurah, Mr Charles Lewis Vogel. Mr. Campbell, late a custom-house officer. Mr. D. D'Cruz, aged eighty years At Gooty, Mr Robert Daley, conductor of ordnance Mr. McRae, surgeon of the ship Countess of Sutherland Mr Henry Harrison, an officer of the county service. In Camp, near Amednagar, Captain J H Brown, of his majesty's 78th regiment, to the inestimable character of a *True Soldier*, irreproachably sustained during an active service of thirty years, Captain Brown added virtues in his private life, which endeared him to his friends, and procured him the respect and esteem of all who had the happiness of knowing him

His loss has left a chasm in the society of his friends that will not be easily filled up; and the recollection of him can never fail to excite in their breasts a sigh of regret to his honoured memory.

Bengal, Henry John Darrell, esq, much regretted. At Madras, Mr J. R. Shuttleworth, assistant surgeon. At Negapattam, Mr Francis Hughes Ward, son of the late lieutenant colonel Ward. At Nellore, Captain Sutton Taylor, of the 2d battalion, 16th regiment of native infantry. In camp, near Pollaveram, lieutenant Thomas Marke, of the 2d battalion 8th regiment of native infantry. At Candy, lieutenant and adjutant Henuerson, of his majesty's malay regiment. At fort Victoria, the lady of captain Michael Kennedy, at a post on the banks of Katsnah, lieutenant John Brush, of the 1st battalion 2d regiment of native infantry. On their passage to Europe, Joshua Kitson, esq late of Tranquebar, his lady and child. At his house on Choultry plain, sir Paul Joddrell, late physician to his highness the nabob of Arcot.

AUGUST.

At Surat, the infant son of Jonathan Thorpe, esq At Bombay, lieutenant Hay, of his majesty's 78th regiment At Agra, J. W. Hensing, late governor of the fort of Agra At camp, near Achmednugger, captain J H Brown, of his majesty's 78th regiment Lately, to the northward, captain William Semple, of his majesty's 86th regiment, sincerely regretted On board the Fernate, at sea, on the 2d instant, lieutenant Armstrong, of the European regiment. Charles Henry Palmer, Bengal artillery. Ensign William Keath, 13th native regiment At Sooksaung, the rev J. P. Fanelli, D D. At Patna, J M Playdell, esq, senior merchant. At Mirrapore, M W. Willocks At Buxar, Mrs Stafford.

SEPTEMBER.

Mrs. E. Nicoll, aged 60 years William Ardbald Edmonstone, esq third member of the board of trade The rev C Parthenos, of the Greek church, aged 51. After an illness of

S. X

six days, Mr Charles Brix, acting clerk to the honourable sir John Roys, and assistant to T. Raban, esq. Mrs. Johnson. Mr Roquiere, Mr Edward Palmer Mr. Hugh McCarthy, carpenter of an American ship At Malacca, after three days illness at sea, on board the Upton Castle, the lady of captain Pavin, commander of that ship Miss H. Scott, much regretted. Mrs. Mandy, wife of Mandy of the Navy Tavern. At Moorsbedabad, James Wilson, esq. surgeon to that station.

OCTOBER.

Died at Vellore, the rev C. W. Ger-ricke, many years a missionary in this quarter of the globe, well known and well beloved by an immense concourse of natives On board the Matilda, captain Shean, as weighing anchor from Malacca, for Madias, Lieutenant John Taggart, of the Madras European regiment. At In-nacondah, after a few days illness, the lady of captain Thomas Vaughan On board the ship Marquis Wellesley, Robert Williams, esq. junior council to the honorable Company, in the supreme court of judicature, at Madras. Lately, Mr. Lemon, third officer of the marquis Wellesley Lately, at Kedjaree, Mr H. S. Tilfer, chief officer of the ship Britannia. In camp near Hydrabad, captain John Spencer Blofeld, of the 2d battalion 5th regiment of native infantry. Lately, at Tannah, on the island of Salsette, Pere Illumina, capuchin friar of considerable notoriety at that presidency, and in many other parts of India He was particularly well known to the Madras army, having accompanied lord Cornwallis to the walls of Seringapatam, in the glorious campaign of 1792 At Bombay, Mr Jameston Kerr, mariner. At Malacca, Anthony Baring, esq surgeon of the 15th regiment of native infantry. Captain Biggs, commander of the Henry. He fell over board, on the passage to Malacca, on the 28th May, and was unfortunately drowned. Mr William Stimpson, after a long and painful illness At Trincomale, lieutenant colonel Dunbar. James Hunter, of

his majesty's 19th regiment of foot, and commandant of fort Ostenburgh. At Bombay, Mr. Julius St Leger, a writer on the establishment of this island. Richard Morris, esq late of Chittagong. At Teteiah, of the wound he received at the fall of that fort, colonel John Guthrie, of the 19th regiment of native infantry; an excellent officer, a worthy man, and warm friend. In Bundelcund, captain Farley Smith, of the 18th regiment of native infantry. At camp, near Jelua, lieutenant Tate, of his majesty's Scotch brigade. Mr Alexander Taylor, aged 19 years. A P. Johnstone, esq. head assistant to the secretary, and Bengal and Persian translator to the board of revenue Lately, at Berhampore, R W Patle, esq of the civil service on this establishment On his passage from Madras to this place, on board the ship Mary, John Haldane, esq Mr. John Petre, sheriff's officer Mr A. D' Couto Mrs. S. Jennen Mr John Muffin, an old inhabitant of Calcutta, aged 75 Miss Mary Gattie. In camp at Assaye, of the wound he received in the action of the 23d of September, captain William Mac Gregor, of the 7th regiment of native cavalry: his merits as an officer are too well known to require the testimony of an obituary record, and the memory of his private virtues, will live deeply engraven on the hearts of his surviving friends At the above place, lieutenant Mac Mudo, and ensign Kearnan, of his majesty's 7th regiment, in consequence of their wounds, received at the battle of Assaye both these gentlemen were highly esteemed in the regiment to which they were attached, and were an ornament to their profession At the General Hospital, at this Presidency, John Campbell, esq assistant surgeon on this establishment At Kishengunge, the lady of lieutenant H Griffith In the action between the army under the command of his excellency general Lake, and the Mahiatta force near Cosowly, major general Charles Ware, commanding the right wing of the British army. this respectable officer served the honourable Company near forty years, with great credit to himself and satisfaction to his employers.

ployers. At the house of captain Evens, at Ganjam, of a fever, Miss Crowe. During an affectionate attendance on this young lady, Mrs. Evans unfortunately caught the fatal malady which put a period to her existence. At Ganjam, the lady of captain Evans. Captain A Glegg. John Campbell, esq assistant surgeon of this establishment. Mrs Mary Arthur, wife of Mr Arthur, of the new Calcutta academy. At Chunar Ghur, the lady of captain James Plumer. In camp, near Hyderabad, captain M. Scohey. At Madras, Mrs Margaret Stuart, and her infant daughter.

NOVEMBER.

Mrs. Tenet. At sea, lieutenant col Jonathan Scot. At Serampore, captain Jolly. Captain George Romaine, at Sauger, Mr. J Hodges. At Trincomalhe, lieutenant colonel Hunter. Mrs. Sepandio. Captain William Semple. At sea, lieutenant Armstrong, of the European regiment. At Aurungabad, cornet Patrick Mathew. At Madras, Mr. Richard Sparrow. Mrs Campbell, the lady of Alexander Campbell, esq. Mr. George Saltwell. At Parniera, Mr. Hollingsworth, assistant surveyor of his majesty's 61st regiment. Captain John Wright. At Bassora, captain Robert Shepherdson, of the Diamond. At Bombay, B. R. Lessingham, esq. Captain James Read. M. H. Scott. At Trichinopoly, assistant surgeon Thomas Stephens. At Point de Galle, ensign James Grant, of his majesty's malay regiment.

DECEMBER.

Died suddenly, Mr George Evans, a pensioner. Captain Adam Glegg. At Serampore, John Schaffellitzky. Captain Robert Star Graham. Mr. Charles Swaris. Lieutenant Hyde, of the 7th regiment of seapoys. Mr. Philip Buttiaz, late chief officer of the hon Company's ship Hugh Inghs. Mr John Ruberg. Mr John H. Swanney, Mrs Elvira Ursula Sutton. Mr William Spence. At Basasore, Major Parr. Mr. Robert Pointz Wright. In camp, lieutenant John Johnstone. In camp, in Cuttock, Mr. assistant surgeon Henry Painter.

JANUARY.

At Bengal, Captain Horn. At Fort William, the lady of James Gray, esq. Martin Collin Davidson. The hon. lieutenant Montgomery. At China, Manuel de Scruza, esq. Malchlen Leshe, esq. Mr. William J. Arnold. At Fuddy-Ghur, colonel John Powell. The infant daughter of captain Haslewood. At Surat, captain J Wright. At Bassora, capt. Robert Shepherdson. At Madras, the infant daughter of Mr. Blyth. At Coringa, A. Mein, esq. At Vizagapatam, major John Hunt. Lieutenant Francis Beaghan. At Parniera, M. Hollings. At Seringapatun, lieutenant colonel Simon Dalrymple. Lieutenant Freillier. Miss Maria Bathurst, aged 17. Mrs Mary Dunn. At Bencoolen, Captain Henry Douglas. Captain Samuel Butler. Mr. George Murrledge, late a pensioner in the marine service. At Boggab, Mr Henry Mac Cleish. At Dinapore, lieutenant Edward Hardwicke. In camp, captain Smith, of the Bengal cavalry. Mrs. Charlotte Gattie, aged 29. At Bankipore, the infant son of John Paschal Larkins, esq. At Trichinopoly, captain Richard Barker. Mrs. Rawlins, wife of John Rawlins, esq second judge of the courts of appeal and circuit in that district. Mr. Thomas Duckworth, examiner in the secret department.

APRIL.

Captain William Mackay. Mr. John Fitzgerald, late of the country service. Mr. John Connell. Mr Alex. ander Taylor, miniature painter, aged 54. At Sultanpore, in Oude, major general Richard Lucas, most sincerely regretted. At Fuddy-Ghur, by a fall from his horse the day before, lieutenant J P Livesay, of the 22d native regiment. Master Thomas Manley. In the prime of life, Peter Delash, esq. Mr. Daniel Murray, aged 49. At Sersey, in the conquered districts, major John Boyle Brownrigg. Mr. Edward Shouldham, of the marine pension establishment, aged 60. Mr. John Tout. Mr Joseph Church, on his passage to Calcutta.

MAY

MAY.

The lady of captain Baynham, of his majesty's Ceylon regiment. Humphrey Evatt, esq. late chief officer of the honourable Company's ship Earl Spencer Mr Pimrose Elder. At Ghazetpore, Mr. Geo Muar At Balambangan, in the 21st year of his age, lieutenant John Sexton. At Ganjam, lieutenant Kennedy. At Madras, James Alardice, esq On the passage from China, captain James Gillmer, of the ship Shah Adlee. Mr. Griffiths, midshipman At

Madras, Miss A. E. Stuart, daughter of his excellency lieutenant general Stuart. At Negapatam, colonel Robert Croker. At Baroach, lieutenant J K. Hall. At Bombay, lieutenant J. Armstrong At Adjutee, Major Arthur Mc Gally Much regretted, Mr. Joseph Thomas Sykes. At Dindigul, Mr. John Johnson, conductor of stores, At Pulicat, Jacob Ehrrecht, esq At Trincomale, Mrs E. Marshall At Colombo, lieutenant Richard Riddle. At Vellore, James M'Robert, esq.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE CHRONICLE.

ARRIVAL OF SOLYMAN AGA.

CALCUTTA.

Saturday, May 5, 1804.

The Upton Castle, having on board Solyman Aga, envoy from his highness the Pacha of Bagdad, to his excellency the most noble the governor-general, arrived at Garden Reach about twelve o'clock, on Saturday, the 28th April.

At three o'clock in the afternoon, the envoy was waited upon by captain White, aid-de-camp to the governor-general, and W. B. Bayley, esq assistant to the Persian secretary to government, appointed by the governor-general to compliment the envoy on his arrival.

The envoy expressed his high sense of the attention which the governor-general had been pleased to manifest towards him, and of the general kindness and respect which he had experienced since his arrival within the limits of the British possessions in India.

The envoy proceeded to the governor-general's state boats, which had been appointed to conduct him to Calcutta. The governor-general's band attended, and played martial airs during the envoy's progress from the Upton Castle to Calcutta.

On passing Garden Reach, the envoy was saluted, by one of the honourable company's gun-vessels, with fifteen guns, and received

another salute of fifteen guns as he passed Fort William.

The gun-vessel and the governor-general's yacht (the *Soona-mookee*) were decorated, on this occasion, with the flag, of different nations.

The envoy was received, on landing at Chaundpaul Ghaut, by the governor-general's staff, by whom he was conducted to a house prepared for his reception,

At four o'clock in the afternoon, Mr. Edmonstone, secretary to government in the political, foreign, and secret department, waited on the envoy, to offer him the congratulations of the governor-general, and to assure him of meeting from the governor-general, during his residence in this settlement, every mark of respect and attention.

Calcutta, May 28th, 1804.

On Monday, the 21st instant, Solyman Aga, envoy from his highness the Pacha of Bagdad, attended by Mr. Smith, his Mehmandar, and by lieutenant Stuart, commanding his escort, paid his first visit of ceremony to his excellency the most noble the governor-general.

At half-past eight o'clock in the morning, captain Armstrong, military secretary to the governor-general, captain White, aid-de-camp, captain Johnstone, fort adjutant,

and W. B. Bayley, esq. assistant to the Persian secretary to the government, proceeded in one of the governor-general's carriages, together with a squadron of the governor-general's body-guard, under the command of captain Doveton, to the house of the envoy, for the purpose of conducting him to the government house.

The governor-general's honorary guard was drawn up to the northward, and saluted the envoy on his arrival at the government house. The band of the governor-general was also paraded in the north Portico, and played martial airs as soon as the envoy reached the government house.

A chair of state was placed in the south room of the upper floor, for the governor-general, his excellency was accompanied by the hon. the chief justice, the hon. Sir H. Russel, and the members of the supreme council, who sat with his excellency to receive the envoy. A seat was also prepared for the envoy. Major-general Cameron, with the staff of the garrison of Fort William, major-gen. Dowdeswell, and colonel Collins, resident at the court of Lucknow, also attended and sat near his excellency.

The envoy entered through the north-east gateway, and was received,

on his arrival at the government house, by Mr. Edmonstone, secretary to government in the secret, political, and foreign departments, and by captain Bustow, ad-de-camp. The governor-general having taken his seat, the envoy was immediately conducted to his excellency, and after the usual compliments, presented to the governor-general the letter to his excellency's address, from his highness the Pacha of Bagdad.

The secretary to government, by desire of the governor-general, then introduced the envoy to Sir John Anstuther, Sir H. Russel, Sir G. Barlow, Mr. Udny, major-generals Cameron and Dowdeswell, and to colonel Collins.

Soon after, coffee was presented to the envoy, who took his leave, and was conducted back to his house with the same ceremonies as had been observed in his reception.

Salutes of fifteen guns were fired from Fort William, as the envoy entered and quitted the government house.

Solyman Aga was highly gratified with his reception; and on his return to his house, expressed to the gentlemen appointed to attend him, the lively sense which he entertained of the honours which had been manifested towards him.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

JULY 21, 1864.

The quarterly session of oyer and terminer and gaol delivery commenced on Saturday last, before Sir James Mackintosh, knight, recorder, and his associates Simon Haliday and Patrick Hadow, esquires, aldermen, when the recorder made the following eloquent charge to the grand jury.

Gentlemen of the grand jury.

The most common and the most necessary duty of a judge in addressing a grand jury, may, on this occasion, be very easily and shortly performed. The calendar which I hold in my hand, contains no charge of any crime with respect to which you can need any legal instruction from me. There is indeed one case of the deepest guilt, but not likely to present any legal difficulties to your minds. You perfectly know, that wherever there is intentional killing without any of those circumstances which the law allows either to justify or to mitigate such an act, there, the crime of murder is complete.

The legal difficulty of such cases, therefore, generally arises in the enquiry whether any of those circumstances are present, which either justify the act altogether, or at least reduce it to a much lower degree of guilt, and I am not aware that any such enquiry will now be necessary.

But there is another offence, of which indeed I see no example in

the calendar, that is likely to be prevalent in a port of such extensive trade as Bombay, and, as I am informed, has on former occasions, prevailed to a most alarming extent, rendered still more alarming by the doubts which were entertained, whether it were legally punishable. I mean the crime of attempting to set fire to ships, where the attempt has been unsuccessful, where it has been defeated either by fortunate accident, or by the timely interposition of the well disposed. In an offence so atrocious and dangerous, so malignant in its own nature, and so extensively mischievous, in all its direct and indirect consequences, I deem it my duty to put an end to these doubts, and to make the law on this subject publicly known.

By the stat 33 G. III. chap. 67. sec 3. (made perpetual by 41 G. III. chap 19) "any person or persons, who shall wilfully and maliciously burn or set fire to any ship, keel, or any vessel—shall be adjudged guilty of felony, without benefit of clergy." Now the words set fire to have not yet received any construction from a determination of the judges. But the same words in the description of the very similar offence of Arson, (the burning of houses) have been repeatedly determined by all the judges of England, to be applicable to every case, where any part,

however small, of the house was actually burnt.—In the same manner, I now inform you, that wherever any part, however small, of the ship is actually burnt, the capital felony of “*setting fire to a ship*” is complete. And even if the incendiaries be stopt before the actual consumption of any part of the vessel, which is not often probable, the law is not, in that case, without the means of punishment for those who, as far as depended on them, have consummated their guilt. For since the case of the king against Higgins, which is reported in the second volume of Mr. East’s Term Reports, and which I myself heard argued on the part of the prisoner, with extraordinary ability, by my most ingenious friend *Mr. Scarlett*, it can no longer be doubted, that every attempt to commit a felony is a *misdemeanour*. Now as the burning a ship is made a felony by the statutes which I have quoted, it necessarily follows, that every attempt to burn a ship is by the law of England, indictable as a *misdemeanour*.

And here, gentlemen, I might close my address. But on this first occasion of speaking to you, I cannot forbear from making some observations on other subjects, which, though not immediately connected with any single law, or any single crime, are nevertheless of the utmost importance to the general administration of justice. English judges have at all times spoken to grand juries, and through them to the public, in that tone of friendly, (allow me to say) of paternal admonition, which is not unbecoming the judicial character. On my arrival here, I conceived it to be my first duty to collect some information about the character and

morality of the people, the degree and kind of vice prevalent in the little community entrusted to my care. And just as a physician would first examine the books of an hospital, so I first looked into the records of this court, which though narrow and liable to some exceptions that I shall afterwards mention, have at least the advantage of being, as far as they go, authentic.

Since the institution of this court in the year 1798, I observe that 64 persons have been tried for various felonies; of whom 33 have been convicted, 31 acquitted, and 9 have suffered capital punishment. If I were to estimate the morality of this community from our records alone, I should not form a very unfavourable opinion of it. For in that part of the British dominions in Europe where capital punishment is much the least frequent, I mean in Scotland, we know, from the authority of Mr. Hume, professor of law at Edinburgh, that on an average of thirty years, six had annually suffered death out of a population which is probably not far from eighteen hundred thousand. If this state of things be compared with the situation of Bombay, where there have been three capital punishments every two years, out of a population of 150,000, the result is, no doubt, considerably against this island. But the comparison between a large sea-port town, as this island may be called, and an extensive country, is not fair. A more equitable comparison furnishes a more favourable result. The same author (Mr. Hume) tells us, that the city of Edinburgh, which with its ports and suburbs cannot contain a population much above 100,000, has, on an average
of

of twelve years, furnished three executions every two years. I believe I may venture to say, without any fear of contradiction, that it is fortunate and honourable for a people to find its morality nearly approaching to that of the inhabitants of Edinburgh. But I fear we cannot make so favourable an inference from our criminal records. Here they are not so exact a criterion of the *prevailing moral diseases*, as they would be in most countries.

The difference of manners and language, and perhaps the hostile prejudices of many of the natives, render difficult the detection of crimes, and increase the chances of total concealment, in a proportion which we cannot exactly calculate, but which we know to be very great. Much of what passes among the lowest natives must be involved in a darkness impenetrable to the eyes of the most vigilant police, after the existence of a crime is ascertained, the same obstacles stand in the way of identifying the criminal, and even after he is perfectly known, our local situation, which is that of a large town in a small territory, is that which an experienced offender would select for the opportunity of concealment and the facility of escape; and such is the unfortunate prevalence of the crime of perjury, that the hope of impunity is not extinguished by the apprehension of the delinquent. If to this you add the supine acquiescence of many English inhabitants in the peculations of their domestic servants, which, from an opinion of the rooted depravity of the natives, we seem to look upon as if their vices were immutable and inflexible, like the laws of nature, and if you add also those summary chastisements, which are, in my

opinion, almost always useless, as examples, you will not wonder that I do not consider the records of the criminal court as a measure of the guilt of the community. Indeed the universal testimony of Europeans, however much I may suspect occasional and partial exaggeration, is an authority too strong for me to struggle with, and I observe that the accomplished and justly celebrated person (Sir W. Jones) who carried with him to this country a prejudice in favor of the natives, which he naturally imbibed in the course of his studies, and which in him, though not perfectly rational, was neither unamiable nor ungraceful, I observe that even he, after long judicial experience, reluctantly confesses their general depravity. The prevalence of *perjury* which he strongly states, and which I have myself already observed, is perhaps a more certain sign of the *general dissolution of moral principle* than other more daring and ferocious crimes much more horrible to the imagination, and of which the *immediate consequences* are more destructive to society.

These are questions which all wise men acknowledge to be of infinite difficulty, even when we are content with those probable results which are sufficient for mere speculation. And their difficulty, it must be owned, is mightily increased, when we require that certainty on which alone prudence could act in matters which so nearly concern the happiness of multitudes of human beings. Difficult however as they are, it is a difficulty with which it is, in my humble opinion, the bounden duty of every law-giver and magistrate (however humble his station, and however weak his means of usefulness, or

obscure his sphere of action) constantly and resolutely to struggle, neither depressed by disappointment, nor deterred by enmities, but considering that the main end of life is to make some at least of the human race happier, which is most effectually done by making them better, that many ineffectual attempts must be made in order that a few should succeed, and that if we fail in increasing the happiness and virtue of others, the very attempt will constitute our own happiness, and improve our own virtue.

For perjury indicates the absence of all the common restraints which withhold men from crimes. Perjury supposes the absence of all fear of human justice, and bids defiance to all human laws; it supposes also either a contempt for public opinion, or (what is worse) a state of society in which public opinion has ceased to brand with disgrace, actions that ought to be infamous. It is an attack upon religion and law, in the very point of their union for the protection of human society. It is that crime which tends to secure the impunity of all other crimes, and it is the only crime which weakens the foundation of every right, by rendering the administration of justice, on which they all depend, difficult, and, in many cases, impossible.

But, gentlemen, though it be reasonable to examine the character of those over whom we have authority, and to calculate the mischievous consequences of crimes; and though it be useful to spread an abhorrence of these crimes, by just representations of their nature and tendency, it is very useless, and very unreasonable, to indulge ourselves in childish anger and childish invective; when we are speaking of the moral diseases of great nations,

the reasonable questions always are—How have they been produced? and how are they to be cured?

With these feelings I have not suffered the short time which has elapsed since I came to this country, to pass without some meditation on the causes and cure of the moral maladies of which I have spoken. My speculations are at present so crude, and my information so imperfect, that it would be absurd to communicate my thoughts to any one, when they are more matured, I may have the honour of laying some of them before the government, and for such as will be best carried into effect by the voluntary exertions of private individuals, I shall have the honour of imparting them to you.

I have this morning, gentlemen, examined the prison, and I am happy to say, that, considering it either as a place of detention for the accused, or for the debtor, or as a place of punishment for those who are convicted of crimes, it is so constructed as to prevent the loss of liberty from being aggravated by any unnecessary severities. The sheriff has, however, some reason to complain of its insecurity; and I cannot but lament that it is not better adapted for a house of correction, especially as I have the strongest repugnance to capital punishment, and as I have no high opinion of the efficacy of transportation, either for reformation or example.

The deficiencies of a prison, as an instrument of public policy, are matters to be discussed with coolness. If I had found any deficiencies on the score of humanity towards the prisoners, I should have spoken to you in a very different tone. I am persuaded that your feelings

feelings would have entirely accorded with mine, convinced that both as jurats and as private gentlemen, you will always consider yourselves as entrusted, in this remote region of the earth, with the honour of that beloved country, which I trust becomes more dear to you, as I am sure it does to me, during every new moment of absence, that in your intercourse with each other, as well as with the natives of India, you will keep unspotted the ancient character of the British nation, renowned in every age, and in no age more than in the present, for valour, for justice, for humanity and generosity, for every virtue which supports, as well as for every talent and accomplishment which adorns, human society."

The court having adjourned and re-assembled on Monday morning, Sheikjee, a mus-ulman, and Buchee, a woman, were put to the bar, and arraigned upon an indictment, charging them with the wilful murder of Pambutty, woman, the melancholy detail of which has been already announced in our number of the 20th of May. After a long and patient investigation, the evidence was summed up, and commented upon, by the learned judge, in a manner the most perspicuous and impressive, and which clearly evinced that the unfortunate prisoners had in him a very able advocate, for he most strenuously urged every point to the consideration of the jury which bore at all in favour of the accused, or which could tend to alleviate the degree of guilt with which they were charged. The jury, having withdrawn for above an hour, returned with a verdict which found the female prisoner, Buchee, guilty, and acquitted the man, Sheikjee. In

consequence however of some suspicion and prevarication in the testimony which had been adduced, the woman was recommended to the mercy of the court, which was accordingly extended to her, and she was sentenced to be transported for the term of fourteen years, after which the court adjourned till Tuesday.

The court having met again on Tuesday, proceeded to the trial of a young European for an assault upon a native. The facts were clearly proved, and the recorder informed the jury, that it was their duty, by their verdict, to make known to the world, that men of every colour and race, and nation and religion, in India, were, under the British laws, equally protected, that they equally enjoyed the national rights of men, and the civil privilege of British subjects; that the law was no respecter of persons, but would protect with as strong an arm the poorest wretch in the most despised cast of India, as the proudest peer in the British empire. The jury found the defendant guilty, and the recorder, in giving judgment, observed, that though a conviction and a judgment were absolutely necessary to the character and honour of public justice, yet it was a case full of alleviating circumstances, and in which there was more to lament than to blame. For this reason, we do not mention the name of the young gentleman who was convicted of the assault. The offending party was condemned to pay a fine of 600 rupees, 300 instantly, and the remainder in twelve months.

The court intimated an intention of suggesting to the honorable the governor in council, whether it might not be proper to bestow this

fine upon the native who had suffered by this almost unintentional injury

On the same day, two prisoners were brought to the bar, named Balloobhye, and Nuttia, women, to receive the judgment of the court, having been convicted at the last sessions of a robbery in the house of a neighbour. The prisoner Balloobhye was sentenced two years, and the prisoner Nuttia one year's imprisonment in the jail, and both of them to hard labour during those respective periods

On Wednesday the court, having re-assembled, proceeded on the trial of Kussell, woman, charged with having been guilty of wilful and corrupt perjury, while giving evidence on the former trial of Sheikjee and Buchee, for murder, inasmuch as her testimony was totally different from that which she originally gave before the coroner. The accusation having been fully proved, the jury felt no hesitation in finding the prisoner guilty. The judgment of the court was accordingly pronounced upon her, in a most correct and solemn manner, fully indicating the abhorrence which was entertained of so flagitious an offence, and their determination to inflict the most exemplary punishment in all similar cases which may come before them. The sentence was, that the prisoner should be imprisoned in the jail for the space of five years, during which period she is to stand once every year (on the first day of the October sessions) in the pillory, to be placed in front of the court house, with labels on her breast and back, explanatory of the crime of which she has been guilty, and of the resolution of the court to adopt the most rigorous measures for the extirpation of this pernicious offence.

On the examination of this wretched woman, as a witness, one or two remarkable facts appeared, which are, we fear, but too characteristic of the lower classes of natives. On being asked by the recorder, whether she thought there was any harm in false swearing, she answered, that she understood the English had a great horror of it, but there was no such horror in her country. According to her own account, she heard of the intention to commit the murder (as a sacrifice to discover hidden treasure) many weeks before its perpetration: she saw it committed, and she neither made any attempt to prevent it, nor gave subsequent information of it till she was herself taken up. The reason of her silence, she said, was, that in her country (Ahmedabad) a fine of five rupees was imposed upon any one who spoke of a murder; and she was fearful that the same law prevailed here. On her trial, previous to the verdict being given, she confessed her guilt, and seemed so unconscious of its enormity, that she ventured to apply to the court for mercy, at the moment when she owned that she had perjured herself with a view to destroy the lives of Buchee and Sheikjee. It seemed indeed pretty evident, that, besides this last murderous perjury, she was also an accomplice, and probably the principal agent in the original murder.

On the same day, the court proceeded upon the trial of William George Onesiferus Paul Mott, who was attainted under a statute of Henry VIII. upon an indictment charging him with a misdemeanor, in having obtained certain goods, chattels, and money, from Mr. James Douglas Richardson, by virtue of a false and counterfeit letter

or bill of exchange. The circumstances of this case, we believe, to be nearly as follow :

Early in the present month, the prisoner, who was school-master on board his majesty's ship *Concorde*, went to the house of Mr. James Douglas Richardson, (a gentleman who has been frequently in the habit of advancing money to the young men of the navy for bills, on their friends in England) and requested him to cash a bill for the sum of twenty-pounds, which Mr. Richardson, at that time, declined, not finding it convenient to himself to take the bills. The prisoner accordingly went away, and returned to Mr. Richardson's house on the 10th instant, again requesting him to cash the bills, in which he was more importunate than before, alledging that he had purchased a sextant from a merchant named Bhuckajee Merjee, for the sum of 120 rupees, and which he was unable to pay for, until he had procured the money for the bills in question. The bills were signed by the name of W. Strong, (a midshipman on board the *Concorde*) and endorsed by captain Wood, commander of that ship. Upon the faith of this endorsement, and supposing that the prisoner's name was Mr. Strong, as he always answered Mr. Richardson, when addressed by that name, Mr. Richardson took the bills for twenty-pounds, which at 2s. and 6d. the rupee, amounted to rupees 160, he accepted a draft drawn by the prisoner (also under the name of W. Strong) in favor of Bhuckajee Merjee, for rupees 120, being for the sextant he had purchased, and delivered to the prisoner the remainder of the sum, viz. forty rupees in cash. This was done under the firm impression

that the prisoner's name was Strong, an impression strongly corroborated by the additional circumstances of the bills having been drawn on Mr. William Strong, Cumberland-street, Post e. i. Hanis, and subscribed " your dutiful son W. Strong " And upon the transaction being terminated, Mr Richardson addressed the prisoner by the name of Strong, and asked him if he had advised his father of having drawn the bills, to which he replied in the affirmative.

This matters rested until the 16th, when some suspicion having arisen as to the fraudulency of the transaction, measures were accordingly taken to develop the truth : when it appeared, that the bills which had been given to Mr. Richardson were fictitious, that both the signature of W Strong affixed to, and that of J. Wood endorsed on them, were counterfeit; and which facts were positively sworn to before the court by captain Wood, and W Strong, both of them affirming that their respective signatures had been forged.

These were the principal facts brought forward on the prosecution, and which were fully and satisfactorily established by the most clear, and unequivocal evidence. Though the court had very humanely assigned professional assistance to the prisoner, he did not attempt to make any defence, other than an endeavour to discover some technical imperfections in the indictment which were over-ruled. The recorder then summed up the evidence distinctly and elaborately, when the jury, after a short consideration, returned a verdict of " guilty." The sentence of the court was then passed, in a most pathetic manner, by the learned judge ; who ably descended upon

upon the enormity and pernicious tendency of the offence of which the prisoner had been found guilty, an offence, which in his native country, he would most certainly have expiated only with his life, but fortunately for the prisoner, the statutes which made such forgeries capital, did not, in the opinion of the court, so certainly extend to the East Indies, as to make it fit to proceed capitally against him.

The recorder alluded to the famous case of *Nandoomar*, and declared his own concurrence with the doubts thrown out during that trial by sir Robert Chambers, and the opinion since more strongly delivered by sir W. Jones — He added, that he should always feel the strongest disinclination to carry into execution, in this country, laws which can be justified only by the peculiar circumstances of Great Britain.

The judgment therefore was, that the prisoner should be imprisoned in the gaol for the space of two years: the recorder informing him, at the same time, that the court had been thus lenient, in consideration to its being the first charge of this nature that had come before them, and under the hope that the prisoner would employ the time of his confinement in that serious reflection which might lead to a reformation in his moral conduct, and render him hereafter a more worthy member of civil society. — This hope the judge most seriously exhorted him to fulfil, adding, that if the example of this mild punishment should be found ineffectual, the court would be compelled to resort to others of such severity as would necessarily deter men from the commission of such crimes in future.

Government Notification

Notice is hereby given, that the tolls on boats and goods passing the canal, called the *Panka Nullah*, formerly authorised by government to be levied by, and for the benefit of *Mr. Page Cible*, deceased, the original projector of the said canal, have been since the 1st of November, 1801, and still continue (with certain modifications) to be collected on the part of government, under the superintendance of the Salt Agent for the *Tumlook* division; the public is therefore hereby informed, that all boats and goods, of whatever description, passing through the said canal, which forms a safe and short communication between the rivers *Roopnaram* and *Huldee*, or *Tingiacolly*, are subject to the payment of the tolls, which have been sanctioned and fixed by government, the rates of which are now published for general information, as follows.

	ON BOATS.	Sa Rs.
Budgeerows of twelve or less, with passengers or necessaries, each	4	0 0
Ditto of ditto empty, each	2	0 0
Do. of more than twelve boats, with passengers or necessaries, ditto	6	0 0
Ditto ditto, empty, ditto	3	0 0
Ships' pinnaces, yachts, jolly boats, punisways, tow-boats, and all other small passage boats of whatever description, with passengers or necessaries, ditto	2	0 0
Ditto ditto, empty, ditto	1	0 0
Burs, Woollaaks, Hoolahs, and all other boats of burthen, not exceeding 200 maunds, empty, each	1	0 0
Ditto ditto, above 200		and

and not exceeding 500 maunds, ditto	2	0	0	cotton, or silk and cotton piece goods, in bales, half per cent. on the invoice
Ditto ditto, above 500 and not exceeding 1000 maunds, ditto	3	0	0	On wax candles and bees wax, one per cent. do
Ditto ditto, above 1000 maunds, ditto	4	0	0	On saul, sisso, and all other timber & planks, five per cent. ditto.
Boats of the foregoing descriptions laden with household furniture, or necessaries, bona fide, for private use, to pay double rates on the burthen of the boat.				On all other goods, not herein particularly specified, one per cent. on the invoice
No toll to be levied on boats laden with merchandise, but on the goods as follow, viz.				Doubts having arisen whether boats belonging to officers and other persons employed on the public service, and passing the said canal, are subject to the payment of the established tolls, it is further hereby notified to the public in general, and to such persons in particular, that all boats, without any exception, are liable to the payment of the tolls, agreeably to the rates here published, or such other rates as may hereafter be established by the authority of government, and that the officers in charge of the collections are not empowered to grant any exemptions from the regular demand, on any plea or pretence whatever.
On salt, per 100 maunds,	1	1	0	Published by order of the Board of Revenue,
On sugar, beetlenut, shell lack, stick lack, lump lack, catch, sandal wood, wood oil, dammer, tobacco, dry ginger, tumeric, and saltpetre, per 100 maunds	4	0	0	C. BUTLER, Secretary.
On goat, sun, paut, chunan, and fire wood, per 100 maunds	1	0	0	<i>The Ceded Provinces.</i>
On paddy, per ditto	0	8	0	The governor general in council is pleased to order, that the following papers submitted to his excellency in council by the honourable the lieutenant governor of the ceded provinces, be published.
On rice, per ditto	0	1	0	
On all other country grain per ditto	1	0	0	<i>To the Honourable Henry Wellesley,</i> <i>Lieutenant Governor of the Ceded Provinces.</i>
On liquors in casks, viz. wine, of whatever kind, rum, brandy, gin, and vinegar, per pipe	5	0	0	Hon. Sir,
Arrack, per leager	2	0	0	We, the covenanted civil servants of the hon. the East India Com-
Beer, porter, and cider, per hogshead	2	0	0	pany,
On liquors in bottles, viz. on wine, of all kinds, brandy, rum, gin, cordons, sweet oil, and sauces of all kinds, per dozen quarts	0	4	0	
On beer, porter, penny, cider, and vinegar, per ditto	0	2	0	
On raw silk, indigo, silk,				

pany, who have acted under you in the ceded provinces, beg leave to express to you our grateful sense of your liberal and unwearied endeavours to give general satisfaction in every respect, both in your public and private character; and to assure you of the sincere regret which we feel at your departure.

Such of us as have had the good fortune to be employed more immediately under you, think it but just to declare, that by your indefatigable personal exertions, in the arduous task of arranging the business of a newly-acquired territory, where every thing yet remained to be done, we have been encouraged to persevere with cheerfulness, in the discharge of those laborious and important duties, which you, hon. Sir, shared with us. In witnessing such ready co-operation in you, the toilsome part of our duty was no longer remembered.

Great and solid as are the advantages in point of commerce, revenue, and political security, which the honourable Company (and eventually Great Britain) must derive from the important acquisition of these provinces, still, we hesitate not to declare our fullest conviction, that their attainment has been greatly accelerated by the judicious exercise of the high discretionary powers of your elevated situation; and our own exertions were the more advantageously directed by the favourable and highly advantageous circumstance of acting under a power in full possession of the confidence of his excellency the most noble the governor general; a confidence essential in every point of view on the first acquisition of these territories, and which, as the result of a thorough personal knowledge, could not, for obvious rea-

sons, have been so completely bestowed elsewhere.

Strongly impressed with those sentiments of respectful and affectionate attachment which such conduct must naturally inspire, we request your acceptance of our warmest, and most heartfelt wishes for your future prosperity and happiness.

We have the honour to be, with the greatest respect,

Honoured sir,

Your most obliged and

Most obedient servants,

(Signed) — M. Leslie, Archibald Seton, Richard Becher, J. Fombelle, George Webb, Rich. Shubrick, C. Russel, S. Swinton, W. Leycester, C. Dumbleton, R. Cunningham, J. Wemyss, J. E. Edmiston, A. Welland, Rich. Ahmuty, H. Cornish, J. Richardson, W. Orton Salmon, W. P. Potts, T. Thornhill, J. Routledge, G. D. Guthrie, A. Ross.

Bareilly, Dec. 29, 1800.

To the Gentlemen of the Hon. the East India Company's Covenanted Civil Service, acting in the Ceded Provinces in Oude.

Gentlemen,

The kind and flattering terms in which you have been pleased to express your approbation of my services, and your regret at my departure, in your address of the 29th of December, demand my warmest and most grateful acknowledgements.

The extensive and salutary improvements which have already been introduced into the ceded provinces in Oude, are principally to be ascribed to the zealous and indefatigable exertions of the civil and commercial officers in the discharge of their respective duties. The tranquil conclusion of the triennial settlement,

settlement, the confidence expressed by all classes of the inhabitants in the British government, and the unusual success with which every branch of the public service has been conducted, are satisfactory proofs of the advantageous selection made by the governor general from the civil service of the honourable Company, for the introduction of the British system of government into these provinces.

In the exercise of the extensive powers intrusted to me, my acknowledgements are particularly due to the gentlemen joined with me in the temporary commission for the administration of the provisional government. I have derived the most effectual assistance from the aid of their talents, experience, and honourable support, and I am happy in the public opportunity afforded me by your address, of expressing the high sense which I entertain of their valuable public services.

I shall never cease to retain a lively interest in the welfare of these important possessions, and I now reflect with peculiar satisfaction that the foundation is established for their future affluence and prosperity. These sentiments are rendered still more gratifying by the honourable testimony which your address has afforded me, that in the estimation of so large and respectable a part of the civil service of the Hon. the East India Company, my appointment to the temporary charge of the ceded provinces in Oude has been advantageous to the execution of your respective services, and has facilitated the progress of the public business in your several departments.

I have the honour to be, with the greatest respect and esteem,

(Signed) HENRY WELLESLEY.

Aralia

The intelligence received by the arrival of the Antelope from the Red Sea, represents that part of Arabia lying on its borders to be still in a state of the most unexampled confusion, and in a situation much worse than even Rumour had before described it to be. It would appear, that the Wahabees are prosecuting a very successful career, that Juddah and Meccah were completely blockaded by land, and all communication with Medina effectually cut off. The latter city, it was expected, would be under the necessity of capitulating immediately on the surrender to the Wahabees of the sea-port of Yumboo, to the northward of Juddah, an event which actually took place when these accounts came away. The sheik of Mecca and pacha of the grand signior, had, we understand, come purposely from Mecca to Juddah, and at considerable risk. The object of their journey was to solicit the aid of one of his Britannic majesty's ships which they learnt was lying there, and generally to apply for the fostering protection of the English, as friends of the grand signior.

Extract of a letter from William Kent, esq. commander of his Majesty's armed ship Buffalo, to Vice-Admiral Rainer, dated Buffalo, Prince of Wales's Island, 4th November, 1803.

"On the 22d of last April, I left Port Jackson, in New South Wales, in his majesty's armed ship under my command, for Calcutta. In my route I stopped at Amboyna and Coopang, in the island of Timor, to fill water and refresh the people. We sailed from Amboyna on the 29th of August, at which time there were no Dutch naval force in the

Sound:

Sound: about six weeks before our arrival, a commodore, with three frigates, sailed from thence to Ternate, and in endeavouring to pass round the west end of the island, the commodore's ship was hove on shore by the swell, in a calm, and totally lost: her guns and part of her stores were saved. the other two frigates, I understood, were to go from Ternate to Batavia. Amboyna was garrisoned by part of a regiment, in which, except the officers, were very few Europeans. Timor we left September 12th; its fortification is still in a state of ruin. We were at Angei Roads in September 23d, at which time they knew nothing of the war. Several ships from Canton, bound to Calcutta*, having applied to me to take them under our protection, I have given them instructions, and mean to sail to-morrow."

—

General Lake.

To his Excellency General Gerard Lake, Commander in Chief, &c. &c. &c.

Sir,—We, the officers of the British Indian army, who have had the honor of serving under your excellency's personal command during the present campaign, impressed with sentiments of high respect towards your excellency, and admiration of those exalted talents by which we have been led to a series of brilliant victories, confirming the superiority of the British arms in this remote quarter of the globe, and yielding to us a soldier's best reward, the approbation of government, beg leave to request your excellency's acceptance of a service of plate of the value of 4,000*l* in testimony of our attachment and esteem.

Zealously devoted to our king, our country, and the government under which we have the honour to serve, it only remains for us to express our sincere and ardent hope, that we may long enjoy the advantage of being placed under your excellency's guidance and command, and wherever the interests of the state may require our services, inspired by your animating example, and cherished by your applause, we may continue to follow you to victory and renown.

We have the honour to subscribe ourselves, (on behalf of the army)

Your excellency's very faithful,
Obedient, and devoted
Servants.

(Signed)

Frederick St. John, major-gen.
H. Fraser, major-gen.
W. Monson, lieutenant-colonel 76th reg.
J. O. Vandeleur, lieutenant-colonel commanding 1st brigade of cavalry.
J. Horsford, lieutenant-colonel artillery.
St George Ashe, lieutenant-colonel infantry.
R. Haldane, major of infantry.
L. Thomas, major, 14th native reg.
W. Caden, major, 29th light dragoon.
J. Crockett, captain of infantry.
H. Worsley, captain, 21st native reg.
Alexander Knox, captain 2d native cav.
Alexander Monson, captain.
T. Wood, captain of engineers.
W. I. Scott, captain of his majesty's 76th regiment.
H. Swinton, captain, 6th native cav.
J. W. Playdell, lieutenant, 14th native reg.
Camp, British head-quarters at Bencoolen, Dec 21, 1803.

To which his excellency was pleased to make the following reply.

* Anna, Upton Castle, and Pigeon.

To the Committee of Officers appointed to prepare an Address, &c. to his Excellency the Commander in Chief.

Gentlemen,—I receive with sentiments of the most lively gratitude, the valuable testimony of the esteem and attachment of the army, with which they have honoured me.—This mark of regard is peculiarly flattering from the officers of an army, whose meritorious services throughout this campaign, must ever entitle them to the highest respect and honour.

In the hour of severe trial, next to that Providence who protects us, I have trusted to the invincible firmness, steady support, and unexampled gallantry of my army; and the distinguished success which has in every instance crowned our exertions, has fully justified my entire confidence and firm reliance.

I shall with pride and pleasure reflect upon those situations, in which we have together maintained the honour of our king, and the glory of our country. The possession of this valuable testimony of your attachment, will serve to awaken those sentiments of esteem, gratitude, and affection, which are already too deeply impanted on my mind ever to be forgotten.

I have the honour to be,

Gentlemen,

With perfect esteem,

Your obliged, humble servant,

G. LAKE

Head-quarters of the British army, camp,
Nehinda, 21 Dec. 1804.

Wreck of the ships Ansuutier and Thornhill

These vessels were wrecked in the straits of Balabec, on the 23d of September.

The Ansuutier, captain W. Ri-

chardson, was fitted out as an armed ship at Malacca, carrying twenty-four twelve and nine-pound carriage-guns, and manned with European artillery and infantry, also native troops as marines, in addition to her crew, consisting of one hundred persons.—She sailed from Malacca on the 29th of August, in company with the honourable company's cutter, Mornington, honourable company's ship, Balambangan, Commerce, armed ship, and four transports, proceeding under the orders of R. T. Farquhar, esq. commissioner, &c. &c. towards Balambangan and the Eastern Island.

Names of persons saved—Capt. D. Ross, artillery, lieutenant Gill, native infantry, — Hall, European, doctor, assistant-surgeon Stone, all belonging to the detachment, and about one hundred and twenty, including Europeans, natives, and followers.

Died on the raft—Mr. Hunter, conductor of ordnance.

Lost—Eight or nine Europeans, and one hundred and seventy native troops, gun-lascars, &c.

Missing—Two seacummies, havildar, serang and sixty lascars, &c.

Saved from wreck—W. Richardson, commander, J. Covendale, first officer, C. Richardson, second ditto, gunner, carpenter, five seacummies, and twenty-six lascars, seapoys, and servants.

On Monday, about two P. M. was launched from the yard of Mr. Andrew Waddle, master-builder to the honourable Company, at Kridipore, a fine gun vessel, of about 130 tons burthen, named "*The Charles*," to be commanded by lieutenant Robert Scott, of the honourable Company's marine, and late first lieutenant of the Bombay Regt.

CHINA.

General Wedderburn.

A tomb has lately been erected to the memory of general Wedderburn, by his aid-de-camp and secretary, of which the following is a copy.

Here lies the body of brigadier-general David Wedderburn, commander in chief of the honorable company's forces under the presidency of Bombay.

The following letter from one of the first generals of the age, is a most honorable testimony of his very superior military abilities.

St James's, July 22, 1761.

This day at noon arrived here major Wedderburn, dispatched by prince Ferdinand on Thursday last, the 16th instant, with the following letter from his most serene highness to his majesty.

"I have the honour to congratulate your majesty upon a very signal advantage which your majesty's arms have this day gained. It is impossible for me to set down every particular of this glorious day; the bearer of this, an officer of distinguished merit, and who has greatly contributed to the happy success of this day, will give you majesty an exact account of it. I have the honour to recommend him to your majesty's royal favour.

"Upon the field of Kirch Denckern, not far from Hilltrup, the 16th of July, 1761, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon."

FERDINAND,

*Duke of Brunswick and
Lunenburg.*

As a proof of his royal master's entire approbation of his services in Germany, he received a purse of a thousand pounds, and was made major commandant of a

battalion, when little more than of age. He was made lieutenant-colonel in 1762—colonel and brigadier-general in India, in March, 1770.

Candid, just, and sincere, his conduct through life, in his public and private capacity, reflects the highest honour on his memory.

The very essential advantages which the Company have reaped from the exertion of his talents, since he has had the chief command of their troops, are incontestible proofs of his abilities in his public capacity.

In his private character, words would poorly describe the excellence of his heart. Replete with virtues, which did honour to humanity, he lived, loved, revered, and respected by his friends and acquaintance, and he fell, most universally regretted and lamented by all degrees of people.

He was killed under the walls of Baroche, November the 14th, 1772, ætatis thirty-two years and eight months.

With the deepest sorrow for his death, the sincerest veneration regard, and attachment, to his memory, the above is inscribed, by his aid-de-camp and secretary,

ALEX. MACLELLAN,
JOHN MACKENZIE.

Description of a Shoal.

The following is an account of a shoal, which some of admiral Rainier's squadron passed over, and of the storm which the whole squadron afterwards encountered in their passage to this port.

On the 27th of September last, at noon, the Centurion, on sounding, found only 17 fathoms water, shortly after 21 fathoms, and then no ground with 35 fathoms. The Lancaster, being about a mile to the

the southward of the Centurion, sounded at the time, and had only 10 fathoms water, two rocks being then in sight, one on each side of the ship, which appeared to have much less water upon them, after passing by those rocks, the water deepened gradually to 17 fathoms, and then no bottom could be found at 35 fathoms.

The Tremendous was about three miles to the N. W. of the Lancaster, and on sounding, found no ground at 50 fathoms. The result of the observations made in the ships at noon, determines the latitudes of this shoal to be $70^{\circ} 41'$ south. And its longitude, by the means of several lunar observations made about the time, and by three excellent time-keepers of captain Heywoods, is $72^{\circ}, 52' E.$ It bears from the south part of Diego Giacra S. $82^{\circ} W.$

Public Addresses to the most noble the Governor-General.

Fort William, July 2, 1804.

To his Excellency the most noble Marquis Wellesley, &c. &c.

My Lord,

The British inhabitants of the province of Behar, and of the cities of Patna and Dacca, have done me the honor, as chairman of the late meeting at Calcutta, of entrusting to me to convey to his excellency, the sentiments of congratulation on the recent great events in Hindustan and the Dekan.

Their sentiments are expressed in the accompanying original letters, which I consider it to be my duty to lay before your excellency.

A letter from Shearman Bird, Esq. senior judge of the provincial court of appeal, and from the Bri-

tish inhabitants of the city of Dacca and its environs.

A letter from Christopher Keating, Esq. senior judge of the provincial court of appeal, and from the British inhabitants of the province of Behar

A letter from Christopher Keating, Esq. senior judge, &c. &c.

I have the honor to be, with the greatest respect,

My Lord,

Your excellency's most obedient,

And most humble servant,

(Signed) P. SPEKE.

Calcutta, April 11, 1804

To Peter Speke, Esq. chairman of the meeting to the British inhabitants at Calcutta.

Sir,

1 The British inhabitants of the city and environs of Dacca, most warmly concurring in the sentiments expressed by their fellow subjects at the presidency, on the joyful occasion of the restoration of peace to the continent of India, are anxious that this union of sentiment on their part should be made known to his excellency the governor-general.

2. Equally impressed with gratitude and respect for that exalted character, whose administration in India will form an epoch of glory and triumph in the annals of the British empire; it is their wish publicly to testify the lively sense of exultation with which they behold this happy issue of a war, not less distinguished by the justice of the cause which gave rise to it, than by the wisdom and vigour which directed its operations, the unexampled series of brilliant victories attending its progress, and the important national advantages secured to Great Britain by its glorious termination.

3. It is also their earnest desire to yield the tribute of heartfelt applause to those gallant armies, and their brave commanders, whose skilful conduct, steady discipline, and irresistible valour, displayed in every encounter with the enemy, have raised the reputation of the British arms to the most envied height.

4. The under-signed British inhabitants of this city and its neighbourhood, are therefore highly ambitious that their names should be added to the addresses presented to his excellency the most noble the governor-general in Calcutta, as being the best means of declaring, in the fullest manner, their adoption of the sentiments expressed therein. and for this purpose they beg leave to request of you, Sir, to solicit for them the necessary permission from his excellency; and in the event of its being granted, to cause their several names to be affixed to that address.

5. The under-signed have the honour to subscribe themselves, with much respect,

Sir,

Your most obedient and humble servants,

(Signed) SHEARMAN BIRD.

J. HAYS, *Lieut. Col.*

(Signed) J. D. Patterson, J. Wilton, John Fendall, E. Roberts, John Battye, T. Law, J. Irwin, B. Cusp, Harry Webb, *lieut.* Harry Roberdeau, D. Baston, S. Andrews, C. Chambre, *lieut.* D. H. Dalton, *captain*, M. Law, J. M. Rees, William Tutin, J. Carter, Edward Desborough, J. W. Roberts, S. Bird, *junior*.

Dacca, March 13, 1804.

an Address to his Excellency the Most Noble Marquis Wellesley.

Sir,

I have the honour to forward the enclosed letter from the British inhabitants of Behar. The extent of the province has been the cause of a delay, unavoidable, but yet irksome; for we are desirous to hasten any proof we could give of our respect and attachment for the person of his excellency the governor-general. Certainly there never could be a stronger call for the acknowledgment, both of public and private gratitude, than the occasion which gave rise to the address and resolution of the meeting held in Calcutta.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

C. KEATING.

Patna, April 2, 1804.

To Peter Speke, Esq. President of the Committee of the British Inhabitants of Calcutta, for presenting an Address to his Excellency the Most Noble Marquis Wellesley.

Sir,

We, the British inhabitants of the province of Behar, impressed with the most lively sensations of admiration, attachment, and respect, for the person and government of his excellency the most noble Marquis Wellesley, beg leave, Sir, to express to you our regret, that, on account of our great distance from the presidency, we have been excluded from the benefit of subscribing the address presented by your committee to our illustrious governor-general, on the late happy termination of hostilities in India; the sentiments of that address corresponding in the fullest

To Peter Speke, Esq. President of the Committee of the British Inhabitants of Calcutta, for presenting

fullest with our feelings on this momentous occasion

Thus unfortunately precluded from the advantage of adding our signatures to your address, we entreat, Sir, that you will do us the favour to assure his excellency of the high sense of veneration which we entertain of the splendour and value of his distinguished talents and transcendent virtues, and of our hearty concurrence in your congratulations on the glorious issue of a war of such magnitude and importance; a war, which being commenced through necessity, was conducted with that degree of wisdom, promptitude and valour, which has never been surpassed, and from whence his excellency and our gallant armies have acquired immortal honour for themselves, at the same time, that the most solid advantages have accrued to the British nation and its allies, by the annihilation of French influence throughout India; and from an equitable distribution of power, which has secured, on a firm basis, the invaluable blessings of peace to the whole Peninsula

We further beg leave to request, that you will have the goodness to express to his excellency, our most cordial concurrence in the resolution of the British inhabitants of Calcutta, which are connected with the subject of the address.

We have the honour to be,

With the greatest respect,

Sir,

Your most obedient humble

Servants,

(Signed) Fras. Gladwin, C. Keating, H. Douglas, D. Burges, J. R. Elphinstone, W. M. Fleming, Charles Kegan, G. C. Master, W. Frazer, Samuel Denton, Alex. Campbell, Oswald Chartres, W. Erowne, H.

Hastings, Matt. Moran, Jas. Feetenby, Edw. Colebrooke, Jas. Nicol, senior, Richard Grueber, Thomas Harriott, Thos. Phillipps, Henry Gibson, Thos. Long, Robert Spottswood, Thos. Judson, Wm. Chas. Alston, T. Hawkins, Walter Hawkes, W. E. Rees, J. H. Stacey, A. Cockburn, J. P. Larkins, G. P. Ricketts, H. Batson, J. Stewart, Jas Mac Nabb, Ed Barnett, C. Pattoon, T. S. Watham, D. Vaughan Kern, J. Fullarton, Chas. Boddam, Jno. Miller, R. Martin, Rob. Larnond, W. Ranken, W. Innes, A. Tufton, Fias. Gillanders, W. M. Baker, Thos. Holt, Wm. Midwinter, Ch. Gale, R. H. Cuntiffe, Greg. Hickman, Saml. Nesbitt, Jno. Cheese, *lieut.* John Gabb, *lieut.* Frederick Hanham, H. B. Palmer, G. Aveline, B. Roberts, W. H. Cooper, Saml. Chill, Joseph Bevick, John Mac Donald, Henry Hill, John Goodall, J. Hayell, Wm. Cowell, Thos Twining, R. J. Powell, Edw. Watson, R. Grindall, George C. Julius, James Gibbon, James Nicol, John Patch, A. M. Willock, C. Tower, Hu. Stafford, *col comd.* Jas. Maxwell, *captain*, Wm. Dick, *captain*, Geo. Muat, *indigo planter*, H. J. Boutflower, *assist. surg.* Sir A. Setton, J. Rattary, H. Wilkinson, W. Paton, G. Neville Wyatt, J. Gibb, E. Wyatt, Wm. Bond, H. Parks, Richardson Purves, John Purves, R. Phau, Saml. Johnson, J. W. Mc Creight, P. Kernan, Thos. Gentil.

Patna, March 12, 1804.

To S. Bird, Esq. &c. &c. &c.

Sir,

Having been honoured with his excellency

excellency the most noble the governor-general's commands, on the subject of the letter with which I was favoured by yourself and the British inhabitants of the province of Dacca, I presume that I cannot possibly obey them better than by transmitting them to you in his excellency's own words. You will perceive, from the enclosed copy of his excellency's letter, the manner in which I executed the trust with which the gentlemen of Dacca were pleased to honour me.

I have the honour to be, with the greatest consideration,

Sir,

Your most obedient, and most
humble servant,

(Signed) P. SPEKE.
Calcutta, July 7, 1804

*To C. Keating, Esq. in the same
terms.*

Peter Speke, Esq. &c. &c. &c.
Sir,

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, dated the 11th April, 1804.

1st. A letter from Shearman Bird, Esq. senior judge of the provincial court of appeal, and from the British inhabitants of the city of Dacca and its environs.

2d. A letter from Christopher Keating, Esq. senior judge of the provincial court of appeal, and from the British inhabitants of the province of Behar.

3d. A letter from Christopher Keating, Esq.

The state of my health for some time past, and the severe pressure of public business, have prevented me from returning a more seasonable acknowledgment of the honour conveyed to me by these highly satisfactory documents.

I request you to communicate, with every expression of gratitude and respect to the gentlemen who have addressed me on this occasion, my sincere and cordial thanks for the public testimony which they have been pleased to afford of their concurrence in the sentiments of the British inhabitants of Calcutta, on the subject of the late war and peace in India.

I have the honour to be, with the greatest respect and esteem,

Sir,

Your faithful servant,

(Signed) WELLESLEY.

Fort William, July 7.

The public reception of the addresses from Madras and Bombay took place at the government-house this day.

On this occasion the governor-general's honorary guard was reinforced by a captain's guard with a colour. A detachment of the governor-general's body guard also paraded to the northward of the government house.

At nine o'clock in the morning, one of the governor-general's carriages, with captain B. Sydenham, (Aide-de-Camp) proceeded to the fort, to conduct major-general Dowdeswell to the government house.

At the same hour, another carriage of the governor-general's, with capt. Bristow, (Aide-de-camp), proceeded to the house occupied by lieutenant-colonel Woodington, to conduct that officer to the government house.

On their arrival at the government house, major-gen Dowdeswell and lieutenant-colonel Woodington were received by captain Armstrong, military secretary, and by captain Ritso, Aide-de-Camp to the governor-general, and were

immedi-

immediately conducted to the council chamber. The guards received major-general Dowdeswell and lieutenant-colonel Woodington, with military honours, as they passed with the addresses.

The honorable the chief justice, the members of council, the judges of the supreme court, major-gen. Cameron, and the staff of Fort William, and the principal inhabitants of Calcutta, were present on this occasion.

Major-general Dowdeswell and lieutenant-col. Woodington being severally introduced by capt. Armstrong, to the governor-general, presented the addresses from the settlements of Madras and Bombay respectively, and received the written answers of the governor-general, which they were desired by his excellency, (with suitable expressions of satisfaction, at the reception of the addresses, through such respectable hands) to transmit to the right hon. lord William Bentinck, and to the hon. Jonathan Duncan, esq.

The levee then commenced, and continued for an hour, when the governor-general retired, and the company were conducted to a cold collation, prepared in the southwest wing. After the presentation of the addresses, the bands of the governor-general, and of his majesty's 22d regiment, played martial airs.

In the evening a grand dinner was given at the government house to major-general Dowdeswell, and lieutenant-colonel Woodington, at which were present the honorable the chief justice, the members of the council, the judges of the supreme court, the principal civil and military officers stationed at the presidency, and Solyman Aga, the envoy of Bagdad.

Documents connected with the Address from the settlement of Madras.

1st—Letter from the right. hon. lord W. Bentinck to the governor-general.

To his excellency the most noble the marquis Wellesley, K. P. &c.

MY LORD,

I have the honour of transmitting to your excellency, by major-general Dowdeswell, the address of the inhabitants of this settlement, upon the splendid termination of the Mahratta war.

I feel it to be almost superfluous to express my entire concurrence in the sentiments of that meeting. As an Englishman, I must admire, and be grateful to the men, who have raised my country to so high a pitch of prosperity and glory.

Extending, however, the view beyond the immediate prospect of our own national advantages, it is most pleasing to reflect, that the result of this war affords a hope of equal benefit to the great mass of the people, whose rulers have been conquered.

If the annals of Indian history are retraced, and more particularly the events of later years, it will be found that this vast peninsula has presented one continued scene of anarchy and misery. Constant revolutions, without even a professed legitimate object, have succeeded each other. Wars of great and petty chieftains, unwarranted in their origin, and unprincipled in their conduct, for the sole object of robbery and plunder, have depopulated and laid waste the general face of this unhappy country. Justice, order, consideration of public and private rights, no

where appear in relief of this melancholy picture.

Happily, a period has arrived to these barbarous excesses. For the first time, the blessings of universal tranquillity may be expected. That system of India, which could comprehend in one bond of mutual defence, and reciprocal forbearance, the predatory chiefs of this great empire, deserves the admiration of all the civilized world. That system, one of the noblest efforts of the wisdom and patriotism of a subject, which has founded British greatness upon Indian happiness, demands, in a particular manner, the thanks and applause of his country.

I have the honour to be, with the greatest respect,

My Lord,

Your Lordship's most obedient,

And faithful servant,

(Signed) W. BENTINCK.

Fort St George, May 2,
1804.

2d.—Address from the settlement of Madras.

To his excellency the most noble Richard, marquis Wellesley, K P governor-general, and captain-general, &c.

May it please your Excellency,

We, the undersigned British inhabitants of the settlement of Madras, impressed with a just sense of the signal benefits which have resulted from the brilliant success of the late war, against the confederated powers of the Maharratta empire, Dowlut Rao Scindeah and the rajah of Berar, and from the glorious termination of that contest, have the honour to approach your excellency with our unfeigned congratulations, on events which have raised the splendor and renown of the British arms and

achievements to a pitch of univalled pre-eminence and grandeur.

At an early period of your excellency's administration over the affairs of India, the inhabitants of this settlement were called upon, by the sense which was impressed upon the minds of all, by the wisdom, energy, and success manifested in the measures which led to the subjugation of the French faction in the Deccan, and to the memorable conquest of the Mysore, to convey the tribute of their congratulations on the distinguished events which marked the commencement of your excellency's government.

When your excellency assumed the supreme authority of India, we saw the territories of the British nation surrounded and menaced by formidable enemies, and her interests supported by precarious and doubtful alliances. But in the contrast of the present posture of affairs with the past, the contemplation of the change must fill every British heart with sentiments of elevation and thankfulness. In the course of six eventful years, we have seen the conquest of Mysore achieved; our powerful and inveterate enemy, the sultan of Mysore, who staked the fate of his empire in seeking the destruction of the British power, vanquished; and the legitimate prince, now our nearest ally, raised to the throne of the usurper. We have seen the power of the ancient house of Nizam Ally, which tottered to its fall, restored in security, under the influence of your excellency's measures, and the son succeed in peace to his father's possessions: we have seen the lawful representative of the Maharratta states, compelled by the feudatories of the empire to fly for safety under the protection of the British government, obtain the protection

protection which he sought, and restored to the musnud of his ancestors: and we have beheld the powerful forces with which your excellency was called upon to contend, in support of the measures, humbled and subdued, after a series of triumphs, unexampled in the annals of history.

The confidence which we had been accustomed to repose in the conduct of your excellency's measures, had averted much of the anxiety which might have been entertained at the prospect of engaging in hostilities with the combined armies of the Mahratta empire: but unlimited as was our confidence in the wisdom, foresight, and energy of your excellency's counsels, the auspicious conclusion of that war has surpassed the hopes that have been indulged in the most sanguine mind: and when it can scarcely have been known in Europe, that the British armies had been compelled to engage in hostile operations, victory and peace have followed a series of events, of which the brilliancy can alone be equalled by the rapidity of their succession.

While we admire the wisdom and vigour of your excellency's counsels, in foreseeing the threatening danger, and in seizing the critical moment of action; while we admire, with sentiments which must endear their names to every Briton, those distinguished generals who led forth our armies to victory in Hindustan and Deccan, and discipline, perseverance, and valour of the officers and troops, who have, under your excellency's auspices, performed deeds, which, in heroism and glory cannot be surpassed; we beg to assure your excellency, that we are not less impressed with sen-

timents of admiration at the signal example of forbearance and moderation, which your excellency has manifested to the world, in stopping the career of victory, at the moment when the power of our adversaries was threatened with annihilation, and in restoring peace to the empire of India, on foundations which promise, under the favor of Divine Providence, the long and undisturbed enjoyment of that invaluable blessing.

In this last great measure of your excellency's government, we recognize, with sentiments of national pride and satisfaction, a bright example of the operation of the principles of virtue and justice, which have so eminently characterized your excellency's administration. Splendid as the success of the British arms has been, your excellency's fame will gather an increased lustre from the inviolable attachment to public faith, and the disposition to cultivate and extend the arts of peace, which have formed so proud and elevated a feature in your excellency's character; and while the conquests which have been achieved under your excellency's guidance have been great and important beyond former example, the glory of those deeds will shine more conspicuously pre-eminent, from your excellency's humanity and munificence, in softening the fallen fortunes of the vanquished enemies of our nation.

In conveying to your excellency our acknowledgements of the unexampled talents, energy and success, with which the foreign relations of the British power in India have under your excellency's administration been upheld, invigorated and enlarged; for the greatness, to which the fame of our power has been raised abroad; for the

uprightness and wisdom, with which public credit has been maintained, our institutions improved, and justice administered at home; we join our voice, in unison with every British subject who has witnessed and participated the inestimable benefits of your excellency's government.

(Signed.)

Basil Cochrane, W. Dowdeswell, A. Campbell, Js. Rees, G. Buchan, Edward V. Greenway, Thomas Parry, J. Brunton, for W. Cullen, Terric Hamilton, J. M. D. Ogilvie, Henry B. Grant, capt. royal artillery, R. Clarke, J. Oliver, colonel, Allan Grant, Fran. Gowdie, colonel, G. G. Keble, R. M. Dickens, colonel, commg. 34th regt. R. A. Matland, Walter Grant, Richard Yeldham, J. Binny, J. Brunton, Benj. Roebuck, Henry Monckton, Cecil Smith, Wm. Harrington, J. Grant, J. A. Hurdis, Wm. Douglas Brodie, Edward Wood, C. M. Lusington, Hy. Wm. Radcliffe, Thomas Chase, John Chunnery, Wm. Chaplin, Charles Ellis, capt. Sir John Sinclair, bart. E. Collins, major general, J. Goldingham, Geo. Maidman, P. Bese, capt. commg. cadet company, John Hodgson, S. D. Totton, Hay Macdowall, J. Campbell, J. Munro, Rev. Mr. Leslie, Wm. Hart, G. Teswell, C. James, P. A. Agnew, J. Maclean, J. Vans Agnew, Edward Dent, J. J. Miller, Geo. Hay, J. Hosceasan, Henry Hall, C. H. Sheed, J. Leith, J. W. Miller, George Johnston, S. H. Delaman, 19th N. I. Patrick Brown, Wm. Abbott, Richard C. Sherwood, Adrian de Fries, Thomas Trent, George Lys, Robert Dennison, Colin Mackenzie, John Tod, of Calcutta,

Thomas Fraser, lieutenant engineers, Thomas Paterson, lt. col. 22d light dragoons, John T. Paterson, A. Anstuther, C. H. Higginson, Arthur Gore, lieutenant col. 33d foot, J. Fitzpatrick, capt. commg. bat. pioneers, R. C. Rose, Thomas Fraser, Edward Jones, Richard Seardon, George Arbuthnot, Geo. Galloway, Wm. Ord, Rob. Orme, P. Bruce, C. Rand, capt. 16th regt. Thomas Blyth, St. John Fandourt, lieutenant col. 34th, James Johnston, John C. Francke, lieutenant. John Lindsay, lt. 12th batt. James Colenous, Wm. Sergeant, paymaster 34th regt. Robert Sherson, Robert Sherson for George Stratten, Jeffrey Prendergast, G. E. Askin, Herbert Compton, Wm. Berkeley, D. M. Gibson, lieutenant. H. Y. Kent, Wm. Kinsey, James Balfour, H. Temple, John Hunter, E. Trapaud, S. H. S. Conway, Alex. Boswell, A. McKenzie J. Tulloh Ed. Coxe, Zechariah Polack, Thomas Hickey, Fownes Disney, Wm. Faurre, J. W. Malcolm, Walter Balfour, Wm. Horsman, J. Long, lieutenant col. J. Long, for colonel Toirens, J. Turner, lieutenant, G. Ellis, K. Dalrymple, Thomas Marriott, major 1st regiment N. I. R. Charleton, capt. art. Alexander Orr, F. Acheson, H. Hope, G. Reynolds, K. Griffiths, E. H. Fallofield, Jas. Anderson, P. G. F. W. Ellis, J. K. Lane, E. Roebuck, R. H. Keer, chaplain, J. D. Haviland, capt. eng. John Underwood, J. B. Seward, capt. J. Hodgson, C. Armstrong, capt. W. Macpherson, 12th foot, Thomas Evans, Jas. Hepburn, J. Hepburn for D. Court, Thos. de Mello, Alexander Kennedy, C. W. Munro, lieutenant. G. Bradley, Henry Dickens, John Goldie, Edward

Edward Woodford, J. George Ravenshaw, G. Gowan, Geo. Thomson, H. G. Wight, Cha. Watters, J. Sutherland, Peter Whunnell, Thos Hogarth, W. Ravenshaw, lieut. N. Falconar, Charles Langton, artillery, W. D. Baillie, W. Cooke, Maxwell Thomson. Geo. Chinnery, Mark Rowoth, M. Davies. J. B. Hudes for Wm. Macleod, W. Dowdeswell for Geo. Wescott, esq. George Halbuton, Gilbert Falconer, Arthur Anderson, George King, John de Fries, Alex. Cockburn, Ed. Watts, Ed. Watts for Gilbert Rickets, David Smith, George Hodow, Webb Stone, Edward Wood for Augustus Floyer, major John Hodgson for David Cockburn, William Jones, William Rose, J. Burdon.

3d.—Letter from the governor general, to the right honourable, lord William Cavendish Bentinck.

The right honourable lord William Cavendish Bentinck, &c. &c.

My Lord,

I acknowledge with sentiments of the most cordial satisfaction and gratitude, the honor of your lordship's letter, received by major general Dowdeswell, together with the address of the British inhabitants of the settlement of Madras.

To that able and animated address, I have publicly delivered my answer, which I have requested major general Dowdeswell to transmit to your lordship, for the purpose of being communicated to the chairman of the meeting, at which, this distinguished mark of public regard was conferred upon me.

In receiving from your lordship

the generous and liberal expressions of your concurrence in the sentiments of that meeting, I am highly sensible of the increased honor, conveyed to me by the addition of a testimony, equally disinterested and respectable—the public sentiments, which accompany this testimony of your lordship's favorable opinion, considerably enhance its importance and value in my estimation.

Your lordship has been pleased to derive your approbation of my conduct, from the genuine principles of British justice, public faith, humanity, and benevolence. Approbation, proceeding from such a source must be esteemed among the most honorable rewards, which public service can receive. The spirit of your lordship's sentiments, the integrity, zeal, judgment, and firmness, which you have already manifested in contributing to maintain the prosperity and glory of our country in India, afford a confident expectation, that the course of your lordship's administration will promote the public principles which you have applauded, and that your conduct and example will add stability, energy, and vigour to the system of policy, which you have approved.

It will be the pride and happiness of my life to facilitate the progress of your lordship's public spirit and virtue, and to be associated with your lordship in the completion of every public measure, calculated to extend the fame and power of our country in India, upon the solid foundations of general tranquillity and order.

I have the honor to be,

With great respect,

My Lord,

Your lordship's faithful servt.

(Signed) WELLESLEY.

Fort William, July 6, 1804.

4th.—Answer

4th.—Answer to the address from the Settlement of Madras.

Gentlemen,

The British inhabitants of the settlement of Madras are entitled to the most public demonstration of my sincere gratitude and respect.

The zealous, and honorable support, which I received from Fort St. George at the commencement of my administration, constituted an efficient cause of the success of our counsels and arms, in augmenting the glory and power of our country, by the seasonable restoration of our alliances in the Deccan, by the splendid and auspicious conquest of Mysore, and by the happy settlement of that valuable kingdom.

The recollection of those memorable transactions is indelibly fixed in my mind: at this distance of time, I reflect with increasing pleasure, upon the splendid series of events which terminated in the prosperous settlement of Mysore, and established the main foundations of our glorious success in the late contest with the Marhatta power. Our recent triumphs therefore have revived and confirmed my grateful remembrance of the useful assistance which I received during the critical period of my residence upon the coast of Coromandel, from the loyalty, public spirit, active zeal, and eminent ability, which characterize the civil and military service, and the British inhabitants of Madras.

The success of our military operations in the Deccan, during the war with the Marhatta confederates, was essentially promoted by the continuance of the same happy spirit of concord and union which animated the conduct of the government and of the settlement of

Madras, during the contest with the hostile power of Mysore.

Under these circumstances, it is highly satisfactory to me to receive this distinguished mark of the continued confidence and esteem of a settlement which has abundantly supplied the means and instruments of the success of my administration, in every exigency of difficulty or danger; and I accept, with particular pleasure, the cordial assurance of your participation in the exalted sentiments of national glory, inspired by the illustrious achievements of our generals, officers, and troops, during the war, and by the principles of British justice, humanity, and honor, which have regulated the conditions of the peace.

The welfare of each of the presidencies is equally the anxious object of my solicitude and duty. Under the advantages of restored peace, I shall continue to apply my diligent attention to the important purpose of extending throughout this empire, every practicable improvement in the internal administration of public affairs. In the progress of this salutary work, I contemplate the rising prosperity of the great settlement of Madras with peculiar interest and satisfaction. During the course of my administration, extensive, valuable, and populous provinces have been added to the government of the Fort St. George; its importance in the general scale of the empire has been considerably increased, its military, financial, and commercial resources augmented and improved; and its external security firmly established, under a system of foreign relations, calculated to protect peaceful industry, to cherish the growth of private property, and of
internal

internal wealth; and to strengthen and consolidate the powers of the government, by the general happiness and welfare of the people.

The laudable sentiments which you have expressed in this address, combined with my confidence in the respectable and honourable hands which administer the internal affairs of Fort St. George, afford a firm expectation, that, while justice, public faith, superior strength, and unrivalled military fame, shall secure the British empire in India against the assaults of our enemies, the provinces subject to the presidency of Fort St. George will partake of the general prosperity in a proportion adequate to their extent and importance, to their numerous population, to their valuable intrinsic resources, and to their advantageous local position

(Signed) WELLESLEY.

Documents connected with the Address from the Settlement of Bombay. —

1st. Letter from the honourable Jonathan Duncan, esq. to the Governor-general.

To His Excellency the Most Noble Richard, Marquis Wellesley, K. P. Governor-general, &c.

MY LORD, *Fort William.*

I have the honour to advise your excellency, that several of the principal British inhabitants of this settlement, having on the 13th of last month applied to the sheriff to convene a general meeting to consider of an address to your excellency, on the subject of the late happy termination of hostilities in India, Mr Nash, the sheriff, appointed this meeting to take place on Thursday, the 22d of March, at the hall of the office of police, where, having opened the business of the day, and, Mr. Henshaw

having been requested to take the chair, a committee was, after a very eloquent and impressive speech from Mr. Threpland, appointed to prepare an address; consisting of the following gentlemen.

Robert Henshaw, esq.

Robert Anderson, esq.

Major-general John Bellasis,

Major-general Richard Jones,

Helanus Scott, esq.

Lieut. col. Watson, 75th regiment.

James Augustus Grant, esq.

Simon Halliday, esq.

S. M. Threpland, esq.

William Dowdeswell, esq.

William Kennedy, esq.

Charles Forbes, esq. and

Patrick Hadlow, esq.

These gentlemen having drawn up the form of an address, it was in due course approved of, and signed by the civil servants, the military and marine officers, the clergy, the gentlemen of the professions of law and physic, the merchants, and other classes of our inhabitant, in which state the committee waited upon me with it, on the 6th instant, requesting that I would forward it to your excellency, in such manner as I should think proper; and colonel Woodrington having offered his services, and desired to be honoured with the charge of this cordial and sincere expression of the sentiments of the settlement, on an occasion no less important to the interests of the united kingdom, than honourable and glorious to your excellency's administration; I have with pleasure availed myself of this channel of forwarding the present communication, with the address, that it may be offered to your excellency by an officer, who, having had opportunities to distinguish himself in the course of the general

ral service, to which it refers, has thence already attracted the high and gratifying honour of your excellency's approbation.

A separate address has, on the present truly interesting occasion, been made to the honourable major-general Wellesley, by the same inhabitants, of which, and of the honourable general's answer, copies are herewith submitted for your excellency's notice.

I have the honour to be, very respectfully, my lord, your lordship's most obedient humble servant,

(Signed) J. DUNCAN.

Bombay Castle, 14th April, 1804.

2d Address from the settlement of Bombay

To His Excellency the Most Noble Marquis Wellesley, K. P. Governor-general and Captain-general, &c

May it please your excellency,

We, the undersigned British subjects, now residing in Bombay, beg leave to offer to your excellency our sincere congratulations on the happy termination of a war, distinguished by a succession of the **most brilliant**, rapid, and **important victories**, over confederated **chieftains**, long versed in the practice of arms, possessed of every **advantage** which a vast superiority of numbers could afford, in a country protected by fortresses of great natural strength, and with such a formidable force of artillery on their works and in the field, as eastern ambition has seldom accumulated to disturb the tranquillity of surrounding states, and which at once evinced the danger of farther delay, and augmented the difficulties of immediate success.

In estimating the causes of this decisive and unparalleled career, we are deeply sensible how much is due to the gallant armies and their illustrious leaders, whose persevering ardour, viewing nothing done, while any thing great or glorious remained to be accomplished, has left their country no wish connected with the war ungratified, nor any of its objects unfulfilled. But we cannot forget that there is yet a superior claim to our gratitude on this occasion, and when we address your excellency as the source whence the high and indelible obligation proceeds, we are convinced we use the language of all who are animated with zeal for the prosperity of the British isles, and are duly aware that the proud and commanding rank which the British empire occupies among the nations of Europe, is indissolubly linked with the permanence of its power, consequence and authority, among the states of Asia.

That such signal success should have crowned the aims of our country, at a moment of so much interest to us all, from the arduous and important contest which an inveterate enemy has renewed at home, is an additional reason for exultation on this occasion; and when we reflect, that a blow has been struck, in one campaign, which destroys the laboured fabric of the enemy's insidious policy in the Peninsula, and every other part of India, we look in vain for any former example of a war, where an object of such lasting benefit was the result of so short a struggle bestowed on its attainment.

The magnitude of this, and of the various other advantages of the war, would have more than recompensed the greatest sacrifices.

But

But instead of those, we have had the satisfaction of remarking, that there never was a period in the history of India, when public credit, the sure criterion of public confidence and opinion, was at a higher pitch, than when the armies of the several presidencies were engaged in active operations; and the fate of the contest was as yet the subject of hope alone: but hope, confirmed by the inspiring recollection of the past, and a knowledge that the same vigorous and enlightened counsels which presided over the campaign of Mysore, still reigned in the cabinet while hearts which the same undaunted valour animated, beat high for equal glory in the field.

Had we no other means of estimating the extent and value of the obligation which your excellency's memorable administration of their affairs has conferred on the honourable Company, this striking contrast to the experience of former times, when the hour of victory was sometimes marked with the same financial embarrasment and depression which aggravated the moment of defeat, would itself be sufficient for that purpose. And when the close of that splendid administration arrives, the loss to British India will only be alleviated by reflecting, that whatever is essential to the permanence of its prosperity, the stability of its power, and the fame of its arms, has already been accomplished; and that sufficient praise will belong to those who succeed to the management of affairs, if they maintain the system which they find established, preserve the elevation which the national character has every where acquired, and prevent the revival of dangers which your

excellency has laboured, with such signal and compleat success, to avert, and to subdue.

We have the honor to be,

With the greatest respect,

May it please your excellency,
Your excellency's most obedient
humble servants,

(Signed) R. HENSHAW,
Chairman,

And 123 other British Inhabitants.
Bombay, 22d March, 1804.

3d Address from the Settlement of
Bombay to major-general Wellesley.

To Major General the Honourable
Arthur Wellesley, &c. &c.

SIR,

We might be justly deemed insensible to the signal benefits which your late brilliant career has conferred upon your country, if we did not avail ourselves of the opportunity which your temporary residence in this island affords, to express the high sense we entertain of your memorable and important services.

To you, Sir, in an eminent degree, are owing, not only the immense advantages resulting from a successful campaign in the Deccan, but, those having been attained, the blessing of an early peace in India. The enemy's systematic inclination for desultory and protracted warfare, was met on your part, as it likewise was, with equal energy and success in another quarter, by a wise and gallant resolution to bring affairs to a speedy as well as glorious issue. And the battle of Assye, which displayed how justly you relied on the disciplined valour of your troops, and the zeal, courage, and conduct of every officer under your command, struck a damp on the hopes of the adverse powers, which may almost be

be said to have decided the fate of the campaign.

But it is not in your military career alone, that we have observed the effects of an active, able, and determined mind. The difficult negotiations which you carried on with two hostile powers, while, at the same moment, your attention was occupied by the operations of the field, do the greatest honor to your talents as a statesman, and display a happy union of political skill, and military science.

Your victories have taken place in our neighbourhood; they immediately affect our future interests, and are intimately connected with our present prosperity. They lay the foundation of a peace to us, and our successors, which is no longer likely to be interrupted by the feuds and combinations of a Mahratta aristocracy. They open to the trade, and to the industry of Bombay, the ports of an extensive and populous country.

Under these circumstances, when assembled to express our gratitude towards your Noble and Illustrious Relative, we should have felt our duty only half discharged, if we had omitted this tribute of respect to one, who is so justly dear to him, and under whose auspices the troops of every description have shewn themselves worthy of such a leader, and of their former renown.

We have the honor to be,

SIR,

Your obedient humble servants,
(Signed) ROBERT HENSHAW.

And by 123 other British
Inhabitants.

4th. *Reply of Major-general Wellesley to the Address of the Settlement of Bombay.*

To the British Inhabitants of the Settlement of Bombay.

GENTLEMEN,

The approbation of this settlement is a distinction which will afford a permanent source of gratification to my mind; and I receive, with a high sense of respect, the honor conveyed to me by your address.

The events which preceded the war, are of a nature to demonstrate the justice of our cause; while the forbearance with which the British government refrained from the contest, is calculated to manifest that the efficient state of our military equipment was directed to the preservation of peace, and consistent with the principles of our defensive policy. The comprehensive plan of operations for the conduct of the war, was equalled by the extent of our resources, and supported by the concentrated power of the empire. The conflict in which the British armies were in consequence engaged, presented a theatre capable of displaying, at once, the most splendid objects of military glory, and substantive proofs of the pervading wisdom of the British councils. To be engaged in such a scene, was an object worthy of the highest ambition and the contingencies which placed a division of the army under my command, enabled me to appreciate the permanent causes of our success and power, in the established discipline of our troops, in the general union of zeal for the public interests, in the uniform effects of our consolidated strength, and in the commanding influence of our national reputation in India.

Under the effects of those certain causes, the troops under my command

command were enabled to give that support, which they were destined by the governor general to afford, to the operations of the commander in chief. And, while the grand army, under his excellency's immediate command, decided the war in Hindustan, by the most rapid career of brilliant victories, the army of the Deccan, emulating that noble example, contributed to elevate the fame and power of Great Britain, in India, to a height unrivalled in the annals of Asia.

In concluding the peace (a duty imposed on me by the local situation of the respective armies) I was enabled, under the immediate orders and instructions of the governor general, to manifest a practical example of the moderation of the British Councils, which arrested the progress of our arms in the hour of victory, to fix the tranquillity of India, on the foundations of that enlarged policy, and to receive the best assurances of the continuance of peace from the confidence reposed by the states lately confederated against us, in the generosity, honor, and justice of the British Government.

In reviewing the consequences of our success, it is with unfeigned satisfaction that I perceive the increasing channels of wealth which have been opened to this opulent settlement, and, it is peculiarly gratifying to my feelings, that I should have been instrumental in renewing the benefits of peace to a settlement, from the resources and public spirit of which, the detachments under my command, have derived the most essential aids during the prosecution of the war.

The occasion which it has pleased you to choose of uniting my name.

with that of the governor general, has excited the warmest affections of my heart, together with the highest sentiments of public respect, at the same time, therefore, that I receive, with peculiar gratitude, this mark of your kindness, I cannot discharge the obligations you have imposed on me, in a manner more conformable to my sense of the honor and welfare of this settlement, or of the reputation and interests of the empire, than by expressing my confidence of your cherishing those principles of loyalty, subordination, and government, which have raised, and finally established, the British empire, in India, on the extensive foundations of its present security, prosperity, dignity, and renown.

I have the honour to be,

Gentlemen,

Your obedient humble servant,

ARTHUR WELLESLEY,

Major General.

(A true Copy)

H. SHANK, *Private Sec*

5th.—Letter from the governor general to the hon. Jonathan Duncan, Esq

To the Hon. Jonathan Duncan.
Esq. &c. &c. &c.

SIR,

I have the honor to acknowledge your kind and satisfactory letter, received by colonel Woodington, together with the address of the British inhabitants of Bombay.

I have publicly delivered to colonel Woodington my answer to that spirited and eloquent address. colonel Woodington will transmit my answer to you, with my request, that you will be pleased to communicate it to the chairman of the meeting, which has declared so honourable a sense of the success

success

cess of my endeavours to serve my country, in the arduous station in which I am placed.

I request you to receive my warmest thanks for the obliging expressions with which you have been pleased to accompany this grateful and respectable communication.

It was peculiarly satisfactory to me to receive the address from the hands of colonel Woodington, for whose services I entertain a sincere and cordial respect

The copy of the address, presented by the British inhabitants of Bombay to major-general Wellesley, and the copy of that officer's answer, transmitted with your letter, excited the most lively interest in my mind. The address presented to major-general Wellesley furnishes an additional instance of the sincere and zealous attachment of the settlement of Bombay, to the interests and honor of our country. The public spirit of that proceeding demand the expression of my public approbation.

I am also highly sensible of the personal esteem and regard which the same proceeding manifests towards me; and I request you to assure the British inhabitants of Bombay, that I shall ever retain a sense of their personal favour, proportioned to my solicitude for the fame and honour of major-general Wellesley, whose character and conduct have combined in my mind every sentiment of private affection and attachment, with the most urgent duty of public respect, admiration, and gratitude.

Major general Wellesley's answer to the address, which he had the honor of receiving, is worthy of the character of that distinguish-

ed officer, and entirely conformable to my sentiments.

I have the honor to be,

With great respect,

SIR,

Your faithful servant,

(Signed) WELLESLEY.

Fort William,

February 6, 1804.

6th.—Answer of the governor-general to the address from the settlement of Bombay.

GENTLEMEN,

The congratulations which you are pleased to offer to me on the happy termination of the late war, manifest the most honorable, zealous, and just spirit of attachment to the public welfare, and to the national fame and glory.

I accept the animated expressions of your confidence and favourable opinion, with a due estimation of the liberal sentiments which dictated your address, and with a high sense of the honor conveyed to me by this public testimony of your approbation

Your vicinity to the theatre of war in the Deccan has enabled you to appreciate, with accuracy and justice, the magnitude of the dangers which have been surmounted, and the extent of the substantial advantages which have been obtained by this signal triumph of the British arms. In the commencement and progress of the war in the western quarter of India, the efficiency of various important branches of our military operations was secured by the active aid of the government of the civil and military Service, and of the British inhabitants of Bombay; and the useful and cordial assistance which you contributed in your several capacities

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ties to promote the common cause in the hour of peril, entitles you to participate in the honor which has attended our glorious success.

The exertions of Bombay, during the late contest, have recalled to my recollection the distinguished service of that settlement in a crisis of equal importance, and I have viewed with confidence and satisfaction, the revival of the same energy and zeal which facilitated the success of our arms in Mysore.

It is grateful to my mind, that the conclusion of peace should have established national advantages, from which peculiar benefit will be derived to the settlement of Bombay, by the security and extension of its commerce, military resources, territorial revenues, and political influence and power. The magnitude and importance of these advantages afforded a due reward to the loyalty, public zeal, and courage, uniformly displayed by the settlement of Bombay, during my administration. Having borne a considerable share in the burthen and hazard of war, you have received a just proportion of the benefits of peace.

You may rely on the continuance of my earnest endeavours to promote the improvement of those benefits, in your opulent and public spirited settlement; and to maintain the interests, honor, and welfare of Bombay, by a just application of the principles of sound policy, which have contributed to secure the general prosperity of the British empire in Asia

(Signed) WELLESLEY.

PRINCE OF WALES'S
ISLAND.

1st.—Letter from the Lieutenant
VOL. G.

Governor to the private secretary of the governor-general.

To major Merrick Shawe, private secretary to his excellency the most noble the marquis Wellesley, K. P. governor-general, &c. &c. &c.

SIR,

I have the honour to transmit you copy of a letter, addressed to me by the British inhabitants of Prince of Wales's Island, together with the proceedings of a general meeting assembled by me in compliance with their request.

I beg you will lay these papers before his excellency the most noble the marquis Wellesley; and permit me at the same time to request that you will express to his lordship, how highly I feel honored in being the channel through which the sense of this meeting has been conveyed, and how sincerely I participate in the respectful sentiments of public zeal, admiration, and gratitude, which have been excited in the breasts of the inhabitants of Prince of Wales's Island, by the numberless, great, and important achievements that have so eminently distinguished his excellency's administration.

I have the honor to be,

SIR,

Your very obedient servant,

R. T. FARQUHAR.

*Fort Cornwallis, Prince of Wales's Island,
Feb. 16, 1804.*

2d.—Proceedings of the British inhabitants at Prince of Wales's Island, 10th Feb. 1804.

At a meeting of the British inhabitants of Prince of Wales's Island at the Cutcherry, on the 10th Feb. 1804, convened under the sanction of the lieutenant-governor, for the

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purpose of consulting the wishes of the British inhabitants of the settlement, on a proposal for obtaining permission through the lieutenant-governor, from his excellency the most noble the marquis Wellesley, to be allowed to have a copy taken of his excellency's portrait, to be placed in the government-house of this island.

James Scott, Esq. in the chair.

Resolved unanimously,

First, That it is the wish of this meeting, elated as it is at the great and glorious achievements performed by the British arms in India, under the counsel and guidance of his excellency the most noble the marquis Wellesley, and impressed with a due sense of the substantial advantages which must accrue to the British empire at large, and its Indian territories in particular, from the wisdom and energy which have so eminently distinguished his excellency's government, that a copy of his excellency's portrait be obtained and placed in the government-house of this island, opposite the portrait of the royal personage with which it is at present so highly graced and honored.

Secondly, That a committee be appointed, consisting of the chairman and Messrs. Caunter, Baird, Carnegie, Hutton, and Clark, to draw up a letter to the lieutenant-governor, expressive of the sense of this meeting, and requesting that it may be humbly laid before his excellency the most noble the marquis Wellesley.

Thirdly. Resolved, That the following letter having been sub-

mitted to and approved of by the meeting, be transmitted to the lieutenant-governor, signed by the British inhabitants.

To R. T. Farquhar, Esq. Lieutenant-Governor of Prince of Wales's Island, &c. &c.

SIR,

We, the British inhabitants of Prince of Wales's Island, exulting in the glorious achievements of the British arms in India, and beholding with admiration and gratitude, the extraordinary wisdom and energy which have so eminently distinguished the government of this country, under the most noble the marquis Wellesley; and being fully impressed with a due sense of the great and solid advantages which must accrue, from the measures pursued by his excellency, to the British empire at large, and to India in particular, are ambitious of the honor of having his excellency's portrait to adorn the government-house of this island.

Through you, Sir, therefore, we humbly solicit his excellency's gracious permission to allow a copy to be taken of his excellency's portrait, which was painted immediately after the great and important conquest of Mysore.

Placed as we are in a small, though not, we presume, an important part of the British empire, we venture to hope, that his excellency will condescend to accept the humble tribute of gratitude and zeal which animates our small body, in common with that which has on similar occasions distinguished more considerable meetings of the British inhabitants in

the principal settlement under his excellency's government.

We have the honor to be,

With the most perfect respect
and consideration,

SIR,

Your obedient humble
servants,

(Signed) James Scott, T. Baird,
H. Waring, P. Mannington, D.
Browell, James Heriot, Thomas
Hutton, John Dickens, George
Caunter, T. W. Court, W. E.
Phillips, James Carnegie, James
Douglas, A. Mackrith, C. Smith,
J. Hall, Robert Williams, James
Scott, John Brown, John Chiene,
John Shaw, John Elliot, T.
Haugonston, G. H. G. Arnes,
M. W. Wallace, D. Clark, Ap.
Macintyres, W. Nichols, Tho.
Thomas, Thomas Jones, Robert
Lauder, Thomas Layton.

Prince of Wales's Island,

Feb. 1804.

Fourthly. Resolved, That a subscription be immediately opened for the purpose of carrying the resolutions of this meeting into effect; and the money so subscribed to be paid into the hon. company's treasury.

Fifthly. Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be transmitted to the lieutenant-governor.

Sixthly. Resolved, That the thanks of this meeting be presented to Mr. Scott, for his able conduct in the chair.

(Signed) JAMES SCOTT,
Chairman.

A true copy,

W. E. PHILLIPS,
Sec. to the Lieut.-Gov.

3d.—Letter from the governor-general to the lieutenant-governor.

Robert Farquhar, Esq. Lieutenant-Governor of Prince of Wales's Island.

SIR,

I have received with the greatest satisfaction, the proceedings of the British inhabitants of Prince of Wales's Island, enclosed in your letter of the 10th February 1804; and I request you to convey to the gentlemen, who have been pleased to confer upon me the honor of such a testimony of esteem, my respectful sense of their personal kindness, and my cordial approbation of their public spirit.

I have great pleasure in complying with the flattering request of the valuable settlement of Prince of Wales's Island, signified in their address to you

In communicating to you my sentiments, I request you to accept my thanks for the obliging terms of your letter of the 16th February. The prosperity of the settlement of Prince of Wales's Island is an object of considerable national importance, to which it is my duty to direct my particular attention; and I am satisfied that the welfare of that flourishing settlement will be essentially promoted by the assiduous exertion of your zeal, talents, and integrity.

I have the honor to be,

SIR,

Your faithful servant,

(Signed) WILLESLEY.

Fort William, July 6, 1804.

BHAUGULPORE.

1.—Letter from Mr. Wintle to the governor-general.

To his excellency the most noble Richard marquis Wellesley, K.P. governor-general of Bengal, and captain-general of his majesty's and the hon. company's forces in India, &c. &c.

My Lord,
I feel highly gratified in being selected to have the honor of transmitting to your excellency, the accompanying address from the British inhabitants residing in the district of Bhaugulpote, on the late cessation of hostilities, and the happy restoration of peace to Hindoostan; who, though few in number, contemplate with as much reverence and admiration as any of their countrymen, the brilliant talents and provident wisdom which so speedily produced that glorious, honorable, and beneficial event I have the honor to remain,

With sentiments of the utmost respect and gratitude,

Your excellency's most obedient and humble servant,

J WINTLE.

Bhaugulpote, March 15, 1804.

2 —Address from the British inhabitants of Bhaugulpote.

To his excellency the most noble Richard, marquis Wellesley, K.P. governor general of Bengal, and captain general of his majesty's and the hon. company's forces in India, &c. &c.

May it please your excellency,

Precluded by our local situation from uniting in the late address to your excellency of the inhabitants of Calcutta, but concurring in, and impressed with the same sentiments, we, the British inhabitants residing in the district Bhaugulpote, in the province of Behar, beg leave to approach your excellency with our ardent and respectful congratulations on the happy termination of

hostilities, and the restoration of peace to Hindoostan.

In contemplating the rise, progress, and termination of the late glorious war, we view with admiration, the comprehensive sagacity which at once embraced the extensive and alarming consequences of the Marhatta confederacy, and, with the utmost promptitude and vigour, provided the means of completely defeating them.

The rapid succession of splendid military achievements in the prosecution of your excellency's plans, during the last few months, and the successful conclusion of the war, have established, on the most solid and permanent foundation, the British empire in India, and inseparably connected your excellency's fame with national prosperity and renown.

We further remark, with extreme satisfaction, the display of the British character in the clemency and moderation of the terms of peace, granted to the enemy in the career of victory; and we should suppress our feelings, if we omitted to express our pleasure and exultation, in viewing the triumph of humanity, generosity, and justice, displayed by the emancipation of the unfortunate, but illustrious house of Timoor, and its restoration to dignity and independence, under the protection of the mild and equitable British government in India.

An act so noble and disinterested cannot fail to impress with indelible characters of admiration and gratitude, the minds of the natives of Hindoostan, and to engage their attachment to the British nation, and its interests; nor to inspire every generous Briton with the most exalted notions of your excellency's humanity and liberality.

We trust it will not be consi-

dered foreign to this address to observe, that we contemplate with the utmost veneration, the consummate skill and heroism which his excellency general Lake, our illustrious commander in chief, evinced in a rapid series of brilliant and successful exploits, triumphing over every obstacle which could be opposed to his progress, by an enemy vastly superior in numbers, and in discipline and equipment exceeding any native armies hitherto opposed to the British force.

We also beg leave to notice, in similar respectful terms, our admiration of the hon major general Wellesley's rapid successes, whose splendid victories were not less arduous, nor of less importance to the general cause. In expressing these sentiments, our gratitude to our brave officers and soldiers is also excited, for their patient, zealous, and laborious exertions in the field.

May your excellency's measures invariably be attended with the same brilliant success; and may your happiness in private life be proportionable to your public conduct and invaluable services to the state; and may your excellency experience the most honorable effects of the lasting gratitude of your king and country.

We have the honor to be, with the most profound respect,

Your excellency's most obedient,
and most humble servants,

W Palmer, colonel, J. Wintle,
Jos. Shuburne, T. Shaw, lieut.
col, J. Robinson, capt., Geo.
Benson, capt, Ross Moore,
assist surgeon, Geo. Wilton,
major, T. Shaw, for lieutenant. T.
Garner, T. R. Dent, J. Hutchin-
son, John Hunter, John

Glass, J. Bethune, John Chap-
man, J. Hay, F. D. Hasted.
Zillah Bhargulpore,
March 15, 1804.

3d.—Letter from the governor
general to Mr. Wintle.

James Wintle, Esq. &c. &c.

SIR,

I request you to accept my sincere thanks for the honor of your flattering letter of the 15th March, 1804, enclosing the address of the British inhabitants of the district of Bhargulpore, in the province of Behar.

The state of my health for some time past, together with the severe pressure of public business, has prevented me from returning an earlier acknowledgment of this honor.

I now have the honor to enclose a copy of my answer to the address, which I request you to communicate to the gentlemen who have signed it.

I have the honor to be,

SIR,

Your faithful servant,

(Signed) WELLESLEY.

Fort William,
July 6, 1804.

4th.—Reply of the governor
general to the address from Bhargulpore.

GENTLEMEN,

The zeal and public spirit displayed in this address demand my most cordial approbation. It is highly satisfactory to me to witness a general union of sentiment in those principles of British justice and honor, which have distinguished the glorious success of our aims, and the conditions of the general pacification of India.

In declaring your admiration of

the services of our illustrious commander in chief, of the hon. major general Wellesley, and of our gallant armies in Hindustan and the Decan, you have expressed the warmest emotions of my heart.

The honor of your personal esteem is highly acceptable to me, and my anxious desire to preserve that valuable sentiment in your mind, must prove a constant incitement to the faithful discharge of my public duty.

(Signed) WELLESLEY.

CATTAC.

1st.—Address from the British Inhabitants of Cattac

To his Excellency the Most Noble Marquis Wellesley, K. P. Governor-general, and Captain-general of all the land forces serving in India, &c. &c.

May it please your Excellency.

While the public admiration and gratitude has been attracted, and glowingly expressed in such respectable quarters of this empire, on the great and substantial advantages arising from your excellency's measures, we should deem ourselves deficient in the sentiments of public spirit, which become every British subject, if we were to neglect the opportunity which the example of other stations afford us, of soliciting your excellency's favourable acceptance of our zealous congratulations on the glorious events and auspicious result of the late war, with the confederate Mahratta chieftains.

The laudable principle of just solicitude for the maintenance of the public honor, and the prosperity of the national interests, combined with sentiments of the highest personal veneration and respect for your excellency, induce us to

hope, that your excellency will receive, with approbation, the respectful tribute of our sincere participation in those feelings of admiration and applause which have been universally excited by the wisdom of your excellency's councils, by the unparalleled energy of your excellency's measures, by the splendour of the military achievements under your excellency's auspices, and by the incalculable benefits which the British empire has acquired, under the general pacification of India.

The importance of your excellency's services is proportionate to the inestimable blessings secured to this country, by the exertion of those talents and virtues, which have distinguished every measure of your excellency's administration, from the glorious conquest of Seringapatam, in 1799, until the memorable peace, concluded in 1803. In the course of that period, the most arduous measures have been carried into execution with unequalled splendour and success; and the interests of the British empire in India have been gradually strengthened, until they have attained, by the result of the late war, the highest degree of prosperity and stability.

Your excellency is therefore entitled, not only to the admiration and applause of every Briton, but to the gratitude of every person who can estimate the extent and importance of your transcendent public services.

The tribute of applause is also justly due to those illustrious characters, his excellency general Lake, and the honorable major general Wellesley, the memory of whose heroick achievements will be cherished in the grateful recollection of every Briton, who is animated by the love of his country.

Having been distinguished by your excellency's approbation of our conduct, in the execution of your plans, in the conquest of this province, we flatter ourselves that the unanimous testimony of our sentiments on the present occasion, will not be considered as a departure from that respect and subordination which are due to your excellency, no less in your private character, than as the chief executive authority in this great empire.

We beg to assure your excellency, that no period of time can efface from our memories the recollection of services which have so justly exalted your name and character, and that we shall feel, to the latest moment of existence, the deepest interest in any event which may be connected with your excellency's fame and happiness.

(Signed)

John Melvill, A. Fergusson, lt. col. Geo. Gustance, Henry Yaide, G. L. Nixon, T. J. Palmer, T. Gibson, Thos. Grut, G. G. Maitland, J. Andrews, W. Bryan, Peter Lawless, C. Ciacroft, C. W. Smith, G. Thomas, assistant surgeon, J. Boyd, lt. h. m. 22d regt. and fort adjt. G. Steell, eng. H. Hood, ditto, W. Griffinhoof, lieut. C. Parker, lieut. artillery, W. Hoadley Asho, lieut. and aide-camp, R. Bent, lt. 7th regt. P. Breton, assist. surg. Chas. W. Hamilton, lieut. 7th regt. James Delamain, lt. 7th regt. J. Mac Innes, lieut. 20th regt. Edwin Lloyd, maj. 7th regt. J. Reade, capt. 7th regt. L. Grant, lieut. 7th regt. E. L. Parker, engr. 7th regt. Rodth Ogg, capt. J. Wissett, capt. D. C. Kenny, capt. 10th regt. M. O. Donoghoe, sur. J. Stoney, capt. 1st bat. 19th regt. J. Blunt, capt. engr. H. Norton,

lt. 1st bat. 19th regt. C. Johnstone, ditto, ditto, H. G. A. Howe, deputy commissary of ordnance, W. Kutzteben, lieut. and sec. to col. Harcourt, Chas. Jas. Collins, lieut. 1st bat. 19th regt. n. 1. J. Hunter, Rt. Hetchen, capt. J. D. Greenhill, do. R. Dalgairns, lt. J. Lucas, ditto, J. Ogilvie, ditto, J. Pattenson, assist. surg. C. Fleming, surg. Js. Campbell, capt. A. Andrews, capt. G. Hartwell, B. Hartwell, B. Harris, capt. 1st bat. 9th regt. J. Dymock, lt. 1st bat. ditto, W. Hankins, lt. 9th regt. Mungo Campbell, T. H. Smith, lt. 1st bat. 9th regt. John Coote, lt. ditto, ditto, B. Woodward, ditto, ditto, Robert Bye, ditto, ditto, S. S. Gumer, lieut. ditto, ditto, Montgomery Coane, lt. ditto, 19th regt. G. Hare, lieut. ditto, ditto, H. Harrington, lieut. ditto, ditto, H. B. Rawlins, lieut. 7th ditto, R. Hetzer, capt. artillery, George Hutchinson, major.

2d.—Reply of the Governor Gen. to the address from Cattac.

Gentlemen,

Your congratulations upon the glorious success and happy result of the late war in India, are expressed with laudable zeal for the prosperity of the public service, and with sentiments of personal regard for me, which demand my most grateful acknowledgments.

I entirely approve the public spirit which has dictated the tribute of admiration and gratitude justly bestowed by you, upon the splendid services of his excellency the commander in chief, the honourable major general Wellesley, and our brave officers and troops.

It is particularly gratifying to me, to receive this testimony of esteem from those who have me-

rited my highest approbation in the conquest and settlement of one of the most valuable acquisitions, secured to our country by the late treaties of peace.

(Signed) WELLESLEY.
Fort William, July 6, 1804.

Benares.

At a meeting of the British inhabitants of the province of Benares, holden at Secrole, on the 24th of March, 1804, Mr. Thomas Brooke, being unanimously called to the chair, the business of the day was opened by the chairman, in the following appropriate speech:—

“ The purpose for which this assembly has been convened, is to consider of a suitable and respectful address from the British inhabitants of this province to that high and exalted character, by whose wisdom, foresight, and energy, the long planned machinations of our enemies have been defeated, the British empire in India twice preserved, and (by the late honourable peace concluded with the rajah of Berar and Dowlut Roa Scindeah) at length secured on a firm and solid basis.

“ Knowing, as I do, the sentiments of all the gentlemen present, and of those residing in this province, it is unnecessary for me to point out that the late war was solely undertaken on principles purely defensive, that it was not until every means by negotiation with the powers that had assembled their forces in a menacing position against us had failed, that his excellency the most noble the governor general had recourse to arms.

“ The decisive energy which was then displayed in the cabinet, and in the field, is the object of

our present pride, and will be the admiration of future generations. To him, from whom these noble feelings of exultation arise, is due the most public testimony of our gratitude.

“ On such an occasion, words can but feebly express the sentiments that must alike glow in every bosom, and animate every heart. I shall therefore confine myself to proposing, that an address, expressive of our gratitude, our attachment, and our admiration, be prepared and presented to his excellency the most noble the governor general the marquis-Wellesley.”

The proposal was seconded by Mr. Hawkins, in the following speech:—

“ I heartily second the motion. Whilst surrounding societies are offering to our most noble the governor general, the just tribute of their unbounded admiration of the wisdom, energy, and unparalleled success of his excellency's most brilliant administration, and of public gratitude for the signal services rendered by that exalted personage to the British empire at large, and to the Asiatic branch of it in particular, let not silence on our part leave room for a supposition, that these sentiments glow with less warmth in our bosoms, than in the rest of our countrymen in India.”

The motion being unanimously agreed to, the chairman laid before the meeting the draft of an address to his excellency the governor general, which being read, the following resolutions were then severally proposed, duly seconded, and unanimously agreed to:

1st. Resolved, that this meeting do concur in the address which has been read.

2d. Resolved, that the address be prepared for signature, and lay

at Mr. Brooke's house till twelve o'clock to-morrow.

3d. Resolved, that a copy of these proceedings and the address be forwarded to major general Deare, at Mirzapote, and to the different civil and military stations in this province

4th. Resolved, that the address to his excellency be transmitted to Mr. W. Augustus Brooke, the senior judge of the provincial court, and agent to the governor general at Benares, and that he be requested to wait on his excellency, to ascertain on what day it will be agreeable to his excellency to receive the address, and to present it accordingly.

It was then moved, that the thanks of this meeting be given to the chairman, Mr Thomas Brooke, which being seconded, was unanimously agreed to.

His excellency the most noble the governor general having appointed Friday, the 29th of June, 1804, to receive the address from the British inhabitants of Benares, Mr. W. Augustus Brooke, accordingly waited on his excellency, and addressed him as follows :

“ May it please your Excellency,

“ The British inhabitants of the province of Benares, having done me the honour to depute me to present to your excellency an address of congratulation on the splendid advantages derived to the British empire, from the late memorable peace concluded in India; I feel a peculiar pride and satisfaction in attending, agreeably to your excellency's appointment, to discharge the grateful office which has been conferred upon me ”

In reply to which, his excellency was pleased to express himself in the following terms :

“ The British inhabitants of the province of Benares could not have conveyed their sentiments to me through a more respectable channel.

“ The misfortune of the state of my health for some time past, has compelled me to delay the acceptance of this honour until the present day

“ The high situation to which you have recently been called by this government, affords a sufficient testimony of my sense of your character and services.

“ (Signed) WELLESLEY.”

Mr. Brooke then read and presented the following address :

To his excellency the most noble Richard, marquis Wellesley, knight of the most illustrious order of St. Patrick, governor general, and captain of his majesty's and the honourable company's forces in India, &c. &c. &c.

May it please your excellency,

We, the British inhabitants of the province of Benares, beg your excellency to accept our heartfelt congratulations on the splendid advantages derived to the British empire, from the late memorable peace concluded in Hindustan.

Reviewing the transactions which preceded the distinguished event; the vigorous decision with which the alarming designs of the Marhatta potentates of Malwa and Berar were repelled, has appeared to us suitable to the whole tenor of your excellency's administration; and your excellency's subsequent measures have amply justified the confidence which this energetic commencement of the war inspired.

Under the favour of providence, the guidance of your excellency's presiding genius, and the matchless

conduct of the generals, the brilliant career of our arms has surpassed all former example, and with exultation we have beheld our gallant forces surmounting, by an invincible spirit, all the obstacles opposed to them, by severity of climate, by difficult and remote countries, by fortresses deemed impregnable, by the desperate resistance of numerous and disciplined armies; advancing with unrivalled rapidity from success to success, from victory to victory, until our humbled enemies found their sole refuge in your excellency's magnanimity.

Fortunate it has been in this arduous crisis, that your excellency could avail yourself of powerful means, the fruit of your excellency's previous exertions. The period is yet recent, when an army under the command of French officers menaced the authority of our ally, the nizâm, and the resources of Mysore were united in the hands of a dangerous, aspiring, and implacable foe; but during the late contest, we have seen those states affording cordial and efficacious aid to the British cause.

Led by this striking contrast to extend our view to the whole series of your excellency's measures, we have recognized the genuine character of a policy which commands fortune, and which, in securing present advantages and repelling present dangers, repairs the foundations of strength, and the sources of future glory.

At length a propitious and honorable peace has rewarded your excellency's cares. The seeds of incalculable evils have perished in the annihilation of French influence. The general pacification of Hindostan has been effected on wise and equitable principles; and

the prosperity of the British empire in India reposes upon the stable basis of improved territorial strength, of new and beneficial alliances, of increased glory, of confirmed reputation for humanity, moderation, and good faith; nor can we esteem it the least important triumph of your excellency's liberal and enlightened policy, that the unfortunate and oppressed monarch, (the object of affectionate veneration to the musselman inhabitants of Hindostan,) now ranks in the number of princes, who acknowledge the most signal obligations to British valour and British generosity.

Reflecting on these great achievements, we feel impelled, by every sentiment of personal attachment, and of public duty, to express to your excellency our lively sense of the transcendent talents and illustrious virtues by which your excellency has supported (in these distant provinces) the fortunes of our country, and by which your excellency has entitled yourself to a most conspicuous place among the statesmen and heroes, who have raised the fame and power of Great Britain, and nobly united her cause with the dearest interests of humanity and justice.

(Signed)

G. Deare, Thomas Brooke. G. Arbutnot, F. Hawkins, Ynyr Burges, T. Deane, Jas. Barton, S. Bradshaw, lieut. col. John Sandford, W. J. Sands, T. Yeld, T. Leigh, D. Morrison, T. Mogueire, Jos. Williamson, W. G. Maxwell, br. m. Charles Brietzeke, maj. B Roope, lieut. Alex. M. Rowland, lieut. C. F. Fergusson, Charles Chisholme, J. Rider, Fred. Hamilton, C. R. Cromelin, James Wilkinson, R. Abbott, Geo. Wilson, H. Balle,

G. Carrington, W. Scott, T. Ludlow, capt. G. Hunter, ens. 17th, No. 1, Thos. Scott, Chas. Stewart, A. Dunbar, E. N. Long, F. Lawrence, C. Wake, W. Mathews, Thomas Charters, John Saw, Tho: Dennis, lieut. R. Gun, lieut. R. Macpherson, B. Marley, lieut. Col. S. Fraser, lieut. W. Hanley, lieut. A. Adams, capt. W. Reynold, lieut. H. Faithful, lieut. T. H. Warner, lieut. Charles Martin, lieut. W. Simnock, lieut. G. Pennington, T. W. Grant, James Tod, R. Triefland, D. Triefland, R. Chapman, R. Jeffreys, chaplain, Lewis Grant, lieut. col. James Denny, W. S. Pryor, capt. C. Mouat, capt. engr. W. Burke, J. G. Henderson, H. Pennington, lieut. George Hyde, lieut. W. Graham, ens. Lionel Berkeley, R. P. Williams, Jervas Robinson, W. Shetburn, Geo. Carpenter, capt. 17th regt. D. Sloane, ditto, A. Hennessey, A. Campbell, W. Waid, P. Gentry, Charles Lloyd, G. Proctor, George Parole, lieut. col. A. Stewart, lieut. Horatio Thos.

Tapp, lieut. J. Wilkie, lieut. George Woolley, lieut. J. Sealy, assistant surgeon, J. Macfarlane, lieutenant.

His excellency the governor general was pleased to deliver to Mr Brooke the following answer to the address :

Gentlemen,

I receive this grateful and distinguished mark of your confidence and esteem, with the most sincere and cordial satisfaction. The sense which you have manifested of the advantages obtained by our country under the recent treaties of peace, reflects great credit upon your public spirit; and the personal regard which you have been pleased to express for my character and services, demands my warmest acknowledgments.

I request you to be assured, that I entertain the highest respect for your favourable opinion, and that it will be a principal object of the study and happiness of my life to merit the honour which you have conferred upon me by this address.

(Signed) WELLESLEY.

BENGAL OCCURRENCES.

The old civil servants in Bengal, and the College of Fort William.

“ A very singular contest has been lately maintained among the civil servants of this presidency, relating to the establishment of a fund for the benefit of the widows and children of those civil servants who may die in indigent circumstances. All concurred in the general propriety of such a fund; but disagreed as to its particular objects. The old civil servants wished the benefit of the fund to extend to illegitimate children. This proposition was strenuously resisted by the younger civil servants now in college, or who had been in college, and also by a few of the most respectable seniors. The arguments of the old civil servants were founded on principles, which they conceived to be charitable, liberal, or just. The juniors contended that the establishing a certain provision for the illegitimate children *to be* begotten, would be some encouragement to *beget* them.

“ This contest was maintained with great spirit, in a printed correspondence, which was circulated throughout the service; and it is supposed that the best abilities of the old civil servants have been engaged in it. What has rendered it so much a subject of notice there is, that the young men appeared to be on the side, where it might be expected, the old men

would be. The young men professed to be on the side of religion and virtue. This was a good joke to the old men; and an ode was addressed to the “ virtuous youths,” desiring them to “ descend from the stults,” and to do like other people. An extract from the printed addresses of each party, will serve to shew the nature of the discussion.”

THE OLD MEN.

“ It is objected, by the young men,—that in every age and nation, in which any thing like a state of civil society has existed, the law has distinctly declared that illegitimate children are not entitled to the same benefits with the offspring of a lawful marriage; and the wisdom of this law cannot be disputed.” But the distinction established by the laws of England between the issue of a lawful marriage, and the offspring of illegal intercourse, is restricted to the right of *inheritance*; which, in most cases, may be provided against, by the testament of the father in favour of his illegitimate child; and the eminent commentator of those laws has pronounced, that “ any other distinction but that of not inheriting, which civil policy renders necessary, would, with regard to the innocent offspring of his parents

rent's

rent's crimes, be odious, unjust, and cruel to the last degree."

The same laws protect the illegitimate children in the enjoyment of all acquired rights, compel the parent to maintain his child though illegally begotten; or, if thrown upon the parish, have provided for the maintenance of the child, by a public contribution levied under the sanction of the laws, for this and for other purposes of charity. There are, moreover, in England, as in many other countries, various public institutions for the support and education of illegitimate children, in common with children born in wedlock.

"Can it then be justly alledged, that a provision in the rules of the Bengal civil fund for the suitable maintenance and education of the illegitimate children of subscribers who may die without the means of providing for them, will occasion, or have the remotest tendency towards "the total violation of one of the great ordinances of divine law, and the direct overthrow of all the principles and distinctions which have been established and maintained by the authority of the world?" What ordinance, divine or human, will be violated by such a provision? The laws of religion and of civil policy inculcate and enforce the father's duty to provide for the maintenance and good education of his child; and the first principle of this institution is, to take upon itself the parent's obligations towards his family, when the latter are unhappily deprived of him by death, and left without other means of support.

"It is not proposed to assign the same fixed allowances from the civil fund, for children born in, or out of wedlock; much less to constitute any equality of rank in so-

ciety between them; and any comparison of the Europeans and Indian mothers, of the two classes of children, is as indelicate and unnecessary, as it is foreign to the subject under consideration.

It is enough, therefore, to observe upon all the reasoning and rhetoric which have been displayed (by the young men) on these topics, that they are altogether irrelevant to the question, of providing a sufficient maintenance and education for illegitimate children, left by the death of their fathers in a state of distress, that no established distinctions will be levelled by such a provision; and that no proclamation will be made by it, either "That a prostitute is as respectable as a wife;" or "that the offspring of vice shall rank with the children of virtue."

THE YOUNG MEN.

"Without noticing the divine or ancient civil law which lays the heaviest restriction upon illegitimate children, it is admitted (by the old men) that the law of England excludes illegitimate children from the right of inheritance; but the civil fund, with the extension proposed, would admit them to it:—the provision from the fund will not be a charity, but a right; not a gift, but an inheritance; which the illegitimate children will be entitled to from the regulations of the institution, in opposition to the established principles of the law of England.

"It is wished by our opponents to avoid the comparison of the European and Indian mothers; of the wife and prostitute; which is stated to be irrelevant to the question. Thus we cannot admit it is in the mothers that the distinction originally exists, and we humbly conceive, that if there were no

distinction in the mothers, there would be none in the children, and that we should be all agreed to admit them to the full and equal benefits of the institution.

“ It is admitted further, with apparent reluctance, that the increase of the race of half-casts, is a national evil. If, therefore, it can be proved, that the extension of the fund to a provision for that race, will tend to their increase, it must be admitted that the institution, with that extension, will be vicious. The very circumstance, that no restrictions or impediments have hitherto prevented their growth, appears in itself to prove that they must increase amazingly under a system of support and encouragement.

“ It has never been alleged by us, that the extension of charity to illegitimate children, is a violation of divine law; and the labour of our opponents in combating with serious argument, such a position, manifests a disposition to elude the real object of this discussion. But we assert, the *species of connection which produces illegitimate children*, is a violation of divine law; and any public measure of any body of men, tending to sanction such a practice among themselves, or to encourage such a practice, by detracting from the odium attending it, and boldly discussing it in public, without affecting any concealment, is very unfavourable to general morals, and is hurtful to society.

“ The grand argument urged in favour of a public institution for the support of the illegitimate children of the civil servants is, the assumption that similar institutions exist in England. We are not afraid of contradiction when

we assert, that no similar institution exists in England.

“ The body of Bengal civil servants, the *chartered* servants of the honourable Company, meet, as in a corporate capacity, and say, “ let us establish a fund for the support of our illegitimate children.” Was ever any thing like this done in England? If any body of men in England were to come forward in their corporate capacity, (for example, the members of the House of Commons, or the Court of Directors of the East India Company) and establish a public institution for their own illegitimate children, then, indeed, would there be an institution in England analagous to that proposed here. The Bengal civil servants are a body of men comparatively few in number, (little more than half the House of Commons) and placed in high situations, who administer the government of the country; and any argument from humanity, justice and duty, urged in favour of the proposed extension of the institution, would apply accurately, and without the variation of a single phrase, to an institution for the benefit of the illegitimate children of the members of any corporate body in England.

“ We are informed, (by the old men) that in England there is the Foundling Hospital, and the Asylum, and the Philanthropic Society, for children of criminal parents. It is true that these, and many other laudable institutions, have been established by a good nation, to counteract the vice of its few bad members. But must there then be an establishment for the illegitimate children of the Bengal civil servants? Why may not their illegitimate children be supported

BENGAL OCCURRENCES.

in time to come, as in time past, by their own fathers, or by the charitable institutions which already exist in Calcutta ?

“ It has been usual in other societies, to treat all such questions with delicacy and reserve, and to look upon immoral connections with shame and silence. On the present occasion, we find all former notions of decency and correct conduct laid aside, and the assumed rights of illegitimate children asserted in the boldest manner.

“ We beg leave to refer you to our former address, and to repeat our firm conviction that the civil fund, if loaded by the proposed extension of its objects to illegitimate children, will tend to the destruction of public principles, to the overthrow of established and sacred institutions, to the encouragement of prostitution and vice, to the disgrace of the character of this settlement, and to the injury of the interests of our country.”

(Signed) C. T. METCALFE.
J. ADAM.

A MIDDLE AGED MAN.*

“ In my opinion, it is not sufficient to say, that concubinage will not be encouraged by extending the benefit of the institution to its offspring. I contend that it should be discouraged by every practicable means.

“ I contend that the rising generation should be prevented, if possible, from immuring themselves in loathsome zenanahs, where they must pass a miserable existence, tormented with the inopportune claims of a wretched family, regardless of reputation, lost to their country, their family and friends

“ Some of us assuredly remain

in this country too long for the public good, or our own happiness. We delay the hour of departure until we lose our English ideas, our English affections; until, in fact, we forget the distinction between a concubine and a wife.

“ It is a circumstance most singular, but most honourable, to the rising generation, and to the character of this service, that the junior members of it, almost without exception, have shewn themselves, on this occasion, the warm advocates of virtue, and have supported with animated zeal, those moral distinctions which constitute the great basis of civil society.”

After the discussion had been maintained for a considerable time, the two parties formally divided, nearly in equal numbers, each proposing a fund of their own, the one fund to include illegitimate children; and the other to exclude them. They have submitted their respective plans to the governor-general in council, praying his excellency's sanction of them, and also his recommendation to the honourable the court of directors. In the mean time, his excellency has been engaged in a contest of another kind with the Mahrattas, and has had no time to notice civil contentions.

“ Et ad huc sub judice lis est.”

The old civil servants allege, that the court will not vote with the college. The young men again seem confident that the court of directors will ever support the college, as long as it continues to cherish religious and virtuous sentiments, and to maintain principles so salutary to the public service.

* Mr. Tucker, the Accountant-general.

Extraordinary Gale, on board the Manſhip, at Sea, April the 6th, latitude 36°, 32' ſouth, and longitude 24°, 24' eaſt.

About ſix degrees eaſt of cape Bona, we had a very ſevere gale of wind at N. W. which continued, with little intermiſſion, for about 22 hours.

In the forenoon, before the gale came on, the ſky was remarkably clear, particularly in the W. and N. W. quarter, where there was hardly a cloud to be ſeen, except very ſmall detached ſtreaks, of a dark purple colour, which changed their figure very quickly; ſometimes diſappearing entirely, while others enlarged without any viſible vapour or cloud near them.

Nothing indicated bad weather but the barometer, which had fallen three-tenths in ſixteen hours previous to the gale. This circumſtance, and the quickſilver continuing to fall that morning, fortunately induced the captain to make the neceſſary preparations for bad weather; ſo that, by the time it came on, every thing had been done that caution could ſuggeſt. Before eleven o'clock, the top-gallant yards were got down, and, by noon, the top-ſails and fore-ſail were handed, and the ſhip laid to, under the main-ſail, mizen, and mizen ſtay-ſails. About two o'clock, ſtruck top-gallant maſts. About noon, the wind freſhened to a very hard gale, and continued to blow with great violence all the afternoon, and during the night, with a very alarming ſea, which made the ſhip to roll her gunnels under, and, at times, to labour much. The height of the gale and of the ſea, appeared

to be from the hours of eleven at night till three in the morning, when the force of the wind rather abated; but it continued to blow, in very heavy ſqualls, with drizzling rain, and ſome hail, till paſt nine o'clock, when the gale broke, leaving a very high ſwell; which did not abate much all that day. The captain had never ſeen a ſeverer gale, to continue ſo long, nor ſo high a ſea, but, fortunately, the ſhip ſuſtained no material damage. Her jolly-boat, on the larboard quarter of the poop, was ſtoved by the violence of the ſea, and part of it waſhed away. The main-ſail was ſplit in the evening, as we were lying-to, and the main top-ſail, which was ſet to eaſe the ſhip in her rolling, was alſo ſplit.

For ſome time before the gale, the weather was very unſettled; the ſky, at times, loaded with clouds, with frequent and ſevere lightning, particularly the evening before, when it was uncommonly intense, illuminating every part of the ſky, but with moſt brilliancy, and more forked, from the N. W. The appearance of lightning off the cape, is generally remarked by ſeamen as an indication of bad weather.

About midnight, during the gale, the barometer began to riſe, and continued riſing all that night and the next day.

From the gale to the 10th, we had light variable breezes, and fair weather. On the 10th a freſh breeze at S. E. carried us round the cape, being at noon, in latitude 34° 29', 21", and in longitude, by chronometer, 18°, 3. Diſtant about ten leagues from cape Bona.

HOME INTELLIGENCE.

The following Tables are inserted as necessary to enable the readers of the Register to understand the financial accounts and the economical calculations which appear in the volume.

Tables of Coins, Weights, and Measures in various Parts of India.

BENGAL.

COINS.—They keep their accounts in imaginary coins, called current rupees, annas, and pice.

12 current pice . . . } make { 1 current anna
16 current annas.. } { 1 current rupee

To this currency must all real specie be reduced, before any sum can be entered into books of accounts.

A gold mohur, or gold rupee, weighs 7 dwts. $8\frac{1}{2}$ grains troy, and passes from $14\frac{1}{2}$ to $15\frac{1}{2}$ silver rupees. The most common silver coin, is the rupee of one sicca, weight of 7 dwts. 11 grains, and is thus divided :

1 sicca rupee is 16 annas, or 179-55 grains.
1 anna 12 pice.. 11-12
1 pice is equal to..... 93

Cowries, or sea shells, made use of for paying coolies, &c. are reckoned thus :

4 cowries. } make { 1 gunda
20 gundas..... } { 1 punn
32 punns..... } { 1 current rupee

But they rise or fall according to the plenty or scarcity of them.

The following Table of Exchange is ordered to be adopted for the Adjustment of the Calcutta Customs.

Countries.	Coins.	Rates of Exchange.
Great Britain.....	Pound sterling..	at 10 sicca rupees.
Denmark.....	Rix dollar.....	at $2\frac{1}{4}$ sicca rupees.
France.....	Livre tournois...	at 24 for 10 sicca rupees.
Ditto.....	Mauritus live,	at 48 for 10 sicca rupees.
Spain....	Spanish dollar..	at $2\frac{1}{2}$ sicca rupees.
Portugal and Madeira.	Mill-tea.....	at $2\frac{3}{4}$ sicca rupees.
China.....	Tale.....	at $3\frac{3}{4}$ sicca rupees.
Madias.....	Star pagoda...	at $3\frac{3}{4}$ sicca rupees.
Ditto.....	Swamy ditto...	at 4 sicca rupees.
	* d	

Countries.

America . . .	} Currency to be converted into pounds sterling, as follows :
New England	
Virginia . . .	
New York	
Pennsylvania	
South Carolina	} By deducting 1-27th part
Georgia	

The pound sterling to be rated as above, at 10 sicca rupees. Where the invoices are in dollars, the dollar to be rated at $2\frac{1}{4}$ sicca rupees.

A comparative View of the relative Value of the several Denominations of Rupees generally used in keeping Accounts.

	<i>Current Rupees.</i>	
100 Sicca rupees (Calcutta) are equal to	116	0 0
100 Sonaut	111	0 0
100 Bombay	110	0 0
100 Arcot	108	0 0
	<i>Sicca Rupees.</i>	
100 Current rupees, are equal to	86	3 3 21-29
100 Arcot rupees	93	1 7 25-29
100 Bombay rupees	94	13 2 26-29
100 Sonaut rupees	95	11 0 12-29
	<i>dwt. grs.</i>	
N. B.—The star pagoda weighs	2	4 $\frac{3}{4}$
The sicca rupee weighs	7	11-5511

WEIGHTS.

A Comparative View of the several Denominations of Great Weights used in different Parts of India, &c.

The Bengal factory maund and its fractional parts reduced to English avoirdupois weight, according to the standard received from Europe in 1787.

	<i>lbs. ozs. d's. dec.</i>			
16 Chittack, make 1 seer avoirdupois	1	13	13	33
40 Seers 1 maund	74	10	10	66
1 Maund	74	10	10	666
20 Seer	37	5	5	333
10 —	18	10	10	666
5 —	9	5	5	333
4 —	7	7	7	466
3 —	5	9	9	599
2 —	3	11	11	733
1 —	1	13	13	866
8 Chittacks	0	14	14	933
4 —	0	7	7	466
2 —	0	3	11	733
1 —	0	1	13	866

The Bengal Bezar maund is 10 per cent. better than the Factory, and is equal to S2 2 2

Bengal Fact. Maund. Srs. Cks.—Eng. Av. Wt.
lb. oz. dr.

A Candy of 20 maunds at Madras, is.	6	28	0	or	500	0	0
A Gorse.	123	39	0	—	9256	0	0
A Candy of 150 vis of Pegue	6	28	0	—	500	0	0
A Bahar, or 8 capins of Jonkceylon.	6	20	0	—	485	5	5
A Bahar, or 3 picul of Malacca.	5	16	11	—	405	0	0
A Picul, or 50 catty of Siam.	1	29	10	—	129	0	0
A Candy, or 20 maund, at Anjengo.	7	20	0	—	560	0	0
A Candy, or 20 ———, at Cochin	7	11	0	—	543	8	0
A Candy, or 20 ———, at Tellicherry.	8	0	2	—	600	0	0
A Candy, or 20 ———, at Goa.	6	25	2	—	495	0	0
A Candy, or 20 ———, at Bombay.	10	7	2	—	760	0	0
A Candy, or 20 ———, at Surat	10	0	0	—	746	12	0

At Surat a pukka maund is used, which is equal to the Calcutta factory maund—10 of these maunds make a candy.

At Bussotah two different sorts of maunds are used, *viz.*

One of 21 vekis, equal to.	0	15	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	20	8	0
One of 76 ———, ———.	1	8	5	—	90	4	0

The Custom-house maund of Muscat, by which gross articles are weighed.

A Bahar of 15 frazell, at Mocha.	5	38	6	—	445	0	0
A Picul of 100 catties, at Canton.	1	1	6	—	133	5	5

MEASURES.

1 Measure is.	5	Seers
8 Ditto.	40	Ditto

The Covid in cloth measure is 9 inches.

MADRAS.

WEIGHTS. lb. oz.

20 Pagodas weight are.	1	Pollam.	0	1.25
40 Pollams	1	Vis.	3	2
3 Vis.	1	Maund.	25	
20 Maunds.	1	Candy.	500	

Gold, wrought or unwrought, to be sold by the current pagoda, weight poising each pagoda, 2 dwts. 4 $\frac{3}{4}$ grains.

GRAIN AND DRY MEASURE. Cub. Inches.

1 Ollock.	1	11.719
8 Ollocks.	1	Measure or Puddy	93.95
8 Measures.	1	Marcal.	750.
5 Marcals.	1	Parah.	3750.
400 Marcals.	1	Garce.	300000.

The marcal and lesser measures were ordered, when made of wood, to be round and rimmed with iron or brass, and to be 9 $\frac{3}{4}$ inches deep, and 10 inches diameter inside, and to hold 27lb. 2oz. 2dr. avoirdupoise of fresh well water.

Note.—When grain is sold by weight, 9256 $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. are allowed to a garce.

LIQUID MEASURE.

The Puddy, by which milk, ghee, oil, and some other liquids, are sold, is equal to the puddy in grain measure, containing 8 ollucks; but for wine, spirits, &c. the English measure is used.

LAND MEASURE.

60 feet long and 40 broad is a ground or mauny, containing 400 square feet.

24 grounds or maunies, are 1 cawny, containing 57600 square feet. The English acre is to the Indian cawny, as 160 is to 121, or as 1,3223 to 1.

BOMBAY.

2 *Reas.....	are 1	Urdee
4 Reas....	— 1	Doogany, or single piece
6 Reas, or 3 Urdees.....	— 1	Doreea
8 Reas, or 4 Urdees.....	— 1	Fuddea or double pice
3 and 1-8th Fuddeas or Pice	— 1*	Anna
12½ Pice, or 4 Annas.....	— 1*	Quarter Rupee
25 Pice, or 8 Annas.....	— 1	Half Rupee
50 Pice, or 16 Annas..	— 1	Rupee
5 Rupees, or 80 Annas..	— 1	Paunchea
15 Rupees.....	— 1	Gold Mohur

* Imaginary.

Such is the relative table of Bombay current and imaginary coins; while in account they are confined to the following reckoning 100 Reas maks 1 Quarter.—4 Quarters 1 Rupee.

As to the intrinsic value of their coins, we find from STEVENSON'S GUIDE, that the board of government in December 1738, fixed the standard weight of the Rupee at 178-314 grains, and in 1774, that the gold mohur was directed to be coined of the same weight, and to pass for 15 of the silver rupees; while in fineness it should be equal to the Venetian, thereby preserving about the same ratio at which the precious metals pass in the market.

The following table of some assays made at Bombay, by shewing the centesimal parts of alloy which they contain, will display the specific value of a variety of coins that occasionally pass with them as the medium of commercial exchange. It is also worthy of remark, that few or none of their own rupees exist in circulation, from a privilege granted to the nabob of Surat, whose silver coinage was permitted to circulate indiscriminately with that of the Bombay mint, and being by the abuse of this privilege so much inferior in value, has usurped the sole currency of the place.

SILVER COINS.

British standard of silver coin	7 50	An old ditto	11 06
A Bombay rupee.....	2 15	A Pondichery rupee	3 41
A Surat rupee of the present coinage.....	7 48	A New Brodera rupee.....	12 08
A Chandery rupee.....	6 11	An old ditto.....	9 43
A Goa pardoe.....	6 —	An Oukery rupee	16 —
New Broach rupee... ..	7 75	A Bussora cruz	58 03
		A Sultanee half rupee	7 —
		A Spanish dollar Ao. 1790	10 07

An old Spanish 4 real piece. 8 99	Coinage of fanams for this
New German crown. 12 19	Coast of this year from
Coinage of fanams for the	Chanderry rupees. 7 58
Coast of this year from	A Cannanore fanam. 8 08
German crowns. 12 20	An old fanam coined at the
	presidency.

GOLD COINS.

A Guinea British standard. 8 33	A Star pagoda. 19 —
A nineteen suu sicca gold	A Hyderee hoon. 18 —
mohur. 66	A Sultanny hoon. 11 75
A Bombay gold mohur 4 66	Calicutt fanam *. 46 50

* These fanams contained in 100 parts 17 50 copper, and 29 of silver

On the 10th February, 1802, the Bombay government ordered that coins of gold in the Mint should be of 94 instead of 92 touch, or in 100 parts, they should contain in future only 6 parts of alloy.

SMALL OR SILVER WEIGHTS.

6 Chowe.	are 1 Gonze
2½ Gonze.	— 1 Vall
40 Valls, or one rupee.	— 1 Tola
24 Tolas.	— 1 Seer

Silver is commonly sold from 90 to 100 doganies, or single pice per tola, but computations in money are made by the fuddeas, or double pice.

LONG MEASURE.

18 Inches, or tussoo.	are 1 Heat or Cubit
28 Inches.	— 1 Guz

The English yard of 36 inches is in common use.

N. B. Piece goods and a few other articles, are sold by the corge of 20 pieces.

DRY MEASURE.

2 Tiprees.	are 1 Seer
4 Seers	— 1 Adowly or Pily
16 Adowlies	— 1 Parah
8 Parahs.	— 1 Candy

This serves for wheat and all grain, except rice or batty, which is sold by the batty measures, as follows:

2 Tiprees.	are 1 Seer
7½ Seer.	— 1 Adowley
20 Adowlies.	— 1 Parah
6¼ Parahs.	— 1 Candy
4 Candy, or 25 Parahs.	— 1 Moora

N. B. A bag of rice weighs 6 maunds, or 168 lb. and a candy is equal to about 25 bushels.

SALT.

Has a particular measure, as follows:

100 Baskets are one anna, or 2½ tons.
1600 Baskets, or 16 annas, one rash, or 40 tons.

BOMBAY GREAT WEIGHTS.

			<i>Cwt.</i>	<i>qrs.</i>	<i>lbs.</i>	<i>oz.</i>	<i>drs.</i>
30 Pice are..	1 Seer, or	—	—	—	—	11	1
40 Seers....	1 Maund, or	—	1	—	—	—	—
20 Munds. . .	1 Candy, or	6	—	—	—	—	—

SURAT.

WEIGHTS.

			<i>Cwt.</i>	<i>qrs.</i>	<i>lbs.</i>	<i>oz.</i>	<i>drs.</i>
30 Pice are..	1 Seer, or	—	—	—	—	14	15
40 Seers....	1 Mund	—	1	9	7	6	
20 Munds. . .	1 Candy, or	6	2	21	4	2	

Although the foregoing tables represent the commonly received standard of the gross weights at Bombay and Surat, it is not only impossible to lay down a rule whereby to judge what commodities in the market are separately governed by them; but there is a great variety of articles, too numerous to distinguish here, in the sale of which the foregoing relations do not obtain, particularly with respect to the *Surat maund*, which, notwithstanding it is said to contain only 40 seers, or 37 pounds, 7 ounces, and 6 drams, is sometimes 41, 2, 3, through all the intermediate gradations up to 46 seers; nor is the candy uniformly confined to 20 maunds; for example, pepper and sandalwood are sold by the *Bombay candy* of 21 maunds, and cotton, the great staple commodity of their market, by the *Surat candy* of 21 maunds.

CALICUT AND TELLICHERRY.

COINS.

16 Tars, or Vis, are.....	1 Gallee Fanam
5 Fanams.....	1 Rupee

WEIGHTS.

100 Pool are	1 maund.....	30 lb. avoirdupois
20 Maunds	1 Candy.....	600
5 Do are equal to	6 Madras maunds	
1 Calicut mical is	2 dwts. 21 grs. troy	

MEASURES.

1 Covid is.....	18 Inches
1 Guz is.....	28.2 do

MOCHA.

The coins of this country are only carets and commassees, which rise and fall according to the silver in them; but accounts are kept in dollars and cavears.

		<i>£.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
1 Carat.....				.127
7 Carats.....	1 Commassee.....	0	0	.9
60 Commassees..	1 Spanish dollar.....	0	4	6
80 Cavears... ..	1 Mocha dollar.....	0	4	6
100 Commassees..	1 Sequin.....	0	7	6
80 Larins.... .	1 Tomand.....	3	7	6
1 Venetian, produces	2 dollars, 25 cavears.			

WEIGHTS, MEASURES, COINS. MOCHA & BATAVIA. 55

WEIGHTS.

			<i>lb.</i>	<i>oz.</i>	<i>dwt.</i>	<i>grs.</i>
1 Carat.....			0	0	0	3.06
16 Carats make 1 Coffala.....			0	0	2	9.12
24 Do.1½ Do. 1 Mascul.			0	0	3	1.37
10 Caffalas.1 Vakia.....			0	1	—	9.13
1½ Vakia1 Beak			0	1	10	13 68
87 Vakias... .100 Spanish dollars			7	4	73	—

MOCHA CUSTOM HOUSE WEIGHTS.

			<i>lbs.</i>	<i>oz.</i>
15 Vavia..... 1 Rattle.....			avoird.	1 2
40 Vakia..... 1 Maund.....				3 0
10 Maunds..... 1 Frazil.....				30 0
15 Frazils. 1 Bahaar.....				.450 0

1 Bahaar is equal to 16½ Bombay maunds, or 18 Madras maunds, or 12 maunds 15,124 seers of Surat, or 6 Bengal factory maunds 1,0672 seers.

BEEETLEFAKEE CUSTOM HOUSE WEIGHTS.

			<i>lb</i>	<i>oz.</i>	<i>dwt.</i>	<i>grs.</i>
1 Maund weighs troy.....			2	—	10	13.4
10 Maund..... 1 Frazil			20	5	9	14.4
40 Frazils. 1 Bahaar.....			814	—	—	—

14½ Vakias is 1 rattle, and 2 rattle 1 maund in coffee.
 290 Vakias is 1 frazil; and to all other goods, 15 vakias to a rattle.—
 The rattle is only used in the bazar as well at Mocha as at Beetlefakee.

MEASURES.

1 Couid of.....	18	Inches
1 Guz.....	25	ditto
1 Long Iron Couid.....	27	ditto
40 Kellas 1 Tommand, and weighs	168lb.	in Rice.

LIQUIDS.

16 Vakias.....	.1	Nufeah
8 Nufeahs 1 Gudda, which is about	2	Gallons, or 18lbs.

Cotton is sold per Harraffs, which are imaginary, and 9 Harraffs are 11½ Mocha Dollars.

1 Ditto is. 1 M. Dollar .22 Cavears.

The weights are seldom exact, and the smaller they are, the greater the difference, though they rectify them yearly by the weights of the Iman's Shroff.

BATAVIA.

COINS.

		<i>L.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
1 Doits.....	1	Cash or Doubleskye	.0	0 2.5
3 Cash or Doubleskyes.....	1	Sattalie.....	0	0 7 5
6 Cash or 2 Sattalies.....	1	Sooka.....	0	1 3
15 Cash.....	1	Rupée.....	0	3 1.5
24 Cash or 48 Stivers..	1	Rix Dollar.....	0	5 0
39 Cash or 13 Skillings ..	1	Ducatoo.....	0	8 1.5
1 Rix Dollar is 60 light Stivers, or 64 paid on account				
of salary, &c.			0	5 0
1 Gold Ducat is 2 Rix Dollars 12 Stivers, or 18 Skills.			0	11 3
1 Japan Coopang, stamped, is current for 30 R. Dollars			7	10 0

*d 4

REGULATIONS RESPECTING MILITARY OFFICERS

RETIRING FROM THE COMPANY'S SERVICE.

Every officer after twenty-five years service in India, three years for one furlough being included, is allowed to retire with the pay of the rank to which he has attained, but such pay is to be the same only as that allowed to officers of infantry.

A member of the Medical Board, who has been on that station not less than five years, and not less than twenty years in India, including three years for one furlough, is permitted to retire from the service, and allowed 500*l.* per annum.

A surgeon of a general hospital, who has been in that station not less than five years, and whose period of service has been not less than twenty years, including three years for one furlough, as above, is permitted to retire from the service, and allowed 300*l.* per annum for life.

All other surgeons and assistant surgeons attached to the military, are permitted to retire from the service on the pay of their rank, after having served in India not less than twenty years, including three for one furlough.

A chaplain after eighteen years service, ten years at a *military* station, and including three years for one furlough, is allowed to retire with the pay of his rank.

Every lieutenant colonel, major, captain, or captain lieutenant, is allowed to retire with the *half pay* of their rank to which he has attained, in case his health shall not permit him to serve in India.

A lieutenant having served thirteen, or an ensign nine years in India, including three years for a furlough, may retire on the *half pay* of his rank, in case his health shall not permit him to serve in India.

A lieutenant is permitted to retire on the *half pay of ensign*, if his constitution should be so impaired as to prevent the possibility of his continuing in India.

Every officer returning on furlough, and wishing to retire from the service, must make a declaration to that effect, within twelve months after his arrival in England; and in case of his neglecting so to do, he must, at the expiration of his furlough, either return to India, or be held to have relinquished the service, and not be entitled to retire on pay, unless he has continued to serve in India, from his first arrival, for the space of *twenty-two years*, without having a furlough; in that case he is allowed *two years* before he shall be called upon to signify his intention of retiring, but he can only be allowed the pay of the rank he held at the expiration of twelve months from his arrival in Europe.

Promotion in consequence of officers retiring in England, takes place from the time when such officers are permitted by the Court to retire.

Furlough.

Subalterns must be ten years in India, before they can be entitled (except in case of certified sickness)

to their rotation to be absent on furlough, and the same rule is applicable to assistant military surgeons. The furlough to be granted by the commander in chief at each presidency, with the approbation of the respective governments.

Chaplains must have been seven years in India before they can be allowed furlough, (except in case of sickness) with the pay of their corresponding rank, viz. captain.

The period of furlough is three years, reckoning from its date to the day of the return of the officer to his presidency.

No officer on furlough can receive pay for more than two years and a half from the period of his quitting India.

—
The Right Honorable the Board of Commissioners for the Affairs of India.

—
PRESIDENT

Lord Viscount Castlereagh.

—
Duke of Portland, K. G.

Lord Hawkesbury,
Earl Camden,
Lord Mulgrave, } Secretaries
of State.

Right honorable William Pitt,
Lord Glenbervie,
Right honorable J. Wallace,
Earl Clancarty,
Geo. Peter Holford, esq. secretary.

—
The Honorable the Court of Directors.

Sir Francis Baring, esq. bart. M. P.
Jacob Bosanquet, esq.
Joseph Cotton, esq.
William Devaynes, esq. M. P.
Simon Fraser, esq.
Charles Grant, esq. M. P. chairman,
John Huddleston, esq. M. P.
Sir Hugh Inglis, bart. M. P.
Paul Le Mesurier, esq.
Sir Stephen Lushington, bart. M. P.
John Manship, esq.
Sir Theoph Metcalfe, bart. M. P.
Charles Mills, esq. M. P.
Thomas Parry, esq.
Edward Parry, esq.
Richard C. Plowden, esq.
Thomas Reid, esq.
Abraham Roberts, esq. M. P.
John Roberts, esq.
George Smith, esq. M. P. deputy,
George W Thelluson, esq. M. P.
Robert Thornton, esq. M. P.
William Thornton, esq.
Sveny Toone, esq.

LIST OF SHIPS, &c.

TAKEN UP BY THE HON. EAST INDIA COMPANY, FOR THE YEARS 1803-4.

<i>Voy.</i>	<i>Ships.</i>	<i>Chart. Ton.</i>	<i>Commanders.</i>	<i>Consignments.</i>
9.	Sir Edw. Hughes	957	Tho. Barrow	Madras.
5.	Cirencester	1200	Tho. Robertson	Bombay and China.
4.	Glatten	1200	Cha. Drummond	Ditto.
1.	Winchelsea	1200	Walter Campbell	Ditto.
4.	Walmer Castle	1200	Essex H. Bond	St Hel. Ben. Chi.
2.	Marchion of Exeter	820	Alex. Nash	Madras & Bengal.
3.	Marquis Wellesley	818	Charles Le Blanc	Ditto.
4.	Thames	1200	J. Kottowe	St Hel. and China.
3.	Lady Jane Dundas	820	Hon H. Lindsay	Mad and Bengal.
3.	Lord Nelson	819	Wemys Orlok	Ditto.
6.	Brunswick	1200	James L Grant	China.
6.	Canton	1198	Tho. Lushington	Ditto.
2.	Marquis of Ely	1200	Andrew Hannay	Ditto.
3.	Dover Castle	820	Geo Richardson	St Hel. & Ben.
3.	Lady Burges	820	A. F. W. Swinton	Ditto.
4.	Neptune	1200	Wm. Donaldson	China.
4.	Royal Charlotte	1252	Richard Franklin	Ditto.
2.	Perseverance	1200	James Tweedale	Ditto.
6.	True Briton	1198	Henry Hughes	Ditto.
3.	Bengal	818	Adam Cumine	Mad. and Ben.
3.	Asia	819	H. P. Treemihere	Ditto.
3.	Walthamstow	820	Don. McLeod	Bombay.
3.	Earl of St. Vincent	818	John B. Samson	Ditto.
6.	Taunton Castle	1198	Tho B. Peirce	China.
4.	Cetes	1200	Wm. Dunsford	Ditto.
2.	Alnwick Castle	1200	Albert Gledstanes	Ditto.
4.	Cuthbells	1200	Henry Halkett	Ditto.
5.	Arnston	1200	James Jameson	Ditto.
2.	Baring	820	Dixon Meadows	Mad. Ben. & Mad.
2.	United Kingdom	820	John H Pelley	Bengal.
7.	Worcester	798	Searles Wood	Madras.
7.	Lord Hawkesbury	803	James Tumbrill	Ditto.
7.	Duke of Montrose	762	John Paterson	Ditto.
7.	Ailly Castle	813	John Mc Intosh	Ditto.
2.	Sir Wm. Bensley	547	Robert Rhode	Made Mad & B.
2.	Fame	492	John V. Baker	Ditto.
2.	Tottenham	517	James Dalrymple	Do. Do. Do.
2.	Lord Eldon	538	Jasper Swete	Ditto.
2.	Experiment	549	Peter Campbell	Made. & Bom.
2.	Sovereign	600	Rich. Meriton	Bengal.

2. Monarch

2. Monach.....	600.	Stephen Hawes. Ditto
1. Alexander.....	600.	Sh B. Franklin . Ditto
3. Travers	577	Tho. Sanders ... St. Hel. & Ben.
2. Union.....	550,	John Mc Intosh. .Ditto.
1. Indies.....	590	Geo. Wellden ... Madras
1. Lord Keith	599	Patk. Ramage .. Mad. & Bengal.
1. Ocean.....	532	Tho. Mc Taggart. Ditto, Ditto.
2. Devaynes.....	600.	Wm. Adderly. ... Made. Bom M.
2. Harriet.....	549	Wm. Lynch. Made Mad. B.
2. Huddart.....	547	Wm J Eastfield. Ditto, Ditto.
3. Skelton Castle.....	584	James Normand. Made. & Bom.

REGULATIONS

For the Admission of Cadets on the East India Company's Establishment at the Royal Military College, Woolwich.

1. No cadet to be admitted under 14, or above 16 years of age; or below the height of four feet nine inches. A certificate of every candidate's birth, taken from the parish register, and signed by the minister, to be delivered to the secretary of the East India Company, as likewise an address where he may be sent for on a vacancy.

2. Every candidate previously to his admission, must be well grounded in arithmetic, including vulgar fractions, write a very good hand, and be perfectly master of the English and latin grammars.

3. All candidates are publicly examined by the proper masters in the royal Military Academy; and if found deficient in any of these preparatory parts of learning will be rejected.

4. The above qualifications are indispensable at the time of examination, but the future studies of each candidate will be very materially forwarded, with a view of obtaining a commission. If he has also learned to draw, and acquired a knowledge of the French language before he is appointed a cadet.

The days for examining candidates are Tuesdays and Wednesdays, precisely at eleven o'clock; and the candidates are to present themselves to the lieutenant-governor, or inspector of the royal Military Academy at Woolwich.

REGULATIONS.

Respecting Cadets for the East India Company's Artillery, who cannot be admitted into the royal Military Academy at Woolwich.

That the cadets for the artillery and engineers, who undertake to qualify themselves at private academies, be directed to study mathematics from Dr. Hutton's course, published in two volumes, for the use of the royal military academy, which, if they regularly pursue from the commencement, and enable themselves to pass an examination under Dr. Hutton, as far as comic sections (not included) besides acquiring some knowledge of the principles of mechanics, so as to judge of the power of machines in general, they may be considered as possessed of the same mathematical qualifications as the cadets of the academy likely to be promoted in 1804.

That

That they should be well grounded in practical geometry, as introductory to drawing plans of fortifications, which may be learned from professor Landmann's work on that subject, published for the use of the academy; also that they should be acquainted with the constructions of Vauban's, and some other systems contained in Muller's treatise, and be able to produce, at least, twenty plans and sections of their own drawing. An examination to this extent, under Mr. Landmann, to be deemed sufficient; for which he may be qualified by any intelligent person conversant in plan-drawing, with the help of the books abovementioned, professor Landmann also examining each candidate, in the practical part of surveying, and ascertaining that he knows how to lay down and describe on paper whatever he has surveyed.

Several candidates will be sent to the academy for examination at the same time, viz. from four to eight; and as their regular examination will probably employ the private time of the professors for several days, that each professor be paid by each candidate a sum for his examination, as may be thought equitable by the lieutenant-governor and inspector of the Royal Academy, not exceeding three guineas each candidate, to each professor.

With a view of affording encouragement to the young gentlemen now to be appointed cadets for the artillery or engineer corps in India, to exert themselves in attaining the necessary qualifications above detailed, the sum of 200 guineas will be presented to each of them who shall pass his examination at the Royal Academy, and be reported qualified for a commission,

each person giving bond to refund the same, if he shall not proceed to India, according to the appointment given him by the court. It being clearly understood, however, that no cadet reported qualified on private education, can take rank from an earlier period than the day on which he shall attain the age of 17 years.

It will be expected that every cadet, when nominated, shall be well grounded in vulgar fractions, shall write a good hand, and shall have gone through the latin grammar.

And it is strongly recommended, that all cadets should acquire some knowledge of the French language.

5th June, 1804.

No cadet can be nominated to study under the above regulations who has not attained the age of 14 years.

REGULATIONS

Of the Royal Military College at Marlow.

No cadet to be admitted under 13, or above 15 years of age; or who has any mental or bodily defect which may disqualify him for military service. Every cadet to produce a sufficient certificate of the time of his birth. He is to be well grounded in a knowledge of grammar, and of common arithmetic, and shall write a good hand. None will be qualified for admission, who are found to be deficient in any of these elementary parts of education.

Cadets admitted to that class which is to pay the sum of 90 guineas per annum for education, board, and clothing, are to pay a moiety of the sum half yearly, in advance, during their continuance at college. An army agent in London is to be named by such cadets, from

from whom the half yearly payments are to be received by the treasurer; and should a cadet leave the college before the expiration of any half year, he will be accounted with for the six months in advance.

Each cadet to come provided with seven shirts, seven pocket handkerchiefs, seven pair of short stockings, five towels, three night-caps, two black velvet stocks, four pair of drawers, two pair of shoes, a looking glass, a prayer book, a large comb, a small-tooth comb, a comb-brush, a clothes-brush, a tooth-brush, and Paley's Evidence of Christianity, two volumes; all deficiencies in which are to be made good at his charge, at the yearly vacation.

No cadet is to join the junior department, with a greater sum of money in his possession than one guinea, and this regulation is considered to be so indispensable that any deviations therefrom will subject the cadet to be sent away from college. The parents may, however, if they think proper, make an arrangement for the cadets receiving an allowance not exceeding half-a-crown a week for pocket money. All repairs of clothing, linen, shoes, and other articles, belonging to the cadets, will be made at the expence of the college.

No perquisites or presents of any kind, are allowed to be received by masters, or any other persons, from the cadets

As a certain number of cadets for the royal military college, in that class for which the sum of 90 guineas each, per annum, is to be paid, are to be remunerated by the East India Company, the court of directors of the said Company have agreed, that one half of such expence, or 45 guineas per annum, for each cadet, and no more, shall be paid by the Company, on an engagement in writing being entered into, by the friends or parents of the cadet being responsible persons, on his appointment to the college, to refund the amount of the Company's expences on his account, provided he shall enter into any other service or line whatsoever, after his being received into the college; or if he shall not proceed to India, in the Company's military service, on receiving an appointment for that purpose.

The above-mentioned annual payment of 90 guineas to be regulated in the following manner, viz.

The friends or parents, of the cadet, to advance, to the army agent, to be named by him, the first half-yearly payment of forty four guineas; and the Company to advance the second half-yearly payment, in like manner, and the subsequent half yearly payments to be made alternately, by the friends of the cadet, and the Company, during the time he shall continue at college.

Oriental College, Hertford.

Of the institution of this seminary, which our readers will see announced in our report of the proceeding at the India House, we cannot, in this volume, give any account, as we have not yet been furnished with the official documents requisite for that purpose; but in our next Register we shall lay before the public the whole detail of its plan and internal regulations.

WAR IN CEYLON.

It was our intention to have given, in this volume, a complete account of the origin and progress of the war which has existed in Ceylon for upwards of two years; and likewise to have taken a view of the character of the Candian government, of the relative state of the contending powers, of the causes which produced dissention between them, and of the principles and motives by which each has been actuated; so that our readers might be enabled to form an accurate judgment as to the justice, policy, and probable consequences of the measures pursued by the British government in that island. But a deficiency of authentic documents prevents us from fulfilling this intention, and has obliged us to confine the following narration to a mere summary of the principal circumstances which led to the contest, and of the events which have attended it, from the period of its origin to the close of 1804.

In our next volume we hope we may have it in our power to present our readers with an account of the termination of these disastrous hostilities; and we shall then enter, with freedom and impartiality, into an examination of the principles and policy on which they have been carried on.

In the year 1795, when intelligence reached India of the war between England and Holland, an armament was sent from Madras against the Dutch settlements in Ceylon; all of which, after a partial and feeble resistance, submitted to the British arms. These settlements were, in the first instance, held in trust for the Prince of Orange, to whose cause the majority of the Dutch were attached;

and these possessions remained an appendage to the presidency of Madras, and under the immediate government of the commander in chief of the English troops, until 1799, when they were transferred to the crown of England, and formed into an establishment wholly unconnected with the East India company, and subject only to the control of his majesty's ministers. The Hon. Frederick North was then sent to Ceylon, as governor of our dominion in that island, and with full powers to carry into effect a system of government, which had been adopted for it. Of this system, it is not necessary in this place to give any detailed account; it is sufficient to state, that such arrangements took place at Columbo and the interior as were calculated to ensure the safety and prosperity of the colony.

With a view to these objects, Governor North, in the year 1800, determined on sending an embassy to the King of Candy, in order to establish a friendly intercourse with that monarch.

As it was intended to make this embassy as imposing as possible, the governor, previous to its leaving Columbo, sent his private secretary, Mr. Boyd, to the borders of our territory at Sittavacca, to communicate with the adigar and other officers of state to his Candian majesty.

This preliminary step was the more necessary, as the extreme jealousy of this people would, otherwise, have been alarmed at the introduction of a military force into their country, and might probably have counteracted all our plans.

At this interview, however, every necessary arrangement took place, and the embassy set forward.

General M'Dowal, commander in chief of the forces in Ceylon, was appointed to this mission, attended by an escort, consisting of the light company and four battalions of his majesty's 19th regiment of foot, five companies and two battalions 6th regiment of coast sepoys, five companies of the Malay regiment, a detachment of the Bengal artillery, with four 6-pounders and two howitzers, and part of the Madras pioneer and Lascar corps.

On the 10th of March, 1800, the general, followed by this splendid retinue, and charged with magnificent presents to the king, took his departure from Columbo.

On the 18th, the detachment reached Sittavacca, famous for having been the theatre of war between the natives and former European powers,

powers, as well as the spot generally chosen for their interviews with ambassadors. It divides the European from the Candian territory, by a branch of the Mallidary river, which runs in a serpentine stream along the banks.

The adigar was encamped on the opposite side, with several thousand Candians. On our arrival, the general sent to acquaint him with his intention to pass the river the next morning; and shortly after a message was returned, signifying the adigar's entire approbation.

On the 20th, the adigar came, in great state, by torch light, to pay a visit of ceremony to the general. The interview lasted a considerable time, and the conversation was carried on standing. The Candian minister promised to send 500 of his people to assist in conveying our baggage; an engagement he afterwards forgot to comply with.

The roads, or rather paths, during the whole of this journey, were extremely tiresome. The route which the British were permitted to take, was marked out by means of twigs, set up at proper distances, full of precipices and ravines, so difficult as almost to impede our march; and this was increased by constant rain, accompanied with thunder and lightning.

No intercourse was permitted, during the whole of the march, between the natives and our party; and such was the reserve even of the attendants on our camp, that not the least information could be obtained about the king, or his politics.

On the 10th April the general arrived at the place where his residence was to be fixed during his embassy.

It became now necessary to settle the ceremonies of introduction; and here a difficulty arose of such magnitude, as threatened to defeat the projected interview with his majesty.

The Dutch ambassadors had submitted to be introduced blindfold into the capital, and to prostrate themselves on entering the presence; and it having been intimated to the general, that his majesty would not receive him standing, he immediately answered, to the adigar, that his sovereign did not acknowledge the superiority of any potentate on earth; and that sooner than degrade his master, by prostration, he would return to Columbo without being presented.

The king, averse to any difference with the English government, consented at length to waive his prerogative; and, in order to reconcile to himself this derogation from his dignity, desired his adigar to inform

the general, that he would, on this occasion, dispense with the usual ceremonies required of ambassadors, as his brother, the King of England, was of a power and dignity far above the Dutch or the East India company.

This important object being adjusted, and the day being appointed for the audience, the adigar, with a numerous attendance, bearing a multitude of torches, received the general on the banks of the river, to conduct him to the presence.

The general was attended by his staff, the gentlemen appointed to the embassy, and a guard of honor, consisting of an officer and about fifty sepoy. The presents had previously been delivered over to the adigar. they consisted (among other valuable things) of a state coach, drawn by six horses; a betel dish, with ornaments of solid gold, which had belonged to the late Tippoo Sultaun, and was valued at 800 star pagodas; together with rose water, a variety of fine muslins, &c.

The road to the palace was up a steep hill, with narrow crooked paths. The capital was surrounded with thick hedges of thorn, and in some places with the addition of a rampart and breast-work, forming, however, a very trifling barrier to the approach of a regular army.

The crowd of natives who early gathered round the procession, together with the glare of the torches, made it impossible to take any accurate view of the city. The street through which they passed to the palace was long and broad; at the extremity of which stood the palace, surrounded by an high wall and gardens.

Having ascended a flight of stone steps, and passed through various anti-rooms and courts, filled with guards, they at length reached the audience-chamber, which they entered.

Here they found the king, seated on his throne, surrounded by his ministers and courtiers, some prostrate, and others sitting cross-legged.

The general was conducted by the adigar to the top step of the platform leading to the throne, and with much ceremony presented.

The king is a young man, very black, with a light beard. He was dressed in very fine white muslin, embroidered with gold, fitted close to the breast, with several folds drawn round the wrist, and flowing from thence on the carpet; his arms were bare from the elbow downwards. On his fingers he wore a number of very broad rings, set with

precious

precious stones of different sorts, and a number of gold chains were suspended round his neck, over a large ruff. On his head he wore a turban of muslin, spangled with gold, and surmounted by a crown of gold; a distinction peculiar to this potentate, as all other Asiatic princes are excluded, by their religion, from wearing this ornament. His waist was encircled with a rich sash, from which a short dagger was suspended, the handle richly ornamented, and the scabbard tillagtee.

A tedious conversation took place by means of an interpreter; the questions of his majesty, and the replies of the general, passing through the medium of five different persons.

During the audience, rose-water was scattered about from curiously-wrought vessels of gold, and perfumes handed on salvers of gold; but the excessive heat of the room was almost insupportable.

At the second audience, the general introduced the business of his embassy, what these objects were have never transpired; but one circumstance is certain, which we will relate. It was a request from our government, that the king of Candy would permit a road to be opened through his territories, to give a free communication between Trincomalee and Columbo.

To this proposition the king would not, by any means, listen; but expressed his decided aversion to any intercourse, or connection, existing between his subjects and the Europeans.

At the next audience the general was to take leave, having previously had several private conferences with the Adigar on political subjects.

When the general took leave, the king placed a gold chain about his neck, and presented him with a sword, an embroidered belt and scabbard, he also gave him a ring, set with various precious stones, and an elephant. Slight presents were distributed among the officers; and on the second of May, after a residence of twenty-one days at Candy, the embassy took their departure for Columbo.

We cannot venture to pronounce an opinion on the result of this expensive and toilsome expedition, having nothing more than conjecture to act upon; but the effect, at least, enabled us to foresee, that a good understanding was not likely long to exist between the two governments.

The reigning monarch was placed upon the throne by the adigar,

Pelimé Talavoé, a man of consummate abilities, and admirably calculated for the purposes of political intrigue. He regulated the whole conduct of the state, but having formed ambitious views, which the critical arrival of the English at Ceylon prevented his accomplishing, he naturally viewed our government with enmity and disgust. Like a true courtier, however, he has always professed the greatest friendship towards us; but as an alliance with the king would totally defeat the future accomplishment of his ambitious designs, it was expected he would, privately, use every effort to prevent the connection: and it is to his artifices alone, that the disastrous war, still raging in Ceylon, has been ascribed, by our government, to owe its lamented origin.

In the month of June, 1802, intelligence, of a nature calculated to excite the suspicion, and awaken the vigilance of our government, was received at Columbo, which accurately described the manœuvres secretly plotting at the court of Candy; where every possible preparation for war, both offensive and defensive, was carrying on, with such a regard to privacy, that every person detected in even speaking on the subject, was to lose his tongue.

All the villages were laid under contribution, in proportion as they were populous, and ordered to send their quota of men to certain places of rendezvous, to be put under the command of proper officers, and trained in archery.

Each man was ordered to provide himself with six bows, and a proportionate number of arrows. The country was divided into eight districts, each distinguished by its numbers; number eight being the central post, from which all orders were issued to the exterior divisions.

It shortly after appeared, that the whole of the Candian frontiers were lined with troops, bearing fire-arms and bows and arrows; that from all the high-roads leading into their country, they had made defiles to the right and left, diagonally, so as to flank any troops that might approach them, and had contrived pits covered with blinds; the whole calculated either to annoy an enemy, or cover their own retreat, as circumstances might require; and that they were busily engaged in the manufacture of powder and ball.

Having brought all these precautions to a state of maturity, their next step was to commence offensive operations, and before the conclusion

conclusion of the month of June, did actually commit hostilities against his Britannic majesty's subjects at Putelano, by seizing certain bullocks and buffaloes, sent by the merchants there, to return with areka nuts, &c. ; and to this intelligence was added, that their different divisions consisted of eight or nine thousand men, each ready to assist the other.

These depredations having been succeeded by others, to an alarming extent, it became necessary to substantiate the truth of these various details ; for which purpose, on the 17th of August following, Mr. Boyd, then vice-president of the board of revenue at Columbo, was deputed by his excellency the governor, to go to Putelang, to verify, upon oath, the several complaints that had been made, and to be very particular in his endeavours to discern, whether the outrages stated were the effect of wantonness on the part of the Candians, or whether the sufferers had not, by carrying on a contraband trade, provoked the seizure of their effects.

In obedience to this order, Mr. Boyd went immediately to Putelang, and on the 24th of the same month made the following official report, to be laid before the governor at Columbo.

“ In the months of March and April last, a number of natives living under the British government in and about Putelang, set out, in two divisions, with a number of cattle, laden with various articles of merchandize, namely, salt, salt-fish, cloth, tobacco, and copper money, intending to dispose of them in the Candian country, in exchange for areka nuts

“ The largest division, which I shall call No. 1, consisted of 46 persons, exclusive of coolies, and 272 head of cattle, laden with articles of traffic; and the smaller division, which may be called No. 2, consisted of 18 persons, and 130 head of cattle, laden in like manner.

“ No doubt can be entertained, but that the commerce into which the people entered, was universally deemed legal, and that they had long been accustomed to carry it on, and, on that account, the misfortune which they met with, in the prosecution of it, cannot be accounted for on the grounds of contraband.

“ Whether the Putelanders were guilty of any irregularity in the Candian country, which could serve as a pretext for the usage they met with, I cannot positively assert;—I have certainly not been able to trace any such, and, unfortunately for them, it will appear, by a

perusal of the enclosed papers, that after they had completed the object they had in view in the Candian country, and were on their return home, with areka nuts; which they had procured for the articles they had carried from Putelang, they were stopped, harassed by delays, and finally, the whole of the areka nuts confiscated, and taken from them, and which a specific account annexed to the depositions * herewith transmitted, will shew to be 231½ ammonans taken from division No. 1, and 63 ammonans from division No. 2.

“ I dare say, his excellency, on receiving the enclosed papers, will conclude as I do, that the seizing of the areka nuts took place in consequence of the orders of the person called in the depositions Pelagam adigar Déssane, of the four Corles; and I only beg leave to add, on this point, I have no doubt that the person here meant is the first adigar of Candy, well known, personally, to his excellency the governor, as well as to myself. I shall only further state a circumstance, which makes the seizure of the areka nuts in question still more difficult to account for, which is, that the Candians themselves continue, as heretofore, to bring down the produce of their country, namely, areka nuts, jaggher, and rice, to be exchanged here, at Puttelang, for salt, salt-fish, cloth, &c. and that there is now, within my view, a division of about 50 persons from the Candian country, and 250 head of cattle peaceably occupied in this traffic. This circumstance will also tend to shew, how easy it would be to make reprisals, for the injury sustained by the Putlanders, were the British government so disposed; a measure which I do not wish, however, to be understood as giving my opinion upon.”

The facts being thus established, his excellency the governor sent a mild remonstrance to the king of Candy, on the outrages committed by his subjects, and claimed restitution on behalf of the sufferers. This moderate procedure, however, produced only delays of the most frivolous and evasive nature, while every hostile preparation continued to be indefatigably pursued by the Candian government.

Under all these circumstances, and without any prospect of reform, in the Candian politics, his excellency directed the publication of the following proclamation:

* The depositions do not appear.

PROCLAMATION

PROCLAMATION

By his excellency the governor in council, Frederick North, &c. Colombo, January 29th, 1803, on the entrance of the British troops into the territory of the King of Candy.

“The preservation of amity and concord with the court of Candy has been the unvaried object of our most earnest endeavours, when, by command of our most gracious Master, the king of Great Britain and Ireland, we assumed the government of his possessions in Ceylon. Frequent attempts, however, have been made by the emissaries of that power to create disturbances in these settlements, and to weaken the attachment which the inhabitants bear and owe to our government: but, we have been always sensible of the futility of such attempts, we trusted their repeated failure would induce the court of Candy, without any interference on our part, to relinquish a conduct so directly contrary to good faith and good neighbourhood. We, therefore, took no notice of the many reasons which we had to complain, and uniformly persisted in our kind and friendly behaviour, taking every opportunity of proposing such terms of amity and alliance as might secure to both nations the full advantages which they can respectively derive from the peculiar situation of the countries they inhabit. Every proposition of a similar nature has either been rejected with disdain by the court of Candy, or answered by counter proposals, so absurd in their pretensions, as clearly proved the intention of that court to avoid any stable or reasonable arguments. Still, however, we continued in the same system of kindness and indulgence towards that power and its subjects; when, in the months of March and April last, an open act of violence committed against the inhabitants of these settlements obliged us to complain, and demand satisfaction. Certain merchants of Putatom, who had, under the faith of treaty, purchased at a fair market in the Candian country, areka and betel nut, to the quantity of 292 ammonans, were deprived of it forcibly by a person in authority under the Candian government, at Cacknackoly. Although so flagrant an outrage entitled us to make reprisals on the property of the subjects of the king of Candy within our government, we
ab.tained

abstained from any such measure, and we even delayed making any remonstrances, till, after a serious and minute investigation of the case, we were sure that the fact alleged was true, and that the Putatom merchants had not brought it on by any improper behaviour, or disrespect to the laws of Candy, or persons in authority there. We then, without ordering reprisals, forwarded a remonstrance to the Candian government. To this remonstrance, stating the case as it happened, an answer was returned early in October, acknowledging the truth of our statement, and the justice of our complaint, and promising restoration immediately of the betel nut which had been seized to the persons to whom it belonged. Although we had a clear and positive right to insist on the delivery of the said areka, or betel nut, to the injured parties at Putatom, at the expence of the King of Candy : we, for the sake of peace, waved that right ; and the Putatom merchants returned to Cacknackoly. At that place they remained thirty-five days without satisfaction, and were at length sent away with a declaration, that if the season proved favourable, and they would return in January, they would receive a quantity of areka nut equal to that of which they were deprived. We received, at the same time, a letter from the court, in date 14th November, informing us the areka nut in question had been sold ; but that an equal quantity would be given to the merchants in the course of one or two months : to this proposal, however reluctantly, we acquiesced ; and, for the more regular performance of the articles agreed upon, we sent a native head-man of rank to Cacknackoly, as our commissioner. On the 14th January, being the expiration of the stipulated time to receive the areka nut from the agents of the court of Candy, it was not, however, delivered to him ; and the first adigar informed us, that a sufficient quantity would not be ready for two months. To this we answered, that the time for its delivery had been fixed by themselves, and that we therefore insisted that the value of it should be immediately paid in money, at the moderate rate of ten six-dollars per ammonan. This conciliatory proposal has, on the 24th January, been refused by the first adigar of Candy, and another attempt made to delay the necessary reparation of the outrage committed on our people, until the term for active preparation in the field shall be passed. In the mean time, preparations and assemblies of a menacing appearance have been formed in various places on the Candian frontiers, and acts of apparent

hostility,

hostility, which the ministry of Candy has not scrupled to avow, on pretences wholly unfounded.

Under these circumstances of aggravated injury and insult, we have determined to send our troops into the Candian territories, to enforce our just claims to full indemnification for the expense to which our government had been put by the iniquity of the court of Candy, and to exact sufficient security against the repetition of similar outrage. In this view we have submitted to his Candian majesty articles of accommodation, so moderate in their object, and so beneficial in their principles, that we trust he will immediately agree to them, as well for the security of his own person and dignity, as for the tranquillity and the happiness of his subjects. In the mean time we have given strict orders to observe the most exact discipline, by the British troops in the Candian territories; that the temples, priests, and religion of the inhabitants be respected, that all supplies which may be furnished may be regularly paid for, and that no disorders be suffered. And we exhort all those who inhabit the countries through which our armies may pass, to afford them every assistance, to remain peaceably in their houses, to continue their ordinary occupation without fear or apprehension, and to submit themselves quietly to the authority of our commanders, who have our express direction to protect them from injury and oppression.

By his excellency's command,

(Signed)

ROBERT ARBUTHNOT,

Chief Secretary to Government.

His excellency, governor North, having thus ineffectually attempted conciliatory measures, felt himself called upon to adopt such as appeared calculated to counteract the designs of the Candians.

With this view preparations were immediately set on foot, for collecting a suitable force to march into the Candian territory.

On the 31st of January, 1803, general McDowal left Columbo with the following detachment under his command: 500 of the 51st regiment, two companies of 19th regiment, grenadier company of 55th regiment, col. Ramsay's native regiment, 100 malays, with a detachment of Bengal and Madras artillery, and a proportionate number of lascars and pioneers, forming in the whole an army of about 2000 men.

On

On the 2d of February col. Barbut marched from Tincontinentalée, according to a concerted plan of operations, having with him 500 picked men, of the 19th regiment, 600 of the malay regiment, a company of artillery and pioneers, with six ten-pounders, and two howitzers. After encountering various difficulties, and diving before them large bodies of the enemy, who attempted to oppose their progress, the two divisions of our army met, on the 20th of February, at Candy. This plan of operations was so well arranged, and so ably executed, that both parties arrived at their rendezvous within an hour of each other.

About three o'clock on the preceding evening, as colonel Bubut's detachment approached the great Candian river, his march was opposed by a large body of the enemy's troops, collected on the opposite banks, the adjoining hills, and the villages of Wallapoola. They kept up a very brisk fire for some time on our party, but without effect, when, having brought two mortars and a six-pounder to bear upon them, in different directions, they retired, leaving the party at liberty to cross the river, which they did on the morning following, and took post in the village of Wallapoola.

On the morning of the same day an advanced party from general McDowal's detachment, under the command of lieutenant-colonel Legars, of the 41st regiment, attacked and carried the two strong posts of Galle Gedolah, and Gimagumme. At the first no resistance was made, and the party found three very curious brass cannons, which the enemy, in the hurry of flight, had abandoned. At the latter post, however, the advanced party, composed of the grenadier company of the 19th, commanded by capt. Honner, were received by a heavy fire from the enemy, which was kept up without intermission, until the assailants entered the battery.

Our loss, on this occasion, was one serjeant and one private of the 19th regiment severely wounded. The loss on the part of the enemy must have been trifling; although, such was the steepness of the paths, had the Candians maintained their position with any degree of firmness or courage, the assault must have cost us dear.

As soon as the British approached the capital of Candy, the king fled, as did the first adigar, and the troops under his command dispersed in all directions. They had, previously, set fire to the palace and the temples, but our arrival in the city was so immediate, that our troops soon succeeded in extinguishing the flames. The

The king had removed all his treasure, and the inhabitants had destroyed almost every thing of value, which they were unable to carry away with them. A few days after this event, the enemy appeared in very considerable force near Candy. They were, however, soon dispersed, with little loss on our side, but with a dreadful slaughter on the part of the Candians.

Thus far, the most unlimited success seems to have crowned our operations; and dispatches having arrived at Columbo, detailing the events which had lately taken place, his excellency the governor was pleased to publish a general order, in which he congratulated gen. McDowal on the speedy and successful issue of the important mission committed to his charge, which his excellency attributes solely to the energy, activity, and judgment displayed by the general, and the excellent discipline and spirit maintained by his army. It concludes with his excellency's particular thanks to colonel Baillie, lieutenant-colonel Barbut, and all the officers under his command, and expressions of high approbation on the good conduct and discipline of the non-commissioned officers and privates on the occasion.

The country round the city of Candy is described as being the most beautiful and fertile in nature; mountains cultivated to their summits, interspersed with villages, rivulets, and cattle; fruitful vallies, with groves of areka jacca, cocoa nuts, limes, oranges, plantain, and pumplemose trees, with fine villages and fields of paddy and other grain, the latter well watered by streams from the mountains, the whole combining to form a scene singularly picturesque.

The palace is an immense pile of building. The town, about two miles in length, consisting only of one broad street, terminated by the palace; there are lesser streets branching from it, but of no great length. The houses are mostly of mud, and raised on steps about five feet above the level of the earth. The palace is built of a kind of cheenam, or cement, perfectly white, with stone gateways; it is a square of immense extent, one-fourth of which is not yet completed. In the centre is a small square enclosure, forming the cemetery of the kings of Candy. The palace contains a great number of rooms, the walls of which contain a multitude of inscriptions, and are painted with the most grotesque figures. Many of the walls are covered with immense pier glasses. In one room is a gigantic brass figure of Buddha, in a sitting posture, with

with two smaller ones at his feet. The river of Candy is a very noble one, swarming with fish, which the king never permitted to be disturbed.

While the main army was engaged at the capital, incursions were made on different parts of our settlements by the enemy. Our troops, however, undismayed by numbers, constantly attacked them, and as constantly proved victorious.

We shall select the following gallant exploit, as descriptive of the spirit which animated our little army in all the difficulties they had to contend with. On the 20th March, captain Beaver, of the 19th regiment, was ordered on detachment, with a party composed of serjeant Fairly and five privates of his majesty's 65th regiment, one howitzer, and eight sepoy's.

Having received information on his route of a very strong battery, called Rathmalgalle, at the village of Walgam Porte, in the three Corles, and the same being, as he gallantly expresses himself, "within a reasonable distance," he determined to attack it.

The battery was of great perpendicular height, and the ascent, consequently, difficult in the extreme. The enemy, at the approach of our party, commenced a very brisk fire; but, such was the daring perseverance of this intrepid handful of men, they were in the battery in less than ten minutes. The enemy escaped into the wood. The work was constructed on the side of a woody mountain, about forty yards in length, commanding a ravine (the only approach to it). It had twelve embrasures.

Having destroyed the fort, this brave party proceeded to their destination at Attegalle.

After a residence of about a month at Columbo, the general, and several of his officers, were so severely attacked by the jungle fever, as to compel their return to Columbo. In the interim, however, the general, with a hope of restoring peace, succeeded in prevailing with the king to appoint an interview; but, when the time arrived, his majesty pleaded indisposition, and the meeting did not take place. It is probable that the court of Candy calculated on the climate soon ridding them of an enemy their united forces were unable to expel, and awaited the issue.

When the general left Candy he took with him the 51st regiment, which was in a very sickly state, as also colonel Ramsey's native regiment.

ment. The grenadier and light-companies of the 19th regiment were, at the same time, dispatched to Trincomalée with their sick. With the remaining troops, colonel Barbut was appointed commandant of the city.

Previous to the departure of this force, the general had adopted various precautionary measures for the preservation of our new conquests. On the Trincomalée side, about fifteen miles from the capital, he caused a fort to be erected, named Fort Mc Dowal, and at Dambadima, in the intermediate way between Candy and Columbo, another post was established. These works were of considerable strength from their position, garrisoned by Europeans and natives, and well calculated to secure a communication with our principal settlements

In the mean time his excellency governor North, so far from taking advantage of the successive victories achieved by our forces, appears to have used every practicable method to concert a permanent peace with the king of Candy. But his Ceylonese majesty was little disposed, at that time, to measures of conciliation.

Two Candian princes had been some time at Columbo, whither they had flown to refuge under the British protection, both pleading pretensions to the crown. But, although the protection they sought was afforded them, and their situation meliorated by pecuniary aids from government, still the governor had never hitherto appeared to countenance their claims, or to interfere with the Candian politics. But at length, induced by the hostile disposition of the reigning monarch, and anxious to establish a treaty of peace and amity, his excellency adopted the policy of placing one of these princes on the vacant throne. A truce was also concluded with the former king.

On the 1st of May following, the governor, attended by his suite and escort, went to Dambadima, the chief of the newly-acquired provinces in the even Coles. Spacious bungaloes were erected for his reception, and on his arrival, his excellency was waited upon by all the head men of the different districts, who, in very loyal addresses, declared their entire satisfaction at the change of government that had taken place, and promising fidelity and obedience to the crown of England. Two days after, Pelemé Talavae, the chief adigar of Candy, taking advantage of the truce subsisting between his master and our government, paid his respects to the governor, and held a long conference with him.

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This visit of ceremony was returned the next day by Mr. Secretary Arbutnot, when the affairs of the government of the country were arranged, as it would appear, by mutual consent, and the adigar was to retain his situation and power at court.

Every thing now seemed to resume a peaceful aspect; but the climate, that determined enemy to all European constitutions, was beginning very fatally to assist the Candians. Colonel Barbut, the commandant at Candy, was obliged to relinquish his command, by severe illness, as was Major Blair, and several other officers. The colonel and major, shortly after their return to Columbo died, the victims of the jungle-fever.

This disease is so generally prevalent, and so fatal in its effects, as to baffle the power of the most active medicine; even mercury, so far from stopping its progress, has, in many instances, accelerated its fatal termination.

On the 25th, General M'Dowal, being in some degree restored to health, returned to Candy, principally with a view of attempting to procure an interview with the late king. In this expectation, however, he was disappointed, but the adigar loudly professed himself to be devoted to the interests of the English; and the general, confiding in the professions of this artful minister, returned again to Columbo, taking with him the officers and men of the garrison, then suffering with the jungle-fever, and leaving major Davie of the Malay corps in command at the capital, with 200 of the 19th regiment, 500 Malays, and some artillery.

We have now to record an event, which our knowledge of the jealous and vindictive character of the Candians, as well as the whole history of their wars with the Dutch, would, indeed, have led us to expect, but which, however, was marked with every feature of the most atrocious and deliberate perfidy. As this event has been variously described, and as the official accounts of it cast an obliquity on the memory of a brave and most deserving officer, we shall give an impartial statement of the whole affair; so that our readers may be enabled to judge, from probable circumstances, how far the government of Ceylon were justified in the representation they have made.

Indeed, from our own knowledge of major Davies's tried abilities and

and courage, we should think a report so much to his prejudice, would be contradicted by his former services.

It has been asserted, and certainly with a degree of probability, that the Malays and gun lascars had deserted in large parties at the time of our surrender of Candy; and this seems confirmed by the subsequent conduct of the enemy, who spared such of them as still remained with the British, murdering the latter only. It is also strongly believed, in addition to this defection, that scarcely an European in the reduced garrison was fit for duty, so that on the evacuation they were left helpless in their cots, where they were inhumanly butchered.

The fate of major Davie and two other officers, captain Humphries of the Bengal artillery, and captain Rumley of the Malay corps, is still uncertain.

The public documents of which we speak, relate, "that Candy was attacked in the midst of a truce, by the first adiga, on the 23-4th of June, 1803, that major Davie, commanding the garrison there, capitulated on the following day; and that, after he had left the fort, all the English soldiers who accompanied him were treacherously murdered in cold blood.

"That the terms of capitulation permitted major Davie to proceed with arms and ammunition, and without molestation, to Trincomalée, and that care should be taken of the sick left behind.

"That the fort had been rendered, in the opinion of most military men, tenable against any force that was likely to be brought against it; and that large supplies of provisions had been sent thither, in addition to those which lieutenant-colonel Barbut had declared, only two months before, to be sufficient for six months' consumption.

"That lieutenant Huskisson was at the time on the road from Trincomalée, with an 100 dookies, under an escort of 150 Malays.

"That as soon as the news of the breach of the truce had reached Colombo, the governor ordered lieutenant-colonel Hunter to proceed without delay from Trincomalée, with 200 of his majesty's 19th regiment and 50 Malays, to secure the evacuation; which, had it been delayed for a fortnight, would have been safely effected.

"That the garrison left Candy with their arms and ammunition, and halted at Allungonath, preparing to pass the river on the following morning.

"That Major Davie ordered rafts to be constructed for the purpose;

but, being assured by the Candians that he should be supplied next day with donkeys to transport his party across, the rafts were not made.

“ That the donkeys not arriving as was expected, a cord was sent across the river, and fastened on the opposite bank, to assist the passage of the troops; but was immediately after cut by a Candian.

“ That an order soon after arrived from the adigar to Major Davie, commanding him to lay down his arms, and return to Candy; which, after some hesitation, he complied with.

“ That, in consequence of such resignation, all the English prisoners were delivered, two by two, to the Candians, who cut off their heads; and that the adigar, after the conclusion of this bloody tragedy, collected all the baggage and effects which had belonged to the English, and ordered cannon to be fired in token of rejoicing.”

It has been reported, that the defection in the Malays had induced Major Davie to submit to an honorable capitulation, rather than expose his remaining feeble force to be cut in pieces by the desperate odds which opposed him; but it is again related, that such report was altogether unfounded; that some individuals had indeed deserted, but that the majority, including all officers of influence and respectability, were staunch to the last, and that the Malay chiefs, upon hearing such a report was in circulation, had waited upon the governor at Columbo, to assure him of their regret and indignation at the news, and of their invariable attachment to the British government.

It would also appear from high authority, that Captain Madge, late commandant of Fort Mc Dowal, and a small detachment under Lieutenant Nixon, at Dambadunia, defended themselves, at the same moment, against much greater odds than that which attacked Candy; and that any collected body of European troops were equal to oppose the progress of the natives, however numerous.

Of the real embarrassments which could induce Major Davie to deliver up his arms to the order of the first adigar, the public opinion must be suspended, but the particulars of the defence made by Captain Madge, and that by Lieutenant Nixon, are too creditable to those gentlemen, not to deserve a place in our narrative.

Fort Mc Dowal, commanded by Capt. Madge, 19th regiment, was garrisoned by thirty Europeans, mostly sick and unfit for duty, and fifty Malays, under Lieut. Nixon.

This post, with every other held by the English in the Candian territory, was attacked on the same day; and held out till the news of the massacre arrived, when Captain Madge judged it prudent to retreat, which he did in the night, with only twelve Europeans and twenty-five Malays, the remainder of his force being unable to march.

This brave officer, and his intrepid party, maintained a very hard fight with the enemy, who for two or three days disputed his march; when he happily fell in with a party of Malays going to the relief of Candy, who joined him, and, after a most fatiguing journey, they reached Trincomalée in safety. Lieut. Dribbough died the day after his arrival.

Lieut. Nixon commanded a small party of twenty-two invalid Malays, fourteen convalescents of the 14th regiment, and sixty sepoy^s, officered by Ensign Grant and Ensign Smellie, and maintained his post for more than a week after their ammunition was expended, in a miserable little post of fascines at Dambadinia, against an immense multitude collected by the second adigar. They were at length relieved by Captain Blackall, of the 51st regiment, with a detachment of fifty Europeans and fifty sepoy^s. This service was performed with the loss only of one man of the 51st regiment, who was drowned attempting to cross the stream, in his ardour to attack a party of Candians on the opposite shore. An attempt was made in the night to surprise ~~the second adigar; but, as we approached, he escaped with all his people, and fled into the jungle.~~

In the general orders, published by his excellency Governor North, on this melancholy occasion, after deploring the unhappy fate of the garrison of Candy, his excellency proceeds to express his approbation of the spirited and successful conduct of the garrisons of Fort M'Dowal and Dambadinia.

To Captain Madge, he offers his thanks for his gallant defence of Fort M'Dowal, and his judicious retreat. To Captain Blackall, his perfect approbation of the vigour and activity with which he conducted the relief of Dambadinia; and to Lieut. Nixon, to Ensigns Grant and Smellie, his high sense of the spirit with which they defended that post, under circumstances of extraordinary distress.

By this monstrous and inhuman massacre of our troops, the Candians gained possession of upwards of 1000 stand of arms, six brass

6-pounders, three howitzers, a five-and-a-half inch mortar, and got in their possession nearly 500 Malay and gun Lascars.

Of the latter, who were detained in the service of the enemy, several are said to have escaped back to Columbo, who report, that their companions were all ready to follow.

The following is the return of the officers and privates murdered.

Lieut. Blakney, 19th regiment.

Lieutenants Plenderleath, Byne, and M'Leane; Ensign Smith, Quarter-master Brown; Serjeant Hope; and about one hundred and fifty privates, of the 23d regiment.

Major Davie; Captain Rumley; Lieutenants Mercer, Bary, Fanthorpe, and Goupil; and assistant Serjeant Holloway, of the Malay regiment.

Captain Humphreys, Bengal artillery.

Lieutenant Omsby, 51st regiment.

Total Return of Casualties during our possession at Candy, from February to June.

Officers murdered, 16. Officers died from the climate, 16. Gentlemen in the civil service, 5. Total 37.

Privates, 19th regiment, murdered, 172. Ditto, died, 120. Died after their return from Candy, 300. Total 592.

Mootoo Saxomy, the king, placed on the throne by the British, having evacuated with major Davie, - was afterwards seized by the natives and carried off.

The king of Candy, shortly after this massacre, finding our army reduced, determined to attack our several forts along the coast, for which purpose our country was invaded by large bodies of the Candians; and we were obliged to concentrate our force, by returning into Columbo, Trincomalie, and other strong holds on the sea coasts.

During all these disturbances, some of our provinces revolted, and the expediency of proclaiming martial law throughout our dominions in Ceylon became unavoidable.

In the months of August and September following, the enemy attacked the neighbourhood of Columbo, Jafnepatam, Trincomalie, Manaar, Matura, Batacolo, and Malativoe; but such was the activity of our officers in opposing their views, as well as the vigor of our troops

troops in executing orders, the enemy had little to boast from their repeated incursions.

A detachment, together with a force from Bengal, arriving at this critical moment, parties were instantly employed to take the field.

By the consummate bravery of our troops, and the skill of their leaders, our desperate situation was soon improved; the Candians were driven from our possessions, with great slaughter, and the revolted natives brought back to their allegiance.

The restless disposition of the enemy was not, however, as yet suppressed. A spirit of retaliation for the severe losses they had experienced, spurred them on to make another desperate attempt at success,

Early in the month of September, the king of Candy, at the head of the most numerous force he had been able to collect throughout his dominion, burst into our settlements at Settivacca, and attacked the fortress at Hangwell. This post is about eighteen English miles from the city, and was garrisoned with 50 Europeans, 160 sepoy, and 17 gun lascars.

The enemy stormed the fort on the third, fourth, and sixth; but on the latter day the battle was so bloody and decisive, as to put a stop to any further attempt.

After a severe contest of an hour and an half, the Candians were driven back with immense slaughter.

The king fled, with precipitation, at the commencement of the action. Being overtaken by Leuke, dessam of the four Coles, and Maha-Mohittai, or chief secretary of state, he was so enraged at their pusillanimity, that he immediately ordered their heads to be struck off, and left their dead bodies, unburied, in a ravine, near Kleyboig.

On this affair our loss was only 1 private of the 65th regiment, wounded; and our arms were reinforced by 62 malays, and 150 gun-lascars, part of those which had been detained at Candy.

The following is the return of the artillery, &c. taken.

Two six-pounders, 1 three-pounder, 120 English firelock, a number of Cingalese arms and accoutrements, and *the Royal Standard.*

The loss sustained by the Candians in this defeat, particularly in the officers, on whom they very much depended, has been of the most beneficial consequence to our cause.

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This very decisive victory, so fatal to the long-concerted projects of the enemy, was conducted by captain William Pollock, of his Majesty's 51st regiment, who had that day been sent to take the command, vice lieutenant Mercer, whose ill health made the change necessary. It is, however, proper to observe, that the latter officer had, previously, defended the post with great vigor and ability.

On the day following the battle captain Pollock was reinforced by 50 Europeans and 30 sepoy's, under the command of captain Haukey.

Captain Pollock and his brave party, thus recruited and encouraged by their late brilliant success, marched forwards on the 9th towards the Candian frontier.

This detachment was composed of captain Hankey, lieutenants Mercer and Veagh, of the infantry, and Worsley, of the royal artillery, 80 rank and file Europeans, 70 rank and file sepoy's, with two small cohorts, and a party of Bengal lascars.

The enemy were posted at the strong hold of Kolloagille, under the command of the new dissuva of the four Corles. Having attacked them with impetuosity, they fled, leaving the passage of the Reyborg free for our own troops, who passed, and halted, for the night, at Aleet Ambulacer, about six English miles distant from Hangwelle.

On the 10th, captain Pollock proceeded to Poora-petta, a post of considerable strength; but the enemy having evacuated, he marched on to Avisavella, and crossing the river, entered the Candian territory at Sittivacca.

Pursuing his object, he drove the enemy from the strong battery of Apoola-Pitty, where he halted that night, and the next day, in expectation of a reinforcement, under the command of captain Buchan, of his majesty's Ceylon north regiment, which had been previously detached from Negumbo, through the Hina and Happitig and Corles, to join him at Menegodde, on the opposite side of the colony of Gungee.

Captain Buchan on his route was joined by a party of 26 Mallays, (of those taken at Candy) who had deserted from the army of the second adigar, then on his march to join the king at Rounalle.

On the 12th, captain Pollock's detachment, having reached Or-
ganda,

ganda, about five English miles from Apoula-Pitty, fell in with the remains of the army that had been defeated at Hangwelle.

Here an obstinate resistance was made to our progress, but the Candians, having 26 of their men killed in the battery, they fled, and our detachment proceeded.

Advancing, our party found all the passes crowded with Candians, who had erected strong batteries for their defence. But all these difficulties served only to inspire our troops with new spirits. The enemy were driven from their strong holds, with prodigious slaughter, though only one lascar was wounded in our party.

Arriving at the banks of the river, our little army had to contend with the most furious opposition. The opposite bank was lined with batteries, mounting several pieces of cannon, from which the enemy kept up a heavy fire of round and grape shot, together with a constant fire of musquetry.

Captain Pollock, being altogether unacquainted with the depth of the stream, he was compelled to come to a halt, but a ford being soon after discovered, the advance rushed impetuously forward, led by captain Hanley and lieutenant Mercer; captain Buchan, at the same moment, appeared with his party on the right flank of the enemy, who fled in all directions.

The following is the return of ordnance stores taken at Rowcnelly :

Three light six-pouuders, mounted on travelling carriages; one light three-pounder, ditto, ditto; two 4-three-quarter inch mortars, with beds; 76 six-pouuders flannel cartridges, with round shot fixed to wood bottoms, 20 three-pouuders flannel cartridges, with case shot fixed to wood bottoms; 50 4-five-eighth inch mortar shells; 150 iron round shot from 1½ to two pounders; three six-pouuders sponges; three ditto ladles, three ditto wadhooks; 57 six-pouuders tubes; 86 port-fire; 70 hand grenades, some camp equipage, and an elephant.

Captain Pollock speaks in high terms of the essential assistance afforded him by captain Buchan, who, with his detachment, has surmounted every difficulty from the roads, and materially contributed to the victory they obtained.

The two detachments took up their quarters in the palace for the night; and, finding the enemy had retreated into the interior of their territory, on the following morning orders were given to burn the palace and the whole of the village, which was completely effected

before

before noon, when captain Pollock marched back to Hacywbe. Our loss, on this occasion, was incredibly small; at Kalova Gille, two European soldiers wounded, and at Organda, two gun-lascars wounded.

The village of Rouanelle is esteemed the most populous and commercial in the kingdom of Cándy. All the stores, magazines, ammunition, artillery, and provision, which the king had prepared for his late unsuccessful expedition, fell into our hands, and were removed; but a very noble palace, which he had lately erected for his residence, in the most sumptuous style of Indian magnificence, was burned down to the ground, together with 100 houses belonging to the inhabitants.

The enemy, during their early operations in this month, succeeded in cutting off the communications between Columbo and Matura; the intermediate provinces having revolted, by which event the posts were prevented from travelling to the coast of Coromandel.

To remove so serious an evil, his excellency the governor immediately dispatched a force to Matura, under the command of captain Herbert Beaver, whose former services recommended him for this important command. He accordingly stormed the head quarters of the Candians, at Dindpitten, on the 29th; and with such success, that their precipitate retreat alone prevented an almost universal slaughter of their troops. The districts of Putlang and Chulan were, about the same time, restored to order and tranquillity, by the vigorous exertions of major Evans and captain Blackall. The district of Galle was evacuated by the Candians, and the inhabitants so effectually came back to their allegiance, that they invited the renters to return, and collect their rents.

Matura was likewise nearly reduced to obedience; the regular communication with Tangalle re-opened, and Hambangtotte reported not to have been evacuated by us.

No mail, however, had as yet arrived from Manaur, but every thing was in train for the establishment of the post stations.

As the advantages appeared to have resulted from the glorious defence of Hangwelle, on the 6th, and have been attended with the happiest effect, the conduct of captain Pollock, as well as the officers and privates under his command, have received from the government of Ceylon every public mark of their warmest approbation.

The

The indignation of the king of Candy seems to have manifested itself with a singular degree of cruelty against his own subjects, a number of carcases, without heads, having floated down the river by Hangwelle, which were afterwards buried, with the multitudes of slain by our coolies.

In consequence of this decided success the inhabitants of the provinces returned to their former allegiance, and so rapid was the change, that when captain Shortt, of his majesty's 51st regiment, arrived at Billigham, whither he had been detached to punish the rebellious leaders of this confederacy, he was received by the inhabitants with every testimony of submission and respect, and found that the most culpable among them had been driven from the place. Captain Shortt observed every degree of mildness and humanity in the execution of his orders, and this populous village is again restored to perfect tranquillity.

The enemy suffered equal discomfiture in the neighbourhood of Chilow, where they had repeatedly, and in great force, attacked a small garrison of sepoys and invalid malays, who made a most spirited resistance, under the orders of Mr. W. E. Campbell, agent of revenue, and Mr. J. Deane, the provincial judge.

The general orders on this occasion contain the strongest expressions of approbation of the meritorious conduct of those officers and gentlemen, and particularly point at the services of captain Beaven, to whom, and to his detachment, public thanks were directed to be given.

These orders are also extremely flattering to a native officer, named Mahamed Alley Ibrahim, lieutenant of his majesty's Ceylon native infantry, who having, with a small party, attacked a numerous army of Candians assembled near Chilow, succeeded in repulsing them.

The governor concludes with desiring his acceptance of a sword, and ordered an allowance of horse money to be granted to him, in testimony of his high approbation, and an extra allowance of a month's pay to the whole of his detachment, as a reward for their bravery.

Intelligence having been received in the beginning of October, that the first adigar of Candy had assembled a very considerable force at Battooghedere, in the Saffergam Corle, with an intention to invade the British territories. Capt. Wm. Macpherson, of his majesty's 12th regi-

ment, was detached from Columbo, with a party consisting of 50 Europeans, and 120 natives, to disperse his army.

This detachment left Columbo on the 6th, and after a fatiguing march through the Raygam Coile, passed the Candian territory on the 9th. Their march was afterwards opposed by the enemy, who had taken post behind two batteries; they were, however, repulsed without loss to our party; and on the 12th, capt. Macpherson arrived on the northern bank of Caloo Gunja, opposite to Batooghedere.

Here the rapidity of the stream prevented our passing over, and we had one private of the 51st regiment wounded from the opposite side.

The adigar in the mean time had fled towards the province of Dova, and his army dispersed. Captain Macpherson having thus executed the object of his mission, (as far as circumstances would permit) directed his march to the northward, and proceeded through the enemy's country to Avisaville, and capt. Beaves, having heard of the grand preparations made by the Candians to capture Hambangtotte, marched on the 29th ult with the force under his command in the Matuaa district, to the relief of our garrison.

He arrived on the 6th, but the blockade had been previously raised by a spirited and judicious sortie, made by ensign Pendeigast, accompanied by Mr. W. Price, assistant surgeon of his majesty's 12th regiment, who was accidentally on the spot.

The force of this brave garrison consisted of about 60 invalid malays, which, with unwearied perseverance, and great judgment, vigorously maintained a long blockade of the enemy, and eventually dispersed them. The last sortie they drove the Candians from their advanced batteries, who left behind them seven Cingalese guns. During the siege they were reinforced by a corporal and eight men of the royal artillery, from his majesty's frigate *Wilhelmina*, bound for Galle and Columbo, but which chanced to put into Hambangtotte road.

All communication had been cut off from our garrison by land, but we had secured our retreat, if necessary, by sea, his majesty's armed brig *Minerva*, capt. John Nicoll, being moored close in shore, and contributed materially to annoy the enemy, by keeping up a constant heavy fire.

On this occasion our troops burnt 800 houses, many of them full of paddy and areka nut, to a very large amount, upwards of 150 ammou-
naus

nans of areka nut, the property of the first adigar, which, at a moderate computation, may be valued at 17,000 rix dollars; and also destroyed two large and well-constructed batteries, commanding the passes leading into the Jaffergam Corle, and the Raygam and Hewagam Corles.

The want of further authentic materials here obliges us to break off our narration; but it shall be resumed in our next Register.

STATE PAPERS

FOR 1804.

[The following important Documents, exhibit, in a connected Series, the whole Substance of the official Information, relative to the Causes of the War in 1803, between the British Government and the confederated Mahratta Chiefs, Dowlut Rao Scindia, and the Rajah of Berar.]

FROM THE GOVERNOR GENERAL

TO

THE SECRET COMMITTEE.

Dated 24th December 1802; with Inclosures (A) to (F).

Received overland, 9th May, 1803.

To the Honourable the Secret Committee of the Honourable the Court of Directors, &c. &c. &c.

HONOURABLE SIRS,

YOUR Honourable Committee will receive by the ships which remain to be dispatched to England from Bengal, in the course of the present season, a detailed narrative* of the events and transactions in the Mahratta empire, which have terminated in a crisis of affairs among the Mahratta powers, highly interesting to the political relations of the British power in India. The same conveyance will furnish you with a detail of the negotiations conducted by the resident at Poona under my authority, with a view to the accomplishment of the important object of comprehending

the Mahratta states in the general system of defensive alliance with the Honourable Company and its allies, on the basis of the Treaty concluded with his Highness the Nizam in the month of October, 1800. Your Honourable Committee will also receive, by the same channel, every document relative to the system of measures which I have deemed it necessary to adopt for the security and promotion of the British interests, in the present crisis of the affairs of the Mahratta empire.

2. I am anxious, however, to submit to your Honourable Committee, at the earliest practicable period of time, a summary view of these important occurrences, of the principles by which I have been governed in the course of policy which I have pursued; and

* See an Account of this interesting narrative in the fifth volume of our Register, Account of Books, page 21.

of my expectations with regard to the final result of the actual crisis of affairs in India.

3. The annexed copy of the Instructions of the Governor General in Council to the Resident at Poona, under date the 23d June 1802, contains a review of the conduct and disposition of the state of Poona towards the British government, since the commencement of my administration, down to that period of time.

4. Under those instructions, the Resident at Poona renewed the negotiations for the conclusion of an improved system of alliance with that court. The increased distractions in the Mahratta state, the rebellion of Jeswunt Rao Holkar, (illegitimate son of the late Trickogee Holkar,) and the successors of Jeswunt Rao, against the combined forces of the Peishwa and Scindia, appeared to constitute a crisis of affairs favourable to the success of our negotiations at Poona.

5. In the course of the discussions which ensued between the Resident and the court of Poona, the Peishwa manifested a solicitude to contract defensive engagements with the Honourable Company, under circumstances of more apparent sincerity than had marked his conduct on any former occasion. The Peishwa, however, continued to withhold his consent to any admissible modifications of the Governor General's propositions, until Jeswunt Rao Holkar, at the head of a formidable army, actually arrived in the vicinity of Poona. The superiority of Jeswunt Rao Holkar's troops in number and discipline to those of the Peishwa and Dowlut Rao Scindia, rendered the issue of any contest nearly certain. The Peishwa, however,

anticipated equal difficulty and hazard, and equal disgrace to his authority, in the success of either party; nor was the menaced usurpation of Jeswunt Rao Holkar more formidable to the Peishwa than the alternative of the revival and confirmation of the ascendancy of Scindia, whose troops composed the greater proportion of the army destined to oppose the progress of Jeswunt Rao Holkar.

6. Under these circumstances the Peishwa, on the 11th of October, dispatched his principal minister to the British Resident, charged with definitive proposals for the conclusion of defensive and subsidiary engagements with the British government. Those proposals are detailed in the annexed memorial marked (B). During the discussion which ensued on the basis of those propositions, the evasive conduct of the Peishwa excited considerable doubts of his sincerity, even at that stage of the negotiation; and on the 24th of October, when the army of Jeswunt Rao Holkar had arrived within a few miles of Poona, the Peishwa dispatched a deputation to that chieftain, with distinct proposals for an accommodation, which Jeswunt Rao Holkar rejected. At the instance of the Peishwa Suddashee Bhow, the commander of the combined forces of the Peishwa and Scindia, had previously marched with the army under his command from Poona, and had occupied a position in the vicinity of Jeswunt Rao Holkar's camp. On the morning of the 25th, the two armies engaged; and the Peishwa, on the same day, with a view to be prepared for every event, moved from Poona at the head of his remaining troops, and, at the moment of marching,

marching, sent his minister to the British Resident with a paper, of which a translation is annexed to this dispatch. The minister, Ragonaut Rao, offered to the British Resident the most assured assurances of the Peishwa's intention and meaning, that a general defensive alliance should be concluded and carried into effect, at the earliest practicable period of time, between his Highness and the Honourable Company, on the fundamental principles, and in conformity to the system of operation detailed in the memorial to which the 6th paragraph of this dispatch refers.

7. In consequence of this transaction, the British Resident judged it to be expedient to suggest to the Right Honourable the Governor of Fort St. George, and to the Honourable the Governor of Bombay, the necessity of preparing a body of troops, under the authority of those Presidencies respectively, for the eventual support of the Peishwa's government, and for the protection of his person. The Resident at Poona transmitted a similar application to the Resident at Hyderabad, for the eventual services of a considerable detachment from the subsidiary force stationed with his Highness the Nizam.

8. The engagement between the combined army of the Peishwa and Scindia, and that commanded by Jeswunt Rao Holkar, terminated in the total defeat of the combined army with great loss. At the close of the action the Peishwa retired with a small body of cavalry to a fortress in the vicinity of Poona, whence he prosecuted his march towards the Concan. The city of Poona remained in charge of an officer

in the service of the Peishwa, while Jeswunt Holkar continued to occupy a camp at the distance of four miles from Poona. The primary object of Jeswunt Rao Holkar was to obtain possession of the Peishwa's person, and to compel his Highness to establish such an administration, as might secure Jeswunt Rao Holkar's ascendancy in the state to the exclusion of Dowlut Rao Scindia's influence. If this plan should fail, the next project of Jeswunt Rao Holkar was to invite to Poona, Amrut Rao (son of the late Ragonaut Rao, or Ragoobah) to place the son of Amrut Rao on the Musnud, and to invest Amrut Rao himself with the office of prime minister, while Jeswunt Rao Holkar should assume the general command of the troops of the state.

9. This crisis of affairs appeared to me to afford the most favourable opportunity for the complete establishment of the interests of the British power in the Maharratta empire, without the hazard of involving us in a contest with any party. The power of Jeswunt Rao Holkar possessed no solid foundation in the justice of his cause, in popular opinion, or in the extent of political or military resource. It could not be doubted that Scindia would employ every effort to retrieve the disgrace, and to avert the danger, of his defeat. The continuation of the contest between those chieftains would probably weaken the power, and impair the resources, of both; and would afford to the British government an opportunity of interposing its influence and mediation for the restoration of the Peishwa's just authority, under terms calculated to secure our relations with the Maharratta empire.

on the basis of general defensive alliance and reciprocal guarantee, both with the Peishwa and with Dowlut Rao Scindia, according to the principles of the treaty of Hyderabad, of the 12th October 1800. No reasonable apprehension existed that the progress of this system of policy would be obstructed, either by the union of the contending parties, or by the decisive success of either chieftain; nor indeed could I apprehend any combined or separate opposition from either in the prosecution of my views.

10. Under these considerations I confirmed the engagement concluded between the Peishwa and the Resident at Poona, on the day on which I received it, and accordingly instructed the Resident to signify to his Highness my ratification of that engagement, and my resolution to employ every effort of the British power for the restoration of his authority. The British Resident was also instructed to direct his attention to the improvement of the terms of the proposed alliance, by endeavouring to obtain the Peishwa's consent to those stipulations which his Highness had hitherto rejected, and to such additional concessions as appeared to be expedient for the better security and improvement of the British interests in that quarter of India. And the Resident was further directed to avail himself of the earliest opportunity of reducing the proposed conditions of alliance to the form of a definitive treaty. At the same time I transmitted instructions to the Governors of Fort St. George and Bombay, and to the Resident at Hyderabad, confirming the requisition of the Resident at Poona for assembling

troops at the proposed stations, with a view to fulfil the engagements concluded with the Peishwa. Desirous of comprehending the principal branches of the Mahatta empire in a general system of defensive alliance and guarantee, on the basis of the engagement so happily concluded with his Highness the Nizam in October 1800, I determined to combine with the measures to be adopted for the restoration of the Peishwa's authority, the renewal of my invitation to Dowlut Rao Scindia, to partake the benefits of the general defensive alliance; and I accordingly directed the Resident at Scindia's court to proceed from Futty Ghur to that chieftain's camp, with the utmost practicable expedition, for the purpose of concerting with Scindia the means of restoring the Peishwa to the Musnud, and of proposing to Scindia the terms under which that chieftain might be admitted to the benefits of the general defensive engagements concluded with the Peishwa.

11. The detail of the measures to be adopted for the completion of our engagements to the Peishwa, were necessarily confided to the direction and judgment of the Resident at Poona, but that officer was instructed to adopt every practicable precaution to preclude any risk of hostilities between the British troops and those of Jeswunt Rao Holkar, and to endeavour to secure the accomplishment of our views by the means of amicable negotiation.

12. In the actual state of the affairs of the Mahatta empire, it would have been a measure of indispensable precaution to have assembled a considerable army of observation upon the frontier of the

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the Mahratta territories. This important consideration, combined with the communication which the Right honourable the Governor of Fort St. George had received from the Resident at Poona, of the progress of our negotiation with the Peishwa, had induced his Lordship to issue orders for assembling a considerable army within the ceded districts, without awaiting the arrival of my instructions for that purpose. The Honourable the Governor of Bombay pursued the same wise and salutary course of vigilance and prudence, by placing in a state of preparation for immediate service, the disposable force at that Presidency. A considerable detachment of the subsidiary force at Hyderabad was also directed by the Resident at Hyderabad to be prepared for eventual service in the field, in conformity to the requisition of the Resident at Poona.

13. By advices received subsequently to the dispatch of my instructions to the Resident at Poona, and to the Governors of Fort St. George and Bombay, I was informed that the Peishwa had effected his retreat to Mhan, a fort situated on the river Bancoote in the Concan, and that Holkar now despaired of the success of his endeavours, either to obtain the Peishwa's voluntary return to Poona, or to seize his Highness's person; that Holkar had detached a force to Jejoory, (a fort situated in the vicinity of Poona, and being the actual residence of Amrut Rao,) and had brought Amrut Rao to Poona, with the intention of investing Amrut Rao with the general administration of affairs; of placing the son of Amrut Rao on the Musnud, while Jeswunt

Rao Holkar proposed to assume the general command of the army of the state. To this arrangement I was further informed, that Amrut Rao was not disposed to accede: I also received advice that the Peishwa had signified to the government of Bombay, through the officer stationed at Bancoote, a desire of eventually seeking an asylum at Bombay, and that his Highness had solicited the government of Bombay to direct a ship to be prepared at Bancoote, for his Highness's conveyance to Bombay, or to Bassein, if such a measure should appear to be necessary for the safety of his person.

14. The Honourable the Governor of Bombay complied with the latter application, by directing the ship Herculean to proceed to Bancoote, and to be prepared for the Peishwa's eventual accommodation. The Resident at Poona, being apprized of these circumstances, suggested to the Governor of Bombay the expediency of discouraging the Peishwa from seeking an asylum within the British territory, until my sentiments and intentions, with respect to the affairs of the Peishwa, should be made known; and the Resident recommended that the Peishwa should be advised to maintain his position at Mhan to the latest possible period of time, consistently with the safety of his Highness's person.

15. Under the determination which I had adopted of employing every effort for the restoration of the Peishwa's authority, and in the actual situation of the Peishwa's affairs, it appeared to me to be extremely desirable that the Peishwa should immediately place himself under the protection of the British power, by retiring to
Bombay.

Bombay. I considered that this measure would preclude all hazard of precipitating hostilities with Jeswunt Rao Holkar, by any advance of the British troops for the protection of the Peishwa's person, and would enable the British government to open a negotiation with Jeswunt Rao Holkar for the restoration of the Peishwa on the Musnud of Poona, under every circumstance of advantage. This event would also enable us to combine, with our other measures, under great advantage, the proposed negotiation with Scindia for the conclusion of defensive arrangements. It was obvious also, that the Peishwa's arrival at Bombay would afford the most favourable opportunity of the adjustment of the terms of the defensive alliance with the Peishwa, on the basis of my original propositions, with the addition of such stipulations as might appear to be expedient with reference to the actual crisis of affairs.

16. With these sentiments I transmitted instructions to the government of Bombay, for the reception and accommodation of the Peishwa at that Presidency; and for regulating the conduct of that government, in conformity to the measures which I had resolved to adopt.

17. Since the dispatch of these instructions, I have received advices from Poona, stating, that although Amrut Rao continues adverse to the arrangement proposed by Jeswunt Rao to Holkar, the affairs of government are conducted under the authority of Amrut Rao's name, and that a considerable force had been detached to the Concan, with a view to seize the person of the Peishwa. By advices from Bom-

bay, it appeared that the Peishwa availed himself of the offer of the ship Heiculean, and had proceeded on that ship to a strong fort in the Concan, named Lavern-droog, where his person might probably be secured against the attempts of the usurper.

18. The dispatches from Bombay further state, that the Peishwa had formally recognised the engagement concluded between him and the British Resident, and had applied for a detachment of British troops, in part of the stipulated subsidiary force, for the immediate protection of his person.

19. By the latest accounts it appears, that Dowlut Rao Scindia is collecting his forces, with a view of opposing Jeswunt Rao Holkar; and that Scindia has actually commenced his march from his capital of Ougen towards Poona.

20. Both Jeswunt Rao Holkar and Amrut Rao have employed every endeavour to induce the Resident at Poona to continue at that city, manifestly with the view to obtain the countenance of the British government, in sanctioning the projected revolution in the government of the Mahratta empire. The Resident has prudently rejected every advance of this nature, and has persisted in his resolution to retire to Bombay, for which Presidency he with difficulty obtained permission to depart on the 28th ultimo.

21. At the conferences holden by the Resident with Amrut Rao, and Jeswunt Rao Holkar, on the eve of the Resident's departure from Poona, both those chieftains expressed their solicitude for the preservation of the friendship of the British government, and di-

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rectly and earnestly appealed to the Resident for his advice in the present situation of affairs. Jeswunt Rao Holkar expressly intimated a wish for the mediation of the Resident, for the express purpose of effecting an accommodation with the Peishwa. The Resident informed Jeswunt Rao Holkar, that for this purpose it was indispensably necessary that both parties should consent to refer their differences to the mediation of the British government, but that the Resident could not undertake such orders without the orders of the Governor General; the Resident at the same time advised Amrut Rao and Jeswunt Rao Holkar to explain their views by a direct application to the Governor General. At the Resident's final interview with Amrut Rao, that chieftain delivered three letters to my address, one from himself, and the other from the persons who exercise the functions of ministers of the state. The purport of those letters is to solicit the countenance and support of the British government, by the appointment of a Resident in the place of Colonel Close, whose departure from Poona to Bombay is represented by Amrut Rao and his ministers to be an abdication of his station of representative of the British government at the court of Poona.

22. I have also had the satisfaction to receive from Dowlut Rao Scindia a letter, soliciting the continuance of the friendship of this government towards his state and that of the Peishwa, and containing a request that I will act in concert with him in the present crisis of affairs at Poona.

23. This appeal to the British power from all parties involved

in the actual commotions of the Mahratta states affords the most favourable opportunity for our successful and pacific mediation.

24. In the present conjuncture of the affairs of the Mahratta empire, your Honourable Committee will remark, that the British government must either persevere in its pacific and equitable efforts for the restoration of the Peishwa's authority, or must abandon all hope, consistently with our faith, honour, or permanent interests, of concluding with any of the Mahratta states those defensive engagements which are essential to the complete consolidation of the British empire in India, and to the future tranquillity of Hindustan.

25. Reviewing the general state of affairs in the Mahratta empire, I entertain a confident expectation of the complete accomplishment of all our views, and of the restoration of tranquillity within the Mahratta dominions, by the means of amicable negotiation. It appears probable that Scindia will cordially co-operate with the British government in the restoration of the Peishwa's authority, and will consent, in the actual state of his own affairs, to become a party in the proposed system of defensive arrangements. It cannot be supposed that Jeswunt Rao Holkar will reject any reasonable proposals of accommodation, supported by the combined power and influence of the British government and Scindia. The intentions of the Rajah of Berar appear to be uncertain. That chieftain now ostensibly favours the cause of Jeswunt Rao Holkar; but I have every reason to believe that the Rajah of Berar is actuated entirely by the cautious policy

hey of apparently favouring the cause of the successful party. His Highness the Nizam is disposed to concur in any course of measures which the British government may adopt for the success of our mutual views of defensive alliance with the Mahiatta states.

26. Since the commencement of this dispatch, I have received advices from Bombay, notifying the embarkation of the Peishwa, under convoy of the ship *Herculean*, from *Laverdroog* for *Bassen*, and the arrival of Colonel *Close* from *Poona*, at *Bombay*, on the 3d instant.

27. These events will probably accelerate the conclusion of defini-

tive engagements with the *Peishwa*, and will enable Colonel *Close* immediately to open a negotiation with *Amiut Rao* and *Jeswunt Rao Holkar*.

28. I have directed Colonel *Close*, and the Governor of *Bombay*, to apprise your Honourable Committee of the existing state of affairs at the time when this dispatch shall pass through *Bombay*.

I have the honour to be,
Honourable Sirs,
Your obedient and faithful
Servant,

(Signed) WELLESLEY.
Fort William,
24th December 1802.

INCLOSURE (A).

In Letter from the Governor General to the Secret Committee; dated the 24th December 1802;
Received overland the 9th May, 1803.

Governor General's Instructions to the Resident at *Poona*, dated 23d June 1802; with Inclosure.

To *Lieutenant-Colonel Close*,
Resident at *Poona*.

SIR,

IN obedience to the commands of his Excellency the most noble the Governor General in Council, I have now the honour to address you, for the purpose of communicating to you his Excellency's sentiments on the propositions of the *Peishwa*, detailed in Colonel *Palmer's* Letter, No. 295, dated the 30th of November, 1801, and of conveying to you his Excellency's instructions for your guidance in conducting a negotiation for the conclusion of subsidiary engagements with the court of *Poona*; and I am directed to take

this opportunity to acknowledge the receipt of your dispatches.

2. The observations and instructions which I am ordered to communicate to you are as follows:

3. The negotiations at *Poona* have assumed such different aspects at various periods of time, during Colonel *Palmer's* residence, and have been involved in such intricacy and difficulty, that it is become necessary to revise with accuracy the whole course of our transactions at that court for some time past, in order to draw just conclusions with regard to the general disposition of the state of *Poona* towards the British government.

4. A review of the transactions which have passed between the British government and that of Poona, and of the conduct and policy of the latter with respect to the British government, since his Excellency's arrival in India, will be sufficient to demonstrate that the Peishwa (notwithstanding the general tenor of his professions, and the various artifices employed by his Highness to conceal from the British government the real purport of those intrigues which were disclosed by the records of the late Tippoo Suldaun) has not only been uniformly and progressively jealous of the power of the nation in India, but actively hostile to our prosperity to the utmost practicable extent, consistently with the security of his government, and with the irresolution and timidity of his character.

5. In the year 1798, the authority of Bajow Rao was reduced to a state of extreme weakness by the imbecility of his council, by the instability and treachery of his disposition, and by the prevalence of internal discord; and in that crisis his government was menaced with destruction by the overbearing power of Scindia. It was evident that the Peishwa could not expect to be relieved from the oppressive controul of Scindia, and to be restored to a due degree of authority within his own dominions, by any other means than by the aid of the British power; and the Peishwa himself appears to have been sensible of this truth, for at an early period of the year, he earnestly and repeatedly solicited the Governor General's assistance. But even under these circumstances, Bajow Rao was ultimately induced to withhold his consent to the just

and reasonable conditions which his Excellency the Governor General proposed to require from him, in consideration of affording him the aid of the British power. He deliberately preferred a situation of degradation and danger, with nominal independence, to a more intimate connection with the British power, which could not be formed on principles calculated to secure to the Peishwa the constant protection of our arms, without, at the same time, establishing our ascendancy in the Mahratta empire; subsequent events justify a conclusion, that the long and systematic course of deceitful and evasive policy pursued by the Peishwa on this occasion, was not less the result of a determined spirit of hostility than of his characteristic jealousy and irresolution.

6. The court of Poona now viewed the rapid approach of a severe contest between the British power and Tippoo Suldaun. This crisis presented various advantages to the faithless and sordid policy of the Peishwa, in the pursuit of which he would have been embarrassed by a more close alliance with the Company. The events of the war might have offered occasions of profit to the court of Poona at the expence of either or of all the belligerent powers, although the prospect was unquestionably most favourable to the success of the British cause. In this state of affairs, the Peishwa adopted a system of measures by which he hoped to secure every attainable gratification of his hatred and jealousy of the British name, together with every contingent benefit which could be derived from our success, and from the reduction or ruin of our enemy.

enemy. It's Highness therefore endeavoured to frame his councils on so complicated a basis as to deceive every state concerned in the war, and ultimately to reserve to himself every pretension which could be founded either on the observance of equitable neutrality, or on the discharge of the duties of active alliance.

7. In the spirit of these councils, on the Governor General's first application to the Peishwa for his co-operation against Tippoo Sultaun, in the event of a contest with that prince, the Peishwa endeavoured to justify an ostensible neutrality, and to evade the obligation of the triple alliance, under the pretext, that the defensive engagements concluded at the termination of the war with Tippoo Sultaun in 1792, were binding only on his predecessor. Being compelled to abandon this absurd pretext, the Peishwa professed a cordial disposition to co-operate with the British arms against the common enemy, in conformity to his engagements, but, by a course of studied evasion and systematic deceit, he avoided all active interference in the contest with Tippoo Sultaun, and actually maintained an amicable intercourse with the enemy through the channel of Tippoo Sultaun's Vakeels, whom the Peishwa persisted in detaining at his court, in opposition to the repeated and earnest remonstrances of the Governor General. On the conclusion of the war, the Peishwa endeavoured to justify the violation of his faith, and to establish his claim to a participation in the profits of the war, by arguments founded on the embarrassed condition of his government, and on the offensive na-

ture of his intercourse with Tippoo Sultaun.

8. The amicable professions of the Peishwa, and his apparent disposition to co-operate in the common cause to the extent that might be practicable under the disjunctions which prevailed in the government of Poona, had impressed the mind of the Governor General with a favourable opinion of the Peishwa's intentions; and accordingly his Excellency, in a letter addressed to the Honourable the Court of Directors under date the 20th of March 1799, expressed his conviction, that the disposition of the court of Poona continued perfectly favourable to the British interests, and that want of power would be the sole cause of its inaction, in the event of a war with Tippoo Sultaun. The equivocal and evasive conduct of the Peishwa, however, subsequently to that period of time, suggested considerable doubts of the sincerity of his attachment to the cause of the allies; and, at the conclusion of the war, those doubts were corroborated by the correspondence between Tippoo Sultaun and his agents at Poona, and by letters from Nana Furnavese and other Mahratta chieftains to Tippoo Sultaun, which were discovered among the records of Seringapatam. The combined evidence of those documents, and of the Peishwa's conduct during the war, affords unequivocal proofs of the hostility of his disposition towards the British power, and justifies a conclusion, that if fortune had appeared to favour the enemy, the Peishwa would openly have espoused his cause.

9. Although the faithless conduct

duct of the Peishwa not only deprived him of all title to participate in the advantages of the war, but exposed him to the just resentment of the allies, the Governor General determined to refrain from any measures of a vindictive nature, and to adopt the more liberal policy of conciliating the Peishwa's interests, and of providing for the security of the allies and for the general tranquillity of India, by repeating his invitation to the Peishwa, to accede to the proposal of general defensive alliance and mutual guarantee, which his Excellency had before unsuccessfully offered to the Peishwa's acceptance. Accordingly, at the close of the war in 1799, the propositions for the conclusion of defensive and subsidiary engagements with the Peishwa were renewed, under circumstances of peculiar advantage to the latter, who, by acceding to those propositions, would not only have been emancipated from the oppressive controul of Scindia, and have been reinstated in the due exercise of his authority, but would have been admitted to a participation in the conquered territory of Mysore. But after a vexatious and illusory discussion of the propositions, during a period of several months, the negotiation was closed by the Peishwa's rejection of the conditions of defensive alliance under any admissible modification of them. The circumstances of that negotiation afford the strongest reason to believe, that the Peishwa never seriously intended to enter into any engagements on the basis of those propositions, and that he had no other intention from the commencement of the negotiation, than to avoid the consequences of an unquali-

fied refusal to treat, to deceive the public and the Governor General by the appearances of a disposition to concur in the views of the British government for the tranquillity of India, and to deter Scindia from the prosecution of his ambitious designs, by persuading that chieftain that the Peishwa had it in his power and in his contemplation to avail himself of the protection of the British arms.

10. The negotiations which followed the renewal of the Governor General's propositions in the month of April, 1800, were conducted on the part of the Peishwa in the same spirit of temporizing policy and studied evasion which characterized his conduct in every previous discussion. His long and degrading subjection to the power of Scindia, his repeated experience of the perfidy and violence of that unprincipled chieftain, the internal distraction which prevailed in his government, and the consciousness of his inability to relieve himself from the pressure of his accumulated difficulties, and to secure the efficient exercise of his authority, were insufficient to subdue the emotions of his jealous fears, and to induce him to rely with confidence on the protection of that state, which alone possessed the power and the will to extricate him from his embarrassments, and to place him in a situation of comparative dignity and security.

11. Those negotiations were closed in the month of September 1800, when various unprecedented acts of violence and extortion on the part of Scindia had aggravated the pressure of the Peishwa's affairs, and virtually annihilated his authority by the Peishwa's absolute rejection

rejection of the principal articles of the Governor General's proposition; and he may be considered to have rejected those propositions again, by his refusal to become a party in the treaty of general defensive alliance concluded with the Nizam in October 1800, which was tendered to his acceptance.

12. While these several negotiations were depending, the Peishwa was at different times employed in carrying on intrigues for the purpose of detaching the Nizam from his connection with the company, with a view to the subversion of the British power and influence in the Deccan. Little doubt exists in his Excellency's mind of the authenticity of Kaudir Hoossain's mission towards the close of the year 1800, and of the Peishwa's participation with Scindia in the objects of that mission; and although his Excellency is by no means convinced of the existence of the confederacy ascribed to the Mahratta state, in the paper of intelligence transmitted in the dispatch from the Resident at Hyderabad, under date the 28th of November last, the Governor General is satisfied, that the object of Suddasheo Rao Munkaiser's intrigue at the court of Hyderabad was to effect the dissolution of the alliance between the company and the Nizam, and to engage his Highness to unite with the Mahrattas at any future favourable opportunity for the subversion of the British power. On this subject his Excellency inclines to the opinion, which you have expressed in your letter of 13th of February last, that the object of Munkaiser's mission was, "if possible to *** our alliance with the Nizam, and thus extinguish our power and influence in the Deccan, but with-

out comprehending any settled or projected plan for the co-operation of the French, a means of support, however, which might have been eventually resorted to."

13. The inference to be deduced from these considerations is, that, until irresistibly compelled by the exigency of his affairs to have recourse to the assistance of the Company, the Peishwa will never be induced to enter into any engagements, which in his apprehension would afford to the British government the means of acquiring an ascendancy in the Mahratta empire. If, at a time when his authority was reduced to the lowest state of degradation, and when his government was menaced with destruction by the immediate presence of Scindia at the head of a powerful army in the vicinity of Poona, and when no apparent means existed for the relief of the Peishwa from the violence and usurpation of that ambitious chieftain, but the acceptance of the proffered aid of the British government, the Peishwa deemed it to be his wisest policy to refuse his assent to the liberal and advantageous propositions of the British government, there is still less reason to expect his acquiescence in those propositions, or in any modification of them, by which in his opinion the authority of his government would in any degree be subjected to the controul of the British power, at a season when the exigency of his affairs is diminished by the absence of his rival.

14. But whatever degree of jealousy the Peishwa may entertain of the ascendancy of the British state in the political scale of India, and however solicitous he may be to effect its subversion, he is sensible that in the present condition of the British power, the preserva-

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tion of our friendship is necessary to his security; and the Peishwa is aware that, in the present distracted state of the Mahratta empire, and the weak condition of his government, he is hourly exposed to dangers which cannot be averted otherwise than by the aid of the British power, or by the belief of his refractory chieftains, that he can resort to that aid whenever he may think fit.

15. To the operation of this principle are to be ascribed the frequent applications which the Peishwa has made for the aid of British troops, and the illusory negotiations which he has maintained for the improvement of his connection with the Company; and upon the same principle, the Peishwa's jealous fears, and the prosecution of secret intrigues for purposes hostile to the British interest, are perfectly reconcilable with the proposals which he has lately made for subsidizing a body of British troops.

16. From the view which has thus been taken of the disposition and conduct of the Peishwa towards the British power, and from a consideration of the actual condition of his government, with reference both to its internal weakness and to the state of its external relations, it is to be inferred, that, in the actual situation of affairs, no expectation can reasonably be entertained of the Peishwa's acquiescence in any arrangement founded on the basis of the Governor General's original propositions; and that, in making the proposals described in your predecessor's letter of the 30th of November last, the Peishwa is influenced either by views and intentions similar to those which regulated his conduct during the ne-

gotiations of 1799 and 1800, or, if he be sincere in those proposals, by the hope of obtaining the aid of the British power, for the re-establishment and security of his authority, without hazarding the introduction of that degree of controul and ascendancy which it must be our interest to establish in the Mahratta state, and which it is his object to avoid. Admitting that the Peishwa is sincere in his proposals, it is proper, with the view to determine the course of measures which it is expedient to adopt on the present occasion, to consider upon what grounds the Peishwa may expect to limit the operation of the proposed engagements to the object above described, and whether the British interests would be promoted in any degree by acceding to those engagements, or to any modification of them.

17. The Peishwa is aware that the permanent establishment of a British force in the vicinity of Poona, would immediately place him in some degree in a state of dependance upon the British power; and therefore he has stipulated, that the subsidiary force shall be retained within the Company's dominions at all times, except when he shall require its actual services. If he should ever conclude subsidiary engagements on these terms, he would never apply for the aid of the stipulated force, except in cases of the utmost emergency; and his expectation probably is, that the knowledge of his ability to command so powerful a body of troops as that which he proposes to subsidize, would alone be sufficient to give due weight to his authority, and to preclude any attempt which might otherwise be made for the subversion of it.

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The occurrence of any emergency which should require the actual services of the subsidiary force, would be rendered still more improbable by the local situation of the territory which the Peishwa proposes to assign for the charges of the troops. The Peishwa has not specified the territory which he proposes to assign in Hindustan for that purpose, if by Hindustan he meant (as must be inferred) the country north of the Nerbuddah. The Peishwa possesses merely a nominal authority in that quarter. He would probably make a selection of districts to be ceded, with the insidious view either of reducing the territorial possessions of Scindia, or of Holkar; or of relieving himself from the burthen of Scindia's controul, and from the dread of his power, by involving him in a constant *** with the British government; or by rendering it necessary for Scindia to keep the main body of his army within his own territories, for the purpose of guarding them against the effects of those hostile measures which the British government might be expected to adopt, under the obligation of the proposed engagements, in the event of Scindia being hereafter disposed to resume the same position in the vicinity of Poona, which he so long occupied at the head of a numerous body of his forces.

18. Moreover, as the Peishwa probably derives no revenue from the territory which he proposes to assign for the charges of the subsidiary force, and his authority in it is merely nominal, his power and resources would not in any degree be reduced by the cession; and the situation of the ceded districts would be too distant and

distinct from those territories in which the Peishwa's authority is established and acknowledged, to excite in his mind any apprehension of being overawed or controuled by the proximity of the Company's territorial power and resources. In his Excellency's judgment, therefore, the cession of the proposed territory in Hindustan, would not in any degree contribute to render the Peishwa dependant on the support of the British power; whilst the possession of a territory insulated by the dominions of other chieftains, would be productive of a degree of embarrassment and inconvenience to the Company, far overbalancing any advantages which might be derived from the resources of such a territory. It is probable also, that it would be found impracticable, even to obtain possession of such ceded territory, without a contest: at all events it would be necessary to maintain a considerable force in those distant possessions. By this arrangement the Peishwa would derive the benefit of our support without becoming subject to our controul; his jealousy would not be alarmed by the establishment of a British force within his dominions; and his pride would probably be gratified by entertaining British auxiliaries in his service, without any sacrifice of his authority, or any diminution of his resources: he would derive security, not from the presence of a protecting British force, but by acquiring a title to command the aid of the Company's troops in cases of urgency, and by a cession of territory in a distant quarter of his nominal dominions, which would either involve his rival in a contest with the British arms, or diminish the territo-

territorial resources of that rival; or would establish the British authority in a position calculated to restrain Scindia from any attempt to subvert the Peishwa's independence.

19. The Peishwa's consent to submit his differences with the Nizam ultimately to the arbitration of the Company, combined with the proposals above stated, would be little more than nugatory, with reference to the accomplishment of any of the objects in the contemplation of the British government. The Peishwa would endeavour to embarrass and impede the negotiation for the adjustment of existing differences by chicane and evasion: and to protract its arrival at that stage at which the British government should be required to interfere, it seems to be the policy of the Maharrattas at all times to reserve unadjusted ground of claim upon the states with which they are connected. The sincerity therefore of the Peishwa's desire to effect a final adjustment of all his differences with the Nizam may reasonably be doubted.

The guarded manner in which the Peishwa has expressed his acquiescence in the arbitration of the British government, partakes of the same spirit of jealousy and distrust which regulates his conduct with respect to the other conditions of the proposed connection, and is by no means calculated to meet the comprehensive views which dictated the original proposition for the equitable adjustment of subsisting differences between the courts of Hyderabad and Poona. In his Excellency's judgment, this article of the Peishwa's propositions concedes to us no privilege, which, under the circumstances of our

intimate connection with the Nizam, we do not already possess; the Nizam might justly insist on an equitable adjustment of subsisting claims, and the Company, as his ally, might properly support him in exacting the fulfilment of the terms of that adjustment, if he should appear to possess any just claims on the Peishwa, or in resisting any other demands on the part of the latter, than such as upon due investigation may be deemed to be just and equitable. Of the remaining articles of the Peishwa's propositions some are exclusively connected with the permanent admission of a British subsidiary force within the Peishwa's territories, and the remainder are rendered inapplicable to present circumstances, by the conclusion of peace between Great Britain and France, but are susceptible of the modification described in a subsequent part of these instructions.

20. Under all these circumstances, his Excellency is decidedly of opinion that an unqualified concurrence in the Peishwa's propositions would produce more injury than benefit to the British interests in India. The cession of a territory so circumstanced and so situated as that which the Peishwa proposes to assign for the discharge of the subsidy, would be productive of serious embarrassments to the Company's affairs, and would tend to counteract even the partial and prospective benefits, which we might expect to derive from his consent to subsidize a British force: under the stipulated transactions, if combined with conditions more consistent with the interests of the Company, his Excellency has no hesitation, therefore, in resolving to reject the

the Peishwa's proposals in their present form. Some considerations, however, connected with the present situation of affairs in Europe and in India, dispose the Governor General to relax in the conditions which his Excellency has hitherto considered and declared to be indispensable in the conclusion of any engagements of a subsidiary and defensive nature with the Peishwa; and rather than abandon the hope of establishing a further connection with the state of Poona, to acquiesce in the limitation which the Peishwa has proposed with respect to the subsidiary force, provided the Peishwa will consent to an arrangement for the discharge of the subsidy more favourable to our views and interests than that which his Highness has offered to our acceptance.

21. Under the impression of that jealousy and apprehension with which every member of the Mahratta empire regards the power and ascendancy of the British nation in India, and under the existence of those political barriers which at present separate our interests from those of the Mahratta state, a general sense of danger might possibly induce the several chieftains who compose the Mahratta confederacy to endeavour to compromise their mutual differences and dissensions, to reconcile their discordant interests, and to combine their respective powers and resources, for the purposes of general security. The possibility of this conjecture is supported by the circumstances detailed in your dispatch of the 11th April, 1802. The Mahrattas might take advantage of any favourable opportunity to undermine or to subvert the British

power, and circumstances might occur to render the opposition of the united power of the Mahratta empire formidable, they might avail themselves of the pacification between Great Britain and France, to form a connection with the latter nation, by cultivating the French interests through the officers of that nation, established in the service of Scindia and of other Mahratta powers, by encouraging French subjects to settle in the country, by entertaining officers of that nation in their service for the purpose of disciplining their troops, or even by admitting bodies of French troops as auxiliaries; it is, however, to be remarked, that the habitual jealousy entertained by the Mahrattas of every European power in India, would probably render them averse to an intimate connection with the French government, nor can it be supposed, consistently with the character of the Mahratta nations, that any of the confederate states would enter into an alliance with France, under any circumstances less urgent than the pressure of absolute necessity and self preservation. It might indeed become the policy of the Mahratta state to ferment and exasperate dissension between the French and British power in India, and occasionally to aid the weaker party, in the hope of ultimately weakening or destroying both; but it appears more probable that the established character and maxims of the Mahratta powers would incline them rather to abstain from any close connection with any European power in India, than to seek the destruction of any such power, by forming an union of interests with a power of similar description. The discordant interest of the several

several branches of the Mahratta empire, will always form an obstacle to the measure of a general combination, and the difficulty would certainly be increased, if the proposed object of such a combination in any degree connected with the Europe in alliance, may however be induced to endeavour to establish an exclusive connection with the French, for the maintenance of his separate authority, and for the future security of his dominions. Although his prejudices and character would certainly be adverse to such connection, while peace continues between Great Britain and France, we can have no pretence to oppose such a connection. The danger therefore of this occurrence augments in a great degree the policy of concluding some engagements of a defensive nature with the Peishwa, however inadequate they may be to the complete accomplishment of our views. The conclusion of such engagements with the Peishwa would preclude the practicability of a general confederacy among the Mahratta states, and would remove the inducements which the Peishwa might otherwise have to form a close connection with France, as well as enable us to impede the execution of any such project. This separate connection with one of the branches of the Mahratta empire, would not only contribute to our security, but would tend to produce a crisis of affairs, which may compel the remaining states of the empire to accede to the alliance.

22. The measure of subsidizing a British force, even under the limitations which the Peishwa has annexed to that proposal, must immediately place him, in some degree, in a state of dependance upon

the British power, provided that measure be uncombined with any other arrangement calculated to defeat its operation. The dependance of a state, in any degree, upon the power of another, naturally tends to increase a sense of security derived from the support of a foreign power, produces a relaxation of vigilance and caution; and the operation of natural causes in augmenting the dependance of the Peishwa on the British power, under the operation of the proposed engagements, would be accelerated by the effect which those engagements would produce, of detaching the state of Poona from the other members of the Mahratta empire. It is, however, essential to the efficacy of the proposed subsidiary engagements, with reference to the views of the British government, that the funds for the discharge of the subsidy should be derived from the actual pecuniary or territorial resources of the Peishwa.

23. It remains to consider the policy of such an arrangement, with reference to the interests of the Nizam, and whether we are warranted by our engagements with the court of Hyderabad, in concluding any subsidiary engagements with the court of Poona, on any other terms than those which are specified in the separate articles of the treaty of the 12th of October, 1800.

24. With regard to the first point, in the actual state of our connection with the Nizam, any engagements contracted by the Company, which are calculated to place the Peishwa in a degree of dependance on the British government, and to promote the security of the British empire in India, must be considered to be beneficial to

the interest of the Nizam. The probability of our establishing a commanding influence in the councils of the Peishwa, affords the only prospect of effecting an equitable adjustment of the differences subsisting between the Peishwa and the Nizam, and of obtaining for the latter, a dereliction of the Peishwa's claim to the Choute of Becc; the proposed arrangement, therefore, as far as it tends to produce that ascendancy in the state of Poona, is calculated to promote the Nizam's particular views, as well as to secure the general interests of the alliance.

25. With respect to the second point, the 1st article of the separate and secret articles annexed to the treaty of Hyderabad, stipulates that the Peishwa shall not be admitted to the benefits of the general defensive alliance unless he shall accede to certain conditions therein specified. Under the arrangement now proposed, the Peishwa will not be admitted to the benefits of the general defensive alliance. By the provisions of the treaty of Hyderabad, the Nizam is entitled to the eventual employment of the whole military strength and resources of the Company for the defence of his dominions; the aid which the Peishwa will be entitled to demand from the Company, under the proposed engagements, is limited to the extent of the force which he may consent to subsidize. The Nizam is prohibited, by the 15th article of the treaty, from forming any connection with a foreign state without the consent of the British government, but this prohibition is not reciprocal; his Excellency the Governor General therefore is satisfied that no obstacle, founded on our engage-

ments with the court of Hyderabad exists to the conclusion of engagements with the Peishwa, of the nature of those now under discussion.

26. It is not, however, his Excellency's intention that these terms should be offered to the Peishwa's acceptance, until every endeavour to obtain his concurrence in terms more favourable to the British interests shall have proved to be ineffectual. In the latter event, his Excellency authorizes and directs you to accede to the Peishwa's proposal of subsidizing six battalions of British troops, under the condition which the Peishwa has annexed to that proposal, that the subsidiary force shall be retained within the Company's dominions at all times, except when he shall require its actual services; provided that the territory to be assigned for the discharge of the subsidy be selected from a part of the Peishwa's dominions, which is really subject to his authority, and situated more conveniently for us, than any territory which could be ceded to us in Hindustan. The territory which would be most advantageous to us is the northern part of the Concan. If however the Peishwa's disinclination to cede that or any other part of the Concan should be insuperable, the Governor General will be disposed to accept of territory in any other part of his dominions which may not be so situated or circumstanced as to render the possession of it a source rather of embarrassment than advantage to the interests of the Company.

27. If it shall be found impracticable to obtain the cession of this description of territory to an extent sufficient for the discharge of the subsidy, his Excellency will have

have no objection to receive a portion of the subsidy money from the Peishwa's treasury, or, if the Peishwa should be insuperably averse to the cession of any territory which our interests would permit us to accept, his Excellency will be willing to receive the whole amount of the subsidy by fixed instalments in money. In the event, however, of the Peishwa's engaging to pay the whole, or any part of the subsidy from his treasury, it will be necessary to obtain the security of responsible bankers, or other valid security; for the regular payment of it.

28. The annual amount of the subsidy to be provided for the charges of the specified force is understood to be 25 lacks, the sum proposed by the Peishwa; any diminution of that amount of subsidy must be accompanied by a proportionate reduction of the extent of the subsidiary force.

29. The same restrictions with respect to the employment of the subsidiary force, must be imposed as exist with regard to the force subsidized by the Nizam; and it may perhaps be necessary to guard particularly against the possibility of the Peishwa's establishing a claim to the services of the subsidiary force in the prosecution of any hostile measures which he may at any time meditate against the Nizam, under any pretence whatever. The nature of the obligations subsisting between the Company and the Nizam, obviously precludes the admission of any engagement with the Peishwa, involving a right on his part to demand the aid of the subsidiary force for the purpose above described. In concluding subsidiary engagements, therefore,

with the Peishwa, either he should be required to recognize this principle, or an express provision should be introduced, declaring that the Peishwa shall in no case be entitled to claim the services of the British troops for the prosecution of hostilities, or for enforcing demands against the Nizam.

30. It must be distinctly understood by the Peishwa, that under the obligation of engagements concluded on the basis of his late propositions, he will not be entitled in any case to receive from the Company military aid exceeding the extent of the force which he may consent to subsidize. Under this limitation of the engagement, no question can arise with respect to the admission of the Rajah of Bejar to be a party to it. That question is exclusively connected with the case of our contracting engagements with the Peishwa on the basis of the treaty of Hyderabad, concluded on the 12th of October 1800.

31. If no hope can be entertained of the Peishwa's consent to the Company's arbitration of differences between him and the Nizam in the manner originally proposed, that branch of the engagement may be concluded on the terms specified by Gopaul Rao on the occasion of his communication with you upon the subject of the Peishwa's propositions, as detailed in your letter of the 21st December last.

32. Although the conclusion of peace between Great Britain and France, precludes any engagement for the exclusion or expulsion of subjects of France from the Peishwa's dominions, it would not be inconsistent with the amicable relations subsisting be-

tween His Majesty and France, to require from the Peishwa an obligation to dismiss from his service, and to expel from his dominions, the subjects of any European state with which we may hereafter be engaged in war.

33. In the event of the Peishwa's consent to enter into engagements with the Company on the basis of the foregoing propositions, his Excellency the Governor General authorizes you to conclude a treaty with him in the name of the Company under the prescribed conditions, subject to the confirmation of the Governor General in council.

34. Although the course of argument contained in the former part of this dispatch, tends to discourage all expectation of the Peishwa's consent to admit the permanent residence of any part of the subsidiary force within his dominions under any conditions whatever, his Excellency directs that you will nevertheless exert your utmost endeavours for that purpose.

35. There is still less reason to expect that in the present state of the Peishwa's affairs, he will be induced to conclude any engagements with the Company upon the principles of the treaty of general defensive alliance subsisting with the Nizam; his Excellency, however, relies on your zeal and judgment to avail yourself of any circumstances which may afford a prospect of the successful accomplishment of this important object; and, with a view to provide for the possible occurrence of such circumstances, I am directed to state to you the modification which, under the present state of affairs in Europe and in India, his Excellency will be disposed to admit in the pro-

positions which have already been offered to the Peishwa's acceptance.

36. It appears from your dispatches, and from those of your predecessor, that the Peishwa is insuperably averse to the admission of the Rajah of Berar to be a party in any treaty of defensive alliance with the Company, and to the Company's arbitration of the differences subsisting between the Nizam and the Peishwa on the basis of the treaty of Mhar, and of the claim of the Nizam to a total exemption from the payment of Choute, but that he is disposed to consent to the introduction of the Rajah of Berar's name, in terms similar to those in which he is mentioned in the treaty of Salby. Important as these two points must be considered to be, his Excellency will nevertheless be disposed to concede them, and to admit the Peishwa to the benefits of the defensive alliance, provided he will consent to the permanent station in his dominions of a part of the force which he now proposes to subsidize, and will provide for the discharge of the subsidy in either of the modes specified in the 26th and 27th paragraphs of this letter, and also provided the Peishwa will admit the Company's arbitration of the Maharratta claims upon the Nizam under the terms specified by Gopaul Rao.

37. It will, however, be previously necessary to obtain the concurrence of the Nizam in such an arrangement, as, by the stipulations of the separate and secret articles annexed to the treaty of Hyderabad, the Peishwa's consent to admit the Company's arbitration of differences between the Nizam and him, on the basis of the

the treaty of Mhar, and of the Nizam's claim to a total exemption from the payment of Choute, is rendered an indispensable condition of the Peishwa's admission to the benefits of the defensive alliance.

38. His Excellency the Governor General entertains a confident expectation that the Nizam may be induced, by considerations connected with his own interests, to concur in such an arrangement, and it is his Excellency's intention to furnish the Resident at Hyderabad with instructions for the eventual agitation of this point. If you should have reason to expect the Peishwa's consent to the modified propositions, his Excellency directs that you will immediately transmit the necessary information upon the subject to the Resident at Hyderabad, who will be prepared to open a negotiation with the Nizam, for the abrogation of the prohibiting clause in the first article of the separate and secret articles above referred to; and on receipt of information from the Resident at Hyderabad, that the Nizam has signified his concurrence in the proposed arrangement, you will proceed to adjust with the Peishwa the details of that engagement.

39. It is not, however, necessary that you should postpone a negotiation with the Peishwa, for the conclusion of defensive engagements upon the basis of the foregoing propositions, until you shall have received information of the Nizam's concurrence in them; on the contrary, it will be proper that you should open the negotiation, which you are authorized by these instructions to undertake, by proposing the prescribed concessions. Although you are authorized to offer the

foregoing limited propositions to the Peishwa's acceptance, his Excellency observes that it will, of course, be the object of your endeavours to obtain his consent to terms more favourable to the views and interests of the Company and the Nizam, and particularly to the permanent station of the whole of the subsidiary force within the Peishwa's dominions; and you will be regulated in the relaxation of your demands by the temper and disposition of the Peishwa, and by the apparent exigency of his affairs.

40. If it shall appear that the Peishwa has been insincere in the proposals which he made to your predecessor in November last, or if you endeavour to obtain his consent to those conditions which his Excellency the Governor General considers to be indispensable to the conclusion of any subsidiary or defensive engagements with the Peishwa should be ineffectual, on receipt of such information, his Excellency will be prepared to determine what course of measures it will be expedient to adopt for the security of the British interests in India, under such a state of circumstances.

41. Copies of these instructions will be transmitted to the Residents at Hyderabad, and with Dowlut Rao Scindia.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) N. B. EDMONSTONE,
Sec. to Gov.

Fort William,

23d June 1802.

To Major Kirkpatrick, Resident at Hyderabad.

Sir,

I AM directed by his Excellency the Most Noble the Governor General to transmit to you for your information the accompanying copy

copy of his Excellency's instructions to the Resident at Poona, for his guidance in conducting a negoti- a for the conclusion of subsidiary engagements with the court of Poona.

You will observe that, for reasons stated in those instructions, his Excellency deems it to be expedient to authorize an eventual relaxation in the conditions prescribed by the treaty of Hydrabad, concluded on the 12th October 1800, for the admission of the Peishwa to the benefit of the defensive alliance.

The considerations stated in the 24th paragraph of those instructions, are sufficient, in his Excellency's judgment, to demonstrate the policy of this measure, with reference to the interests of his Highness the Nizam.

His Excellency confidently trusts, that the detailed discussion which these instructions contain, of the temper and disposition of the court of Poona, with respect to the British power, and to all the interests connected with it, added to your complete knowledge of the state of public affairs at the courts of Hydrabad and Poona,

will enable you eventually to suggest to his Highness the Nizam, arguments of sufficient force to induce him to consent to a relaxation in the conditions of that clause of the 1st article of the secret and separate articles, which precludes the Peishwa's admission to the benefits of the defensive alliance, on any other terms than his acquiescence in the Company's arbitration of differences between the two courts, on the basis of the treaty of Mhar, and in his Highness the Nizam's exemption from the payment of Choute.

His Excellency therefore deems it unnecessary to detail the arguments to be adduced on this occasion in support of the proposed measure, whenever the state of Colonel Close's negotiations may require the agitation of it, but directs that you be prepared to agitate this point, on receiving from the Resident at Poona the intimation prescribed in the 38th paragraph of the inclosed instructions.

I have the honour to be, &c,
(Signed) N. B. EDMONSTONE,
Sec. to Gov.

Fort William,
23d June 1802.

INCLOSURE IN (A.)

In Letter from the Governor General to the Secret Committee ;
dated the 24th December 1802.

Received overland, the 9th May, 1803.

*To his Excellency the Most Noble
Marquis Wellesley, K. P. Go-
vernor General, &c. &c. &c.
Fort William.*

My Lord,

MOONSHIE GOPAUL RAO
visited me again, on the 27th,
in consequence of his report
to the Peishwa of our conference

on the 21st. He was charged to communicate to me his Highness's consent to subsidize a permanent force of the Company's infantry to the extent of six battalions, with the corresponding artillery, as offered by your Lordship, and engaged to assign territory in Hindustan, producing twenty-five lacks

lacks of rupees annual revenue, in commutation of the subsidy, but that the troops should be retained within the Company's dominions at all times, except when the Peishwa should formally require their actual services; and that on every such requisition, he would allow a period of one month for the necessary preparation of the troops to march.

2. Gopaul Rao wishing to know my sentiment on their modifications of subsidiary stipulations, before he proceeded to further communication, I observed, that although the Peishwa's assent to admit into his service a permanent British force to the extent proposed, would be very desirable to your Lordship, I was apprehensive that the conditions which he had annexed to his acceptance of it, would on many considerations be deemed objectionable. The local situation of the territory proposed to be assigned in lieu of subsidy, was very inconvenient, the districts being dispersed and surrounded by and intermixed with the possessions of other chieftains of this state, and not contiguous to those of the Company; I was therefore of opinion that your Lordship would require a transfer of territory in either the Kokan or on the Peishwa's southern frontier. That a net revenue of twenty-five lacks of rupees would probably cover the expence of the subsidized troops, yet as your Lordship intended on this head to observe strict impartiality between his Highness and the Nizam, you was desirous the subsidy should be regulated by the estimate settled at Hydrabad, and the transfer of revenue for the discharge of it conformable thereto, **be it more or less, than the round**

sum now offered by the Peishwa. With respect to the regulations proposed by his Highness, that the ordinary station of the subsidiary force be in the Company's territory, as the suspicious motive which dictated it was too obvious, I opposed it principally on consideration of advantage and security to the Peishwa himself, though I have observed that the general interests of the proposed alliance might also suffer materially by the exposure of his Highness to sudden misfortune, from the distant situation of the forces of his allies.

3. When I had finished these observations, the Moonsee replied, that he could not encourage the smallest expectation of change on the Peishwa's selection of districts in Hindustan, for the discharge of the subsidy. His Highness was willing, Gopaul Rao said, to allow twenty-five lacks annually, as the amount of subsidy, but would not, he thought, exceed it; and insisted, that while the Peishwa could avail himself of the aid of so considerable a body of the Company's troops, no danger to himself, or injury to his allies, was to be apprehended from the local position of it which he required.

4. Gopaul Rao then informed me, that on another point of former difference, the admission of Ragojee Bhomslah as a member of the general defensive alliance, the Peishwa would recede, so far as to allow the insertion of that Rajah's name in the treaty, in the manner and to the effect he is included in the treaty of Salbhcy. I observed that this concession did not apply to your Lordship's object of accommodating the differences, and uniting the interests and
securing

securing the tranquillity of the great powers of the Deccan.

5. After giving Moonshee Gopaul Rao to understand, that I was not authorized to conclude a treaty with this state, under the modifications desired by the Peishwa, as above stated, I reminded him, that there was another important stipulation on the part of your Lordship, to which his Highness had not acceded, and which he had not now brought into discussion, the Company's arbitration of the respective claims of the court of Poona and Hyderabad, on the basis of the treaty of Mhar, and of his Highness the Nizam, to a total exemption from Choute.

6. Gupaul Rao, in answer to this intimation, said, that the Peishwa had already, in the fullest confidence of your Lordship's justice, and impartial regard for the peace and welfare of both states, agreed to submit generally his differences with the Nizam to your arbitration. But that the treaty of Mhar having undergone various alterations in letter and spirit, by subsequent conventions and transactions, could not be admitted as a basis on which to adjust the existing claims of the two governments, and that the Choute of this state, on the dominions of his Highness, was established beyond doubt or litigation by concession from the government of Hyderabad, made on the just principles of compromise and equivalent, and confirmed by repeated royal grants. On these points the Moonshee said, the Peishwa adheres to his former offer of general arbitration, as stated in the 13th paragraph of my address to your Lordship, dated 29th June 1799, as well as

to all other points which he conceded in the negotiations of that period, and which closed on the 28th of August following.

7. The Moonshee said, that the Peishwa would feel the deepest concern at finding that the concessions which he had now offered were not reconcilable to the instructions on which I was empowered by your Lordship to conclude a treaty with him, but he had no doubt these concessions would appear to your Lordship of such a magnitude as to evince the sincerity of his disposition to engage in the most intimate union of interests with the British government and its allies, that he could not make further concessions without a ruinous detraction of power and property.

8. To this declaration I could only answer, that his Highness was the best judge of what he was able to concede, but on the other hand it would be important to reflect on what he risked by reducing the allies to the necessity of recurring to such other expedients as are presented to them for the attainment of the great objects of the proposed general defensive alliance.

9. Here my negotiations with this court must terminate, as Colonel Close will arrive in the course of three or four days, having proposed to leave Bombay yesterday. Nothing could afford me so much satisfaction as to have closed my mission with bringing to a successful issue your Lordship's plan and views, in as far as they depended upon this government, for the security and prosperity of the British dominions committed to your charge, and for the general tranquillity of
India,

India. I am to have my last private audience of the Peishwa this evening, when I will make a final effort to convince his Highness of the lasting security, power, and prosperity, which he will derive from embracing your Lordship's proposals; though I apprehend that nothing short of imminent and

certain destruction will induce him to make concessions which militate with his deep rooted jealousy and prejudices, and of which he thinks that he has already made extraordinary sacrifices.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) W. PALMER.

Poona, 30th November 1801.

LETTERS FROM COLONEL CLOSE
TO THE
GOVERNOR GENERAL;

Received per Devaynes the 9th May 1804; and referred to in Enclosure (A), in the Governor General's Letter to the Secret Committee, dated 24th December 1802.

Extract of Bengal Secret Consultations, the 2d June 1802.

No. 1.—*To his Excellency the Most Noble Marquis Wellesley, K. P. Governor General, &c. &c.*

My Lord,

I HAD the honour of addressing your Lordship by a private dispatch on the 23d ultimo from Bombay, intimating that I was about to embark for Panwell. On the following day I arrived at that station; and on landing was received with much attention by the Peishwa's servants, and met by an intelligent person from Colonel Palmer, with conveyances, and every article necessary to facilitate the remainder of my journey, and yesterday morning I made my entrance into this place, having been met on the road by a suitable deputation of compliment from his Highness's Dutar. To-day I am to have a visit from Gopaul Rao Moonshee, who, I expect, will fix an early day for my visiting the Peishwa. Colonel Palmer, in consequence of my arrival, is preparing to return to Calcutta; but,

as I have much occasion for his aid in referring to the records of the Residency, and must find it necessary to consult him on a variety of points, before I can be qualified to enter on the conduct of the public business, I have requested him to defer delivering over charge, until my first visit shall be paid to the Peishwa, and other matters of ceremony shall be concluded, to which he has obligingly consented. Indeed it behoves me to mention, that, in addition to various offices connected with my convenience, he has omitted no occasion that offered, during his late conferences with the Peishwa, to impress his Highness's mind in a manner favorable to your Lordship's selection of me for this station, and to a candid construction, on his Highness's part, of the sentiments which I may have occasion to urge on public subjects.

2. Although I have scarcely had time to make myself acquainted with the exact state of the negotiation

negotiations pending at this Durbar, I can perceive that it has reached a point of advancement, from which no further progress can be made, until your Lordship's sentiments shall be obtained on the last propositions from the Peishwa, lately forwarded by Colonel Palmer, unless some consideration should in the mean while arise sufficient to induce the Peishwa to concede the points, from which he at present withholds his consent.

I have the honour to be,
 With the greatest respect,
 My Lord,
 Yours, &c.

(Signed) B. CLORSE,
 Res. at Poona.

Poona,

7th December 1801.

No. 2.—*To his Excellency the Most Noble Marquis Wellesley, K. P. Governor General, &c. &c. Fort William.*

My Lord,

By my address of the 7th instant I had the honour to advise your Lordship of my arrival at this station, and my expectation of soon procuring an audience of the Peishwa.

2. The 9th instant having been appointed for the purpose, I accordingly proceeded on that day to the dwelling of his Highness in company with Colonel Palmer and his suite, and the gentlemen present belonging to the residency.

3. We found the Peishwa prepared for the occasion, attended by his brother Chinna Appa and the principal persons of his court.

4. His Highness received me with the usual ceremonies, and gifts were presented to me.

5. The etiquette of the occasion seemed to discourage conversation,

and required that my communications to the Peishwa should be made through Moonshee Gopaul Rao, who, on that account, was placed immediately on my right.

6. Complying with this formality, I conveyed expressions of compliment to his Highness, by making inquiries after his health, and signifying the high satisfaction I experienced in the honour of visiting him; to which he replied, through the Moonshee, in terms of great politeness.

7. The interview lasted nearly an hour, and was closed by the Peishwa arising from the Musnud, and presenting to me, with his own hand, a small basket of folded beetel.

8. Since the meeting took place, I have not received any communication from the Durbar.

9. The principal ceremonies incidental to my arrival being concluded, I have judged it proper to receive charge from Colonel Palmer, and shall accordingly forward intimation on the subject to the governments of Madras and Bombay, and different Residencies.

I have the honour to be,
 &c. &c. &c.

Poona, (Signed) B. CLORSE,
 11th Dec. 1801. Res. at Poona.

No. 3.—*To his Excellency the Most Noble Marquis Wellesley, K. P. Governor General, &c. &c. &c.*

My Lord,

COLONEL Palmer having procured an audience of leave of the Peishwa, proceeded yesterday morning on his return to Calcutta.

2. At his invitation, I accompanied him on the occasion of the above interview; it commenced in

open

open Durbar; but we soon after retired with his Highness to an adjoining apartment, where Colonel Palmer renewing the subject of his former conferences, observed, that he could not omit the opportunity of his last audience, to present once more to his Highness's attention, the great liberality and favourable tendency of your Lordship's views and propositions, and the substantial benefits which would necessarily result to his Highness's government from their being speedily carried into effect; that acting on your Lordship's wishes and instructions, as well as from his own inclinations, he had ever manifested the greatest solicitude to be instrumental in extending and improving the amicable relations subsisting between the two governments; and that, although his endeavours to such end had not met with entire success, he had great satisfaction in reflecting on the pleasing footing of intercourse which he had constantly maintained with his Highness's court, and that he could with great confidence assure his Highness that he would always find in his successor, Lieutenant Colonel Close, the same disposition to preserve the most desirable grounds of communication, and the same anxiety for the improvement of his Highness's interests under the completion of an arrangement which could operate only to the security and honour of his Highness's government and the general tranquillity of India. To those observations I made corresponding professions, and his Highness, after signifying his entire satisfaction at the polite and attentive mode of behaviour which he had always observed in Colonel Palmer, and his confidence

that your Lordship's appointment of me would not fail to be equally pleasing to him, caused us to be presented with the usual marks of compliment, on which we withdrew.

3 Having learned from Colonel Palmer, and the records of the Residency, the precise state of the negotiations at this court, I felt an extreme desire to have a conference with Gopaul Rao Moonshiee, for the purpose of ascertaining, previous to the departure of Colonel Palmer, how far the Peishwa continued to adhere to the particulars of his latest advances, communicated to your Lordship by Colonel Palmer's dispatches of the 30th November; a step which I thought the more necessary from the nature of the conversation which lately took place between the Peishwa's Vakeel at Hyderabad, and Major Kirkpatrick, reported in the Major's address to your Lordship of the 6th instant.

4. But although I have been urgent in repeated messages to the minister, expressing my desire to see him on business, I have not yet succeeded in procuring a meeting. He was to have visited me yesterday; he afterwards apologized, and appointed this day; and now I have received a message from him, intimating that fresh business obliges him to defer his visit till to-morrow; and from this studied procrastination I conclude that the Peishwa is averse to the subject of the negotiation being agitated in any respect till the arrival of your Lordship's sentiments, in reply to his last overtures. I shall not desist, however, but continue to reiterate my wishes for a meeting on business till my purpose succeeds.

5. On the 16th instant Gopaul Rao

Rao noticed, by message to Colonel Palmer, the circumstances of the conversation at Hydrabad referred to above, intimating, that it was unfortunate that Major Kirkpatrick had made mention of what had passed at this Durbar, as the court of Hydrabad would not fail to obstruct the progress of the pending negotiations by every means in its power.

6. Although an accommodation has apparently taken place between the Peishwa and Enrut Rao, it does not seem probable, that the latter will be admitted into any office of authority, or into any share of his Highness's confidence. He has been prevented from being present at the Durbar on any public occasion since my arrival, and of late, he has proceeded by permission to a spot near one of the sources of the Godavery, ostensibly for purposes of devotion, but probably with the view of relieving himself from a situation which he found very irksome.

I have the honour, &c. &c.

Poona, (Signed) B. CLOSE,
19th Dec. 1801. Res. at Poona.

No. 4.—*To his Excellency the Most Noble Marquis Wellesley, K. P. &c. &c. &c.*

My Lord,

SHORTLY previous to my arrival here, the Peishwa had experienced some embarrassment on account of arrears long due to the corps of Moonkurees, who generally serve near his Highness's person. They had on one occasion besieged his Highness's dwelling, and acted so licentiously, that Gopaul Rao Moonshree, to appease their clamours, had pledged himself that a part of their demands should be discharged, and the remainder li-

quidated within a stated period. The sum promised was accordingly paid to them: but the stated interval having lately elapsed without any step having been taken for satisfying them, in respect to the portion of arrears still due, they again loudly demanded payment, and on the 19th instant, at length assembled round Gopaul Rao, and placed him in Dhima, from which he managed to relieve himself by another advance of cash, collected from the Sircars of Poona, and a new stipulation for the discharge of the remaining balance.

2. These transactions, I find, obliged Gopaul Rao to observe some delay in complying with my wish to have a meeting with him on business, previous to the departure of my predecessor.

3. Yesterday evening, however, he paid me a visit. After the usual interchange of compliment, I observed, that as we could communicate personally with certainty and facility on all subjects of public import, and of a confidential private nature, it was my wish that our intercourse on all material occasions should be conducted without the employment of a medium: that the observance of this rule, besides being mutually convenient, would, I was well assured, be particularly satisfactory to your Lordship, as tending to prevent misconception, and give precision to the delivery of our sentiments; that on subjects of lesser moment we might communicate by message; and that it would be pleasing to me if he would take an occasion of imparting my wishes in these respects to the Peishwa. He told me, that he perceived distinctly the propriety and advantage of adhering to the

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the modes of intercourse I had suggested, and that he was certain the mutual observance of them would be highly approved of by the Peishwa, to whom he would make a full communication on the subject by the first convenient occasion he could procure.

4. I then proceeded on the intention which I had lately intimated to your Lordship, of ascertaining how far the present disposition of this court continued to accord with the result of Colonel Palmer's conference, conveyed in his address to your Lordship of the 30th of November last. After a conversation of some hours, in which I could not prevent Gopaul Rao from falling into tedious digressions, I ascertained that the Peishwa adhered to the result above noticed, with this difference, that instead of agreeing to an arbitration generally of the differences subsisting between this Sircar and the Nizam's, his Highness assented only to an arbitration taking place for the adjustment of subsisting differences, referring solely to a treaty, asserted to have been concluded on the 11th of Zehudje 1208, Fussellee, by Azeem ul Omrah, on behalf of the Hyderabad government, and Nana Funnavee on the part of this Sircar, and afterwards formally interchanged and mutually ratified. I explained to Gopaul Rao, that according to the official writings of Colonel Palmer, this Sircar had agreed to an arbitration of differences generally subsisting between the two states, without any exceptions; and that I did not doubt but on further recollection he would perceive that the Colonel's statement was founded in the conversation which had really passed. He persisted, however,

in assuring me, that he was confident that his own ideas on the point were not erroneous, and that that was no misconception on his part, which terminated the subject.

5. In the course of the conversation he dwelt much on your Lordship's demand for allowing an option to the Rajah of Berar to become a party to the proposed treaty, insisting that an alliance with the Peishwa's Sircar, virtually included the different members of the Mahratta empire, and recurred frequently to the unreasonableness (as he expressed it) of this government being required to abandon its right to the Choute of Berar, especially as it was obvious that it was your Lordship's intention that the proposed adjustment of claims between the two governments should be conducted on principles of impartiality and justice. To these objections I replied, that my predecessor had already demonstrated to this government, that it was not unusual to form separate treaties with the great members of the Mahratta empire; and that, as the main ends proposed by your Lordship in the projected alliance were to give strength, security, and stability to this state, and to lay the foundation of order and tranquillity in Hindustan, a reference to these generous and commendable views would solve and remove, in a satisfactory manner, every point of difficulty or objection which could be opposed to any of your Lordship's demands.

6. Although every attempt to give any further desirable taint to the dispositions of this Durbar, previous to the arrival of your Lordship's sentiments in reply to the

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dispatches of my predecessor, must be nearly hopeless, I shall not omit any occasion that offers to use such reasonings with Gopaul Rao, as may tend to lessen the groundless jealousies which continue to influence the Peishwa's mind, and lead him to contemplate your Lordship's propositions through a distorted medium.

I have the honour to remain,
with the highest respect,

My Lord,
Your's. &c.

Poona, (Signed) B. CLOSE,
Dec. 21, 1801. Res. at Poona.

(Private.) Poona, Dec. 29, 1801.

To his Excellency the Most Noble
Marquis Wellesley, K. P. Gen-
eral, &c. &c. &c.

My Lord,

I HAVE received from Colonel Kirkpatrick (through his brother) a copy of the memorandum which he lately prepared for your Lordship's perusal, on the paper of secret intelligence procured at Hydrabad: and as the Colonel has signified his desire that I should communicate to your Lordship such ideas as may occur to me relative to the grounds of his speculations, it is at his instance principally that I am induced to address your Lordship on the subject.

2. The memorandum was forwarded through the Resident at Hydrabad, purposely that he might accompany it by such remarks as he might think applicable to the points of inquiry it involves. He has told me, however, that after attentively considering the paper, nothing material has occurred to him for observation, except that he coincides generally in the force of Colonel Kirkpatrick's reasoning.

3. Every day's experience tends to strengthen the impression, that from the first your Lordship's amicable and liberal views in relation to this state, have not only been discordant with the natural disposition of the Peishwa, but totally adverse to that selfish and wicked policy, which in a certain degree he seems to have realized; a slight recurrence to the history of his machinations is sufficient to demonstrate that in the midst of personal peril and the lowest debasement, he viewed the admission of permanent support from your Lordship, as well as the relinquishment of his pretended demands on his Highness the Nizam, with the deepest aversion, the one tending to prevent the progress of his meditated intrigues within, and the other his plans of action abroad.

4. That he should have acted on hopes of being able to shake our influence, and the foundations of our interests at Hydrabad, by hostile negotiations at the period when his own affairs were involved in the utmost state of perplexity and hazard, would scarcely be credited had not the result of the inquiry made into the grounds of the transaction left the fact unquestionable. That a mind apparently so timid and versatile should, in the hour of depression and imminent danger, be at the same time so sanguine as to be led into offensive schemes so extensive and difficult of execution, is, indeed, not to be reconciled; but if no doubt can be entertained of his former hostile proceedings, under the deterring situation of affairs referred to, there can be little cause to differ from the conclusions drawn in favour of the authenticity of the late secret intelligence, corroborated

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as it is by so powerful a change of circumstances.

5. In judging of the grounds of that important information, it is not necessary to allow much weight to the consideration of its being difficult for Bajow Rao to form any prospect to his mind of being soon able to connect himself efficiently with the French. In his former hostile intrigues he could have had no such prospect. His aim, and that of his confederates, as it then was, so it doubtless now is, to excite disgust in the mind of his Highness at his present political relations with the English, and thus dispose him to the revival of Mahratta connection and influence, to impress him with the probability of effectual aid being procured ere long by negotiations now on foot with the French, of whom numbers may be expected to appear in India at the return of peace, to cherish the faction in favour of Feridoon Jah, formerly alluded to by the colleagues of Kauder Hossein, and thus prepare the way for a grand effort in opposition to the British interests, on the occasion of his Highness's death, which, in the common order of events, refer to a remote period.

6. Certain it is, that in the conception, and for the conduct of such atrocious machinations, Bajow Rao could not have pitched upon a fitter instrument than Suddasheo Munkaiser, a person more completely at his devotion, more expert at intrigue, or more rootedly inveterate against the British government.

7. Thus, my Lord, whether I advert to the dark complexion of the Peishwa's disposition and character, the disgustful history of

his domestic and public conduct; the late change of circumstances so favourable to the advancement of his designs, or the means he employs for the execution of them, I cannot but decidedly agree in the results drawn by Colonel Kirkpatrick from the series of his political inquiries.

I have the honour to be,
with the highest respect,
My Lord,
Your's, &c.
(Signed) B. CLOSE.

*To his Excellency the most noble
Marquis Wellesley, K.P. Govern-
or-General, &c. &c. &c.*

My Lord,

LITTLE material has happened in relation to this court, since I had the honour of addressing your Lordship on the 21st instant.

2. The body of Moonkuries, who had been so importunate and turbulent on account of their arrears, were no sooner appeased, than the Silladar cavalry, in the neighbourhood of this place, pursuing their example, and urging their demands for pay, continued their clamours for some days, when Gopaul Rao interposing, satisfied them by discharging a portion of their arrears, and promising payment of the remainder in a short period.

3. The Peishwa continues to pursue his plan of reducing to indigence and obscurity the different members of the ancient families of the state. After sustaining severe restraints and menaces, the elder branch of the house of Furkia has lately bound himself to pay the Peishwa, in the course of twelve days, the sum of twelve
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jacks of rupees, an agreement which has been exacted from him under assurances from his Highness of being treated in future with becoming attention and indulgence.

4. The descendants of the late Puzeram Ehow, continue in apprehension of hostile treatment from the Peishwa, who has failed in various attempts to entice Appa Sahib, or his brother, to visit the Duihar. Of late Gopaul Rao Moonshee has employed additional means for inveigling the younger brother, while his Highness presses the Kolapore Rajah to persevere in his depredations on their Jaghire possessions.

5. The head of the house of Rastah continues in prison, but his two brothers, who were besieged in the fort of Koongwaice, have lately recovered their freedom, by sallying and completely defeating the besiegers, an event which has occasioned great uneasiness and dejection at this Duihar.

6. His Highness, disappointed in his hopes of being able to protract the warfare between Scindia and the Holkars, now shews a desire of acting as a mediator for reconciling the hostile parties, an office, however, in which he is not likely to be employed.

7. Emrut Rao continues on his pilgrimage to the Godavery, but the Peishwa feeling some anxiety at his absence, has taken measures to expedite his return; Moraba has secret conferences occasionally with his Highness, but is not vested with any public charge.

8. By private communication which I have just had the honour to receive from Mr. Duncan, I am led to conclude, that his negotiation with the Guickwar go-

vernment promises to terminate shortly in a manner highly favourable to the public interests.

I have the honour to be,
with the highest respect,
My Lord, &c.

Poona, (Signed) B. CLOSE,
31st Dec 1801. Res. at Poona.

*To his Excellency the Most Noble
Marquis Wellesley, K P. Govern-
nor-General, &c. &c.*

My Lord,
I do myself the honour to forward, for your lordship's notice, some papers of correspondence which have lately passed between the government of Bombay and this residency.

2. As the capture to which they relate cannot be regarded by the British government but with feelings of much dissatisfaction, I regret extremely that the stipulations of an existing treaty referred to by the Bombay government, are not more favourable to the freedom, security, and credit of the commerce of that presidency.

3. The detention of the British officers by the Subidar of Savandroog, after they had been formally demanded by the honourable the Governor, seems to have been an unjustifiable, harsh, and wanton act of power, and on this point I judged it proper to remonstrate in a tone, which, if the Peishwa's orders can be relied on, will, I trust, prevent a repetition of such conduct; but, as the stipulation alluded to denies to the honourable Company the privilege of freighting foreign boats not having passes from this state, except from pure necessity, in which case our government is bound to furnish proof of the lading being British property, and, as the two
boats

boats captured by the Subidar, had neither British passes nor colours, I found it most convenient for my purpose to avoid discussion on the merits of the stipulations, and rest the impropriety of the Subidar's behaviour in the seizure of the boats, on the notoriety of the property being British, from its being accompanied by so many British officers, whose veracity could not be questioned, and on the circumstance of such extreme proceedings being totally incompatible with the friendly connection which subsists between the two states.

4. Your lordship will have had but too much occasion to notice the frequent differences which occur between the government of Bombay and the Mahratta piratical territories. In a case of rather recent date, the honourable the governor has been obliged to make a reprisal, and although this decided and necessary act may not be productive of any serious consequences at this period, it may probably tend to strengthen the present grounds of complaint and dispute, by which our commerce may be ultimately so far embarrassed as to call for the adoption of active measures for its relief.

I have the honour to be,
with the highest respect,
My Lord,

Your's, &c.

Poona, (Signed) B. CLOSE,
Jan. 2d, 1802. Res. at Poona.

No. 7.—*To his Excellency the Most Noble Marquis Wellesley, K. P. Governor-General, &c. &c. &c.*
My Lord,

THE honourable the governor of Bombay will have kept your lordship minutely informed of the

progress of his negotiations with the Guickwar government, and of his occasional communications with this residency relative to the extent of the measures which he proposed to adopt under your lordship's instructions, for the attainment of certain objects connected with that state.

2. The recent arrival at Bombay of two Vakeels from Rouba, the Guickwar minister, seems to have been the means of greatly advancing Mr. Duncan's views. Copies of dispatches which I had the honour of receiving from him and the Government of Bombay, subsequent to that event, I do myself the honour to inclose, for your lordship's notice, together with transcripts of my letter in reply to the honourable the governor, and one which I addressed to him this day, relating to the same subject.

3 The opposition shewn by the Peishwa to Mr. Duncan's negotiations will probably be productive of little further effect than that of adding to the anxiety of Rouba to be reinforced by a detachment of British troops.

I have the honour to be,
with the highest respect,
My Lord,

Your's, &c.

Poona, (Signed) B. CLOSE,
5th Jan. 1802. Res. at Poona.

To his Excellency the Most Noble Marquis Wellesley, K. P. Governor-General, &c. &c. &c.

My Lord,

COLONEL KIRKPATRICK has favoured me with a copy of the second memorandum which he has written in continuation of his first, on the secret intelligence procured at Hydrabad.

2. So short a period has elapsed
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since my arrival at this station, that for a time I must be cautious as to the persons whom I trust with the conduct of any secret commission. I have employed means, however, for discovering what passes between Shuddasico Munkaiser and Ragout Rao, and between the former and his Karloop here, and the Peishwa's Durbar; but I cannot be so sanguine as to think that my endeavours will succeed without a considerable share of delay.

3. The failure of the Poona troops in the attack of Kongwaree, the appearance of Jeswunt Rao Holkar being able to maintain himself against Scindia, and thus have the means hereafter of succouring Emrut Rao, who, in his commerce with the Durbar, indicates strong symptoms of dissatisfaction at his present insignificant situation, and the recent event of Mr. Duncan's success in his negotiations with the Guickwar government, seem to have made a deep impression on the Peishwa's mind. He has repeated his orders to Emrut Rao to return forthwith to Poona, and for some days past, has been principally engaged in examining the treaties of Seringapatam, Mhar, and the principal articles contained in your lordship's last treaty with the government of Hyderabad. This investigation he has conducted in concert with Ballojee Koonger and Gopaul Rao Moonshee, and he seems to have entered into the inquiry with the view of discussing tully with these persons the merits of your lordship's propositions. Ballojee Koonger being attached to Scindia, and employed for affairs with his Durbar, is firm and strenuous against a further commo-

tion between this state and the company, and Gopaul Rao is decided, though not so bold and active on the opposite side of the question; and if my intelligence is worthy of credit, I shall have a visit from the latter to-morrow, in order that your lordship's views at this court may be once more examined and combated on the part of the Peishwa.

4. I understand that the demand for the fulfilment of the treaty of Mhar, and the proposed arbitration for the adjustment of differences on the basis of the Nizam's claim to a total exemption from Choute, is, of all the points offered, the most unpalatable to the Peishwa: I need scarcely assure you lordship, that in the event of the expected interview it shall be my anxious care to apply every argument which the merits of the subject can suggest to reconcile the Peishwa to this indisposible article.

5. To be able to combat this court with hopes of success on the points alluded to, I should possess certain and full information of the transactions to which the subsisting differences refer, with a view to be capable of pointing out the nature, extent, and comparative value of the objects, with which, under the adjustment of the projected alliance, and the eventual results of the required arbitration, the Peishwa would be obliged to coincide.

6. On a subject so important, your lordship will suppose that I have not been indifferent; I have done all that was possible to collect adequate information on it, and I have in part succeeded; and if I receive a satisfactory reply from Major Kirkpatrick to a letter which I dispatched to him a few days

days since, I trust I shall be competent to a complete discussion of the question.

7. Although the resident at this station should be reluctant to infer confidently from any appearances connected with the plans, measures, or inclinations of Bajow Rao, I have thought it incumbent on me to communicate to your lordship the foregoing intelligence and observations.

8. In concluding I beg to notice to your lordship, that this address is forwarded in a private shape, from the idea, that the memorandum to which it alludes, in the first paragraph, was submitted to your lordship under the same form.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) B. C. LOSE,
Res. at Poona.

No. 8.—To his Excellency the Most Noble Marquis Wellesley, K. P. Governor-General, &c. &c. &c.

My Lord,

I do myself the honour to acquaint your lordship, that by a private letter just arrived here from Bombay, Major Walker, with a detachment of troops, sailed yesterday morning from that presidency for Surat. Here he was to receive a reinforcement, and afterwards proceed to Cambay for the purpose of co-operating with the Guickwar government.

I am concerned that I cannot inform your lordship of the strength of Major Walker's detachment; but trust, that of this and other particulars concerning the movement, your lordship will be early apprized by the honourable the governor of Bombay.

2. The Peishwa has been urged by Ballojee Koonger, to proceed to harsh measures with the Guickwar Vakcel, but has been deterred from such conduct by Gopaul Rao, who took an occasion to apprise his highness, that any step on his part, tending to alarm or injure the Guickwar government, would most probably be seriously noticed by the British government. For strengthening this very just and natural impression I shall be able to avail myself of an early occasion.

3. Gopaul Rao declined visiting me yesterday, on the plea that it was the anniversary of his father's death; adding, that he would have the pleasure of an interview with me this day.

4. Mr. Strachey informs me, from Bombay, that the Persian ambassador is expected to arrive there hourly; that his stay at that presidency will probably be very short, and that there is reason to think that he will prefer travelling by land; that as Bombay is very bare of troops, he has, with the concurrence of the honourable the governor, requested of Major Kirkpatrick to forward two native companies to this place, to serve as an escort to the ambassador; and that it is his wish that I should use all practicable means to induce the Peishwa to receive Khajeh Khulul in a style suitable to the dignity of his commission, and the power of his sovereign.

5. Mr. Strachey will probably further require my assistance, for procuring certain articles of equipment for the ambassador and his suite; and I beg to present my assurances to your lordship, that I shall be diligently attentive to

the whole of his wishes on so interesting an occasion.

I have the honour to be,
with the highest respect,
My Lord,
Yours, &c.

Poona, (Signed) B. CLOVE,
8th Jan. 1802. Res. at Poona.

No. 9.—*To his Excellency the Most Noble Marquis Wellesley, K. P. Governor-General, &c. &c. &c.*
My Lord,

YESTERDAY evening Gopaul Rao paid me his promised visit. After the usual complimentary inquiries had passed, I called to his recollection the communications formerly made to the Peishwa by Colonel Palmer, on the subject of Mr. Duncan's correspondence with the Guickwar government, and then took occasion to observe, that the present Rajah had been pleased to confirm the act of his predecessor Govind Rao, by which the Guickwar Choute at Surat, and the district of Chourassy, had been ceded to the honourable company, and that this consistent and equitable conduct on his part promised to lead to the establishment of an improved alliance between his state and the British government.

2. Gopaul Rao replied, that he had a distinct remembrance of the different intimations which had been given to this court on the subject alluded to, that his highness the Peishwa had received information of what I had mentioned, and entertained a full assurance that your lordship would not authorize the adjustment of any arrangements with the Guickwar state that should not entirely consist with the rights of the Poona Sircar, and with the friendly

relations which connect it with that of the honourable company. To this I answered, that the whole of your lordship's views and measures were certainly calculated to impress his highness with such a conviction, as they went to demonstrate a sincere wish in your lordship, not only not to infringe his highness's rights, but to essentially promote his own interests.

3. This observation tended to introduce the subject of your lordship's propositions to this court, and I had an opportunity of soon perceiving that Gopaul Rao had come provided with papers to assist him in discussing the one relating to the treaty of Mhar, the proposed arbitration of differences, and the Nizam's claim to a total exemption of Choute.

4. I shall avoid troubling your lordship with a detail of all the arguments which were used in the examination of these points, after it had been shewn to Gopaul Rao, that the fulfilment of the treaty of Mhar could not preclude an inquiry into any authenticated documents connected with subsequent agreements between the two governments, and that should it prove that such agreements were in favour of this government, the arbitration would be influenced accordingly in its decision. The only objection he could offer to the prescribed points was, that as all the differences subsisting between the two governments might be adjusted immediately on the basis of existing vouchers, he could not perceive how it would be necessary that an article, stipulating for the proposed arbitration, should be insisted on in the professed treaty of alliance here. I could only oppose, that no arbitration

litration could take place with the prospect of effect, without a previous stipulation between the parties concerned; that the arrangement proposed by your lordship therefore for effecting an adjustment, was indispensable; that as it was acknowledged on all sides that your lordship's views were fair and honourable, there could be no cause to doubt that the arbitration would be conducted on principles of justice and impartiality; and that under this view of the question, it was clearly a matter of indifference with this court, whether the adjustment should be made previous to the proffered treaty of alliance, or subsequent to it, supposing it would be practicable to adopt the former mode.

5. Gopaul Rao, without relinquishing his objection, which he still endeavoured to maintain, observed, that he would mention the substance of our conversation to the Peishwa; and recommending it to me to keep the nature of the subsisting differences in mind, made a motion to rise, which terminated the conference.

I have the honour to remain,
with the highest respect,
My Lord,
Your's, &c.

Poona, (Signed) B. CLOSE,
Jan. 9, 1802. Res. at Poona.

No. 10.—*To his Excellency the Most Noble Marquis Wellesley, K. P. Governor-General, &c. &c. &c.*
My Lord,

HAVING perused the packet under your lordship's address from the government of Bombay, dated the 7th instant, and forwarded by this dawk, I take occasion to enclose for your lordship's notice, a copy of my last

letter to the honourable the governor of Bombay, and of one which I am about to dispatch to the secretary of that government.

I have the honour to be,
with the highest respect,

My Lord,
Your's, &c.

Poona, (Signed) B. CLOSE,
Jan. 10, 1802. Res. at Poona.

No. 11.—*To his Excellency the Most Noble Marquis Wellesley, K. P. Governor-General, &c. &c. &c.*
My Lord,

I HAVE not had any communication with this court on the subject of the pending negotiations since I was visited by Gopaul Rao on the 8th instant.

2. Of the progress of Mr. Duncan's measures, I have not received any intimation since his departure for Surat. The opinion which I gave to him at that period, namely, that there was little cause to apprehend much obstruction to his future operations from this court, I have reason to adhere to; the Guickwar Vakeel has free access to Futteh Sing, who, it is not improbable, will ere long be conveyed, with the Peishwa's concurrence, to Biodera, to be united in the government with his brother Anaba.

3. The Peishwa continues to hold meetings frequently with Scindia's Vakeels, at which Ballojee Koonger and Gopaul Rao are generally present. Of late it has been the desire of the Vakeel to obtain from his Highness a force, accompanied by the Green Putka, to act in conjunction with a corps of Scindia's against the Holkars. But his Highness seems reluctant to acquiesce. Indeed it would appear that the Peishwa has scarcely the means

of

of assembling a detachment, at this time, of strength suitable to the dignity of the Queen Putka, as his troops have met with the most disgraceful defeats of late from the Rastia.

4. The ratification of the preliminary articles of peace with France having been proclaimed at Bombay, I judged it proper to announce the event to the Peishwa, explaining that the preliminaries were most advantageous and honourable to the British nation. His Highness received the communication in a manner highly expressive of his satisfaction, in further demonstration of which he caused a salute to be fired of twenty-five guns.

I have the honour to be,
with the highest respect, &c.

Poona, (Signed) B. CLOSE,
Jan. 18, 1802. Res. at Poona.

No. 12.—*To his Excellency the Most Noble Marquis Wellesley, K. P. Governor-General, &c. &c. &c.*

My Lord,

I HAD formerly the honour of acquainting your Lordship that I should be anxious in my endeavours to ascertain the real grounds of Suddasheo Munkaiser's mission to Hydrabad, and to obtain information of what passed between him and the Durbar.

2. On the 14th instant the Peishwa held a secret consultation with Ballojee Koonger and the two Vakeels of Dowlut Rao Scindia, the occasion of which was the receipt of a dispatch from Suddasheo Munkaiser, intimating that although he had done all that was possible to accomplish his Highness's views at the Nizam's court, he had now not the smallest prospect of succeeding in any one object of his mission. This in-

telligence I instantly communicated to Major Kirkpatrick; and two days after I learnt, through the same channel, that his Highness had received another letter from Suddasheo Munkaiser to the same effect, but particularly stating that the Nizam's government now felt itself so confident under its union with the English, that it was quite impracticable to lead it into his Highness's views. From Major Kirkpatrick's address to your Lordship of the 10th instant, I perceive that his intelligence of that period went to state, that Munkaiser had been particularly busy in forwarding by his own Dawk, dispatches to Poona, and that his negotiations had been checked by the result of a conference which he had recently held with Ragotim Rao.

3. That the mission of Munkaiser to Hydrabad aimed at dissolving the ties which unite that state to the British government, seems to be no less supported by the reasonings of Major Kirkpatrick, than by the consequence which appears to have attached to Munkaiser's dispatches, announcing the failure of his negotiations. Had the event been considered as of an ordinary nature, it could scarcely have induced the Peishwa to hold a special consultation, and had the mission pointed at objects relating merely to this government, the occasion could scarcely have required the presence not only of Ballojee Koonger, but of Scindia's Vakeels. If the mission proceeded originally from the principal authorities of the Mahajatta empire, instead of from the Peishwa alone, the Vakeels having been parties to the consultations was a matter of course, and supposing Munkaiser's deputa-

tion

tion to refer to those authorities, it will naturally follow that its object was to bring about a general confederacy in opposition to the defensive alliance which your Lordship is desirous to establish for the tranquillity of India. But whatever may be the aim of Munkaiser's mission, or to whatever quarters it may refer, the recent coincidence between the intelligence received here and at Hyderabad, nearly at the same period of time, seems to furnish satisfactory grounds of belief that it has failed of success, and so decidedly as scarcely to allow of its being renewed. The Peishwa, I understand, on recalling Munkaiser, but changed his intention at the instant. Gopaul Rao has reason to consider him as an enemy.

4. With regard to the Peishwa's government, it seems, if possible, to become less respectable every day.

The great families of the state, with whom he is at variance, prevail over him at every contest, and the deputations of Jeswunt Rao Jewagee have become so serious, as to occasion some uneasiness to the inhabitants of Poona, and induce Bajow Rao to take measures for collecting a force at a position on the Bheema, about twenty miles from hence, with the view of covering the capital. But the troops of the government are so ill paid, disobedient, and licentious, that few of them, probably, will be prevailed upon to assemble.

5. I am concerned to inform your Lordship, that owing to the warfare between Scindia and the Holkars our Dawk communication with Hindustan has been lately interrupted. The runners, who

bore the Dawk packet of the 4th instant, from Scindia's camp, near Dhar, were attacked and plundered near Berhampore: some parts of the packet having been afterwards collected, were received here yesterday morning. Amongst the papers of news there was only one English letter, which, bearing Mr. Strachey's address, was forwarded to Bombay.

I have the honour to be,
with the highest respect,

My Lord.

Your Lordship's

Most faithful and

Obedient humble Servant,

Poona, (Signed) B. CROSE,
22d Jan. 1802. Res. at Poona.

No. 13.— *To his Excellency the Most Noble Marquis Wellesley, K. P. Governor-General, &c. &c.*

My Lord,

I HAVE received from Major Kirkpatrick a copy of his address to your Lordship, under date the 15th instant; transcripts of its inclosures he had formerly dispatched to me, that I might have early information on the subjects to which they relate.

2. Aware of the wily practices of this Duibar, and wishing to deprive the Peishwa and his servants of the means of mistating the substance of my public communications, falsifying their own representations, or imputing expressions to me which I never used, I took the precaution, at my first meeting with Gopaul Rao, to point out to him the inconvenience that might result from a medium being used between us on public subjects, and then apprized him of my intention to avoid conversing by means of a third person, and limit my communications on subjects

subjects of any importance to occasion of personal meeting; with which, as I formerly noticed to your Lordship, he shewed himself perfectly satisfied. From this rule, which I originally judged indispensable, I have been careful not to deviate. Indeed, the necessity of it, and of every precaution which I could possibly adopt, to guard against evasion and falsehood from this Dubar, was pressed upon me by the result of my first conference with Gopaul Rao, when he had the effrontery to deny what he had stated from the Peishwa to Colonel Palmer, respecting an important article of the depending negotiations.

The Parsee writer, alluded to by Suddasheo Munkaiser, visited the Dubar on new year's day, for the purpose of placing before the Peishwa the usual gifts from the Residency, and denies having touched on any subject besides those expressions of compliment which the occasion demanded.

On these points I have communicated fully with Major Kirkpatrick by a private address.

I have the honour to be,
with the highest respect,
My Lord,

Your Lordship's, &c.
Poona, (Signed) B. CLOSE,
25th Jan. 1802. Res. at Poona.

No. 14.—*To his Excellency the Most Noble Marquis Wellesley, K. P. Governor General, &c. &c.*

My Lord,
I HAVE the honour to forward for your Lordship's information a copy of a packet, which I have lately received from Mr. Duncan; dated Surat, January the 21st.

2. As Mr. Duncan's measures,

in relation to the Guickwar state, aim at the accomplishment of very important objects, I have much pleasure in acquainting your Lordship that it continues highly probable that no part of his proceeding will meet with impediment from the government. That his Highness the Peishwa, on hearing of the cession of the Guickwar Choute at Surat, and the district of Chaurasse, was much dissatisfied, cannot be doubted. Various considerations, however, have impressed him with the expediency of restraining his inclinations, and his views will now be limited probably to obtaining as large a Nuzzer as possible, in return for his act of conformation in favour of the new government.

I have the honour to be,
with the highest respect,
My Lord,
Your Lordship's,
&c. &c.

Poona, (Signed) B. CLOSE,
January 28, 1802.

No. 15.—*To his Excellency the Most Noble Marquis Wellesley, K. P. &c. &c. &c.*

My Lord,
I DO myself the honour to forward for your Lordship's notice a copy of a letter, which I addressed yesterday to Mr. Duncan, who, I believe, continues at Surat, and of whose last communication to me I inclosed a transcript in my address to your Lordship, under date the 28th ultimo.

2. The anxiety lately shewn by the Peishwa to detain Futteh Sing may possibly refer not less to the consideration of obtaining an handsome Nuzzer from the Guickwar government on the occasion

casion of Anaba's succession, than to the apprehension which may be entertained by Baajow Rao, that when the Guickwar minister shall feel the support of the British government, he may avail himself of his improved situation to avoid adjusting some demands which the Poona Sircar seems to have upon Anaba, on account of an assignment of territory made by the Peishwa to the Guickwar state, in consequence of which the latter bound itself to pay to Dowlut Rao Scindia, on account of the Poona government, a sum not less than ten lacks of rupees. I shall take an early occasion of conversing with the Guickwar Vakeel concerning the above transaction, and make Mr. Duncan acquainted with the result.

3. The apprehensions excited in this neighbourhood, a short time since, by the depredations of Jeswunt Rao Jewagee seem to have subsided. The desultory operations of that freebooter have been principally directed of late to laying waste the southern skirts of Scindia's territory; and although the Peishwa gave me intimation of his intention to assemble a force on the Bheema, for the purpose of checking his incursions, no measures to this effect have yet been adopted. Ballojee Koonger, who with Scindia's Vakeels, proceeded to the Bheema, under instructions to collect the troops, has been recalled; and it is probable, that the Peishwa is disposed to hazard the injury that his territory may be exposed to from the ravages of the freebooters, rather than form an army of observation, which would be attended with an heavy expence.

4. The situation of this government, relatively with the Jahnne

families, has altered little of late. The sons of Purseram Bhow succeed in all their attempts against the Peishwa's troops, and there is reason to believe that some friendly transactions have recently passed between Appah Saheb and the Rajah of Koulapore.

5. A report prevails here, and is generally credited, that an action has lately taken place between the troops of Jeswunt Rao Holkar and those of Scindia, and that the latter have met with a sharp defeat. The Hindustan Akbars, however, have made no mention of such an event.

I have the honour to be,
with the highest respect,

My Lord,
&c. &c. &c.

Poona, (Signed) B. CLOSE,
4th Feb. 1802. Res. at Poona.

No. 16.—*To his Excellency the Most Noble Marquis Wellesley, K.P. Governor General, &c. &c.*

My Lord,

FINDING that Major Kirkpatrick had no prospect of procuring a copy of the Mahratta letter perused by Suddasheo Munkaiser on the 12th of January, in the presence of Azeem ul Omrah, and the Moonshee Azeez Oolah, I judged it proper to notice the subject of that letter at this Durbar; not so much in the hope of being able to bring the question to a satisfactory result, as in the idea that remonstrating with Gopaul Rao, on the information he is stated to have given the Peishwa, might be the means of discouraging such improper proceedings in future.

2. I accordingly procured an interview yesterday with Gopaul Rao, and presented him with an
extract

extract from Azeez Oolah's report, requesting that he would inform me of all that he knew relating to its contents. He caused his brother to read it to him twice; and after manifesting some surprize, observed, that he had no doubt of being able to satisfy me perfectly on the subject of my request. He begged to be heard with patience; and then proceeded to state the persons who were present on new year's day, when the Parsee writer waited on the Peishwa, to lay before him the usual gifts from the Residency; solemnly averred that the writer, after using the customary expressions of compliment on my part to the Peishwa, returned from the Durbar, and that there could be no doubt as to the accuracy of this statement, as it would be confirmed by the numerous persons who attended the Durbar on the occasion. Gopnool Rao then adverted to the intimate friendship which had subsisted between the honourable company and the Peishwa's father; descanted on the solicitude always shewn by his Highness to preserve that friendship unimpaired; called God to witness that whenever the Parsee writer had spoke openly to him, whether during Colonel Palmer's residence at this station, or since, it was merely to convey his wish, that this Sircar should unite in a close alliance with the British government, the same as his Highness the Nizam; and then requested permission to take a copy of the extract, which he said filled him with astonishment. I acquiesced in his wish on this point, and observed, that if the Peishwa's public agents were allowed to attribute representations to me which had never issued from my lips, I could not possibly preserve any confi-

dence in relation to this court, nor could any communications on public subjects be attended with any desirable effect; that, in order to obviate the ill effects of misrepresentation, I had at my first interview on public business, declared my intention to avoid the use of a medium in communicating on subjects of any consequence; that if any person belonging to the Residency had conveyed information to him of the kind stated in the letter read by Munkaiser, it would have been only proper in him to have referred to me on the subject, or at least to have sent me some intimation in reply. To the whole of this he entirely assented; confessed that groundless statements relative to the conduct of public men, were ungentleman-like and highly culpable; dwelt on the principles which had guided his own conduct, from the earliest period at which he had been employed to converse with the British Residents at this court; and then observed, that as the contents of the letters stated to have been read by Munkaiser were utterly void of truth, he conceived it to be no small support to his character, that my name had been implicated. Gentlemen in station, he said, under the British government, acted on principles of union and harmony, being free from the influence of those passions which might place them at variance; that accordingly their views and actions being open, direct, and candid, it could not be expected that they should possess an adequate acquaintance with the various modes of procedure resorted to by individuals employed under the native courts; that it was but too evident that men in office under the native powers

were

were frequently actuated by sinister motives; that he could not positively say that Suddasheo Munkaiser was his enemy, although when he reflected on circumstances which had arisen at different periods, he might be warranted in regarding him in that light.

3. He then touched on the causes of Fulkir Ool Dien's removal from Poona, the chagrin that he must naturally sustain in consequence, the asperity of his feelings towards those to whom he attributes the loss of his station, his intimate connection with the court of Hyderabad, but particularly with a party at that Durbar, which was averse to the Poona state, and envious of the friendly relations which the Peishwa preserved with the British government; of this party he enumerated the members, placing Azeem ul Omrah at its head. Azeem Oolah, he observed, had been long Resident at Hyderabad; the degree of intimacy he had formed with Azeem ul Omrah he could not determine, but certainly it was not going too far to say that Azeem Oolah was more attached to his Highness the Nizam's, than to the Peishwa's government.—Continuing on this strain for some time, he at length impeached the veracity of Azeem Oolah, put the question whether, considering Munkaiser's discretion and experience, it could be probable that he would disclose such information, were he even possessed of it; and afterwards, assuming an air of pleasantry, affected to doubt whether I really believed that Suddasheo Munkaiser had read a letter to the effect attributed to him.

4. Here I judged it proper to

vindicate the reputation of Azeem Oolah; I maintained that he was a person of consideration and worth; that he had been long confidentially employed by the British government; that his behaviour on every occasion demonstrated that he was deserving of being vested with the most important trusts; and that if I had not placed implicit belief in his report, I should have judged the present interview unnecessary. Gopaul Rao replied that he was not ignorant of the confidence which the British government had long reposed in Azeem Oolah; that nothing could be farther from his thoughts than to controvert the grounds of my belief on any subject. at the same time he would refer it to me, whether varying opinions were not frequently entertained respecting characters charged with political trusts. A case, he said, he would wish to advert to merely in the way of conversation: The conduct of my predecessor, he observed, was just, upright, and correct, and yet it was no secret that it had been the fashion at Hyderabad to inculcate the idea that he had felt some partiality towards this state: my public conduct, he said, would be as just and correct as that of my predecessor, and that being thus similarly constituted I might possibly become the object of similar insinuations. I replied, that what he had mentioned respecting Colonel Palmer had never come to my knowledge; and that I could not feel any apprehension respecting any consequence that could result from the conduct he had particularized.

5. I here recurred to the purpose for which I had requested the meeting; repeated that I held

it to be incumbent on him (Gopaul Rao) to satisfy me on the subject of the extract; and that I could not doubt of his disposition to do so as soon as possible. He assured me that I might rely on his disposition to that effect; that the Gomastah of Suddasheo Munkaiser was at Poona; that he had the means of satisfying me, and would do so without delay; on which I withdrew.

I have the honour to be,
with the highest respect,

My Lord,

Your Lordship's, &c.

Poona, (Signed) B. CLOSE.
5th Feb. 1802. Res. at Poona.

No. 17.—To his Excellency the Most Noble Marquis Wellesley, K. P. Governor-General, &c. &c. &c.

My Lord,

I LOSE no time in forwarding, for your Lordship's information, a copy of a letter from Mr. Duncan to my address, together with a return of the troops embarked for Cambay under the command of Major Walker. The remaining papers of the packet referred to, being much in detail, and too numerous to be copied without considerable delay, I shall therefore content myself with stating the substance of them, which I hope your Lordship will consider as sufficient.

2. Major Walker, having been received at Brodera with marks of cordiality and joy, had presented gifts from Mr. Duncan to Anaba the Rajah, and Raajee his minister; and was employed in prosecuting the objects of his mission, which were chiefly, to reconcile the minister to the plan of not moving the troops forward from Cambay, unless the measure should become

obviously necessary, and also to the moderate proceeding of suspending hostilities against Mulkar Rao (who, it was supposed, would continue passive within his own Jaghire) and agreeing to the differences subsisting between that chieftain and the Guickwar government being submitted to the arbitration of Mr. Duncan. The suspension of hostilities had actually taken place, and this moderation afforded some hope that Major Walker might succeed in the remaining points. Mulkar Rao's correspondence had softened considerably; but he continued to shew himself adverse to the ministry of Raajee. His rabble were computed to amount to 20,000, of all descriptions; and it appeared, that although Mr. Duncan had taken measures to remove the apprehensions of the Arab Corps at Brodera, and the Guickwar minister had also done much to conciliate their good will and attachment, their apparent disposition was still such as to give the minister some uneasiness—a circumstance that may induce him to pass the movement of the troops to Brodera, should the desired adjustment be effected with Mulkar Rao.

3. I have great pleasure to acquaint your Lordship, that by a visit which I received this morning from the Guickwar Vakeel at this station, I learn that the Guickwar Minister has by him an explanatory letter which he addressed to Gopaul Rao, succeeded in reconciling the Peshwa to his conduct, in the cession of the Guickwar Choute at Surat, and the district of Chourasser, and soliciting the aid of the British government. On the arrival of the letter, the Vakeel waited on the

Peshwa.

Peishwa, by appointment, and was very graciously received.

4. I availed myself of the Vakeel's visit to me this morning, to inquire into the transaction between the Peishwa and the Guickwar state, by which the latter became bound to pay, on account of the former, ten lacks of rupees to Dowlut Rao Scindia. The Vakeel admitted the fact of the transaction, and acknowledged that as the agreement had not been entirely fulfilled by the Guickwar government, the Peishwa had shewn some dissatisfaction on this subject. He observed, however, that the Guickwar minister would find it no ways difficult to adjust all such concerns with the Peishwa, who, he doubted not, would now be prevailed on to acquiesce in the departure of Futteh Sing, for Brodera—an event that was ardently desired by his brother Anaba.

I have the honour to be,
with the highest respect,

My Lord,

Your Lordship's, &c.

Poona, (Signed) B. C. Lossé,
8th Feb. 1802. Res. at Poona.

No. 18.—*To his Excellency the Most Noble Marquis Wellesley, K. P. Governor General, &c. &c.*

My Lord,

YESTERDAY evening I received a visit from Gopaul Rao Moonshee. He came purposely to acquaint me that he had laid before the Peishwa the extract I had given him from Azeez Oolah's Report of the 12th January, and communicated to his Highness, in a minute manner, the whole of the conversation which had passed between us on the 4th instant. He then went on to state the con-

cern which the Peishwa had felt on being made acquainted with such information. His Highness observed, he said, that a series of years had now past, since the settled intimacy between the two states had led to the employment of a British Resident at Poona; and that it was highly pleasing to him to reflect, that in the course of this long interval, whether during the time of Sir Charles Malet, or that of Colonel Palmer, no circumstance had arisen of a nature so unpleasant as to give dissatisfaction or umbrage to the British Resident, or afford him cause to apprehend that any misstatement of his representations would be sanctioned or countenanced at this court. Gopaul Rao then apprized me that the Peishwa had charged him to assure me that his Highness had never received information, through any channel, to the effect stated by the extract to have been contained in the letter read by Munkaiser, and received from the Parsee writer belonging to the residency; and that so ignorant was he of any such particulars, that the whole relation had struck him with wonder. Gopaul Rao remarked, that at our last interview much had been said as to the grounds of the information contained in the extract, as received on each side; that he would refrain from renewing that topic, but had much pleasure in acquainting me, from his Highness, that he would have no objection to retaining Suddashee Munkaiser, provided I should think the measure desirable and proper; that it was not likely that the removal of Munkaiser would be attended with inconvenience relatively with the Hyderabad court,
and

and that no difficulty could attend the selection of a suitable person to fill his place.

2. To this I replied, that my sentiments respecting the particulars stated in the extract had been fully explained at our last meeting, and that in whatever relation I contemplated those particulars, I could not but perceive the consistency and expediency of his Highness's acting on the proposition he made to me, by the immediate recal of Munkaiser. Gopaul Rao, after a pause, expressed himself in a manner which indicated that he was disposed to coincide in my opinion, which he said he would communicate forthwith to his Highness. Here the conference ended.

3. I propose waiting on the Peishwa shortly, for the purpose of intimating to him, that I wait the honour of his returning my first visit. And it is my intention to avail myself of that occasion, to advert to the particulars concerning Munkaiser, and to express my satisfaction at finding that his Highness had seen the propriety of recalling a person from a representative situation, in which he had apparently forfeited his Highness's confidence.

4. I had formerly the honour to notice to your Lordship, that in remonstrating with Gopaul Rao, on the subject of the extract from Azeez Oolah's report, I had it principally in view to discourage such improper proceedings in this court, as those which had lately appeared through the ministry of Munkaiser. The part I have taken, being now likely to occasion the recal of this agent, will, I trust, be attended with that effect, and openly demonstrate, that whatever may have

been the origin of Munkaiser's conduct, the Peishwa considers it so faulty in its consequences, as to demand the reparation, not only of his positive disavowal; but of the decided act of removing the Vakeel.

I have the honour to be,
with the highest respect,

My Lord,

Your Lordship's, &c.

Poona, (Signed) B. CLOSE,
9th Feb. 1802. Res. at Poona.

No. 19.—*To his Excellency the Most Noble Marquis Wellesley, K. P. Governor General, &c. &c. &c.*

My Lord,

ON the 11th instant I waited on the Peishwa, agreeably to my intention communicated to your Lordship in my address of the preceding day.

2. I was accompanied by all the gentlemen belonging to the residency.

3. His Highness received us in open Durbar, and it was observable that his countenance was more cheerful, and his manner less reserved than usual.

4. After inquiries of compliment had mutually passed, his Highness retired to an adjoining room, whither I attended him.—On taking his seat he shewed a wish to be informed of the progress your Lordship had made in your present tour, and whether in the course of so distant a journey your Lordship continued to preserve good health.—Satisfied on these inquiries, he went into a repetition nearly of what had been previously communicated to me by Gopaul Rao, respecting the friendship which had so long subsisted between his house and the Honourable Com-

pany; his utter ignorance of any circumstance connected with the particulars set forth in the extract from Azeez Oolah's Report, and his concern that any occurrence should have happened to draw from me the representation which I had lately made to Gopaul Rao. Here his Highness repeated his sincere wish to preserve the most amicable relations with the British government, and expressed his confident hope that the British Resident would be ever disposed to co-operate with him cordially for promoting an object which he trusted would always be considered as mutually beneficial. To these observations I replied in the manner which I formerly proposed and mentioned to your Lordship, particularizing the evident propriety of his Highness's resolution to immediately recal Munkaiser. I now took occasion to signify my expectation of being soon honoured with a visit from the Peishwa, who accepted the invitation in terms of great politeness. His Highness then proposed that I should request the gentlemen of the Residency to join us, and on entering and taking their seats, he presented such of them as had not been previously introduced to him, with the customary marks of compliment and attention—on which the interview closed.

5. Yesterday afternoon his Highness did me the honour of his promised visit: he was attended as usual by his brother Chumna Appah, and a very numerous suite.

6. I received his Highness in a suite of tents prepared for the occasion, paid him the usual honours, and presented him and his brother with suitable gifts.

7. After the Peishwa had departed, Copaul Rao intimated to me, that his Highness had expressed himself as much gratified by the interview.

8. I shall avail myself of this occasion to offer a few remarks to your Lordship respecting the apparent disposition of the Peishwa, at the present period, in relation to the British government.

9. Could the real objects of Munkaiser's mission be satisfactorily ascertained, there can be little doubt but this discovery alone would be sufficient to determine the degree of dependance which ought to be placed on the Peishwa's amicable professions, as well as the motives which have really induced him to renew so frequently the pending negotiations. That such discovery, however, will ever be made, there seems at present to be no ground of hope. It is possible at least that the views of Munkaiser's deputation have never been explained to Azeem ul Omrah, and if the secret has extended only to Ragotim Rao, it is highly probable that his regard for the Hindoo cause, and attention to his own interests, will prevent him from divulging it. Major Kirkpatrick's writings seem to impress the idea that Munkaiser's mission aimed at a general confederacy against the British interests, including a project for obtaining aid from the French. After reviewing the information which I have occasionally received on the subject, and the conclusions which I have occasionally drawn therefrom, combined with the reasonings used by the resident at Hyderabad, I am induced to be finally of opinion that Munkaiser's mission did not originate merely with this Durbar, but proceeded from the joint

joint councils of the Peishwa and Scindia; and that its object was, if possible, to shake our alliance with the Nizam, and thus extinguish our power and influence in the Deccan, but without comprehending any settled or projected plan for the co-operation of the French, as means of support, however, which might have been eventually resorted to, conclude that the mission in question was so far hostile to the British interests, seems to be warrantable on various grounds, and yet considering how much the Mahiatta powers are given to intrigue, it is not impossible but the Peishwa, though concerned in such a scheme, may still have entertained a sincere inclination to strengthen his connection with the Company on terms consistent with his own sense of his true interests; that is, although engaged in an inimical project at Hydrabad, he may yet have been sincere in his last offers to Colonel Palmer, the success of which he might have considered as more desirable than any result he could with reason have expected from the deputation of Munkaiser.

10. In respect to your lordship's propositions to his court, the anxiety shewn by Gopaul Rao to discuss the article concerning the arbitration of differences, afforded some slight hope that the Peishwa might be disposed to make some further advances, but of late it is evident that he means not to revive the subject, but to wait the result of Colonel Palmer's dispatches of the 30th November, judging from the weak and ill arranged state of the Peishwa's government, his necessities must appear to be great; but comparing the circumstances of his present situation with his former embar-

rassments and personal dangers, it will be allowed that since the departure of Dowlut Rao Scindia he has experienced great relief, and added much to his authority; and so long as he shall preserve his interests in their present state of improvement, it may be apprehended that he will not be inclined to yield any material point, even should your lordship, from any consideration, be led to put his sincerity to a further test, by proffering an indulgent modification of your present views.

11. But however jealous his Highness may be of the British influence in the Deccan, or averse to strengthen his connection with the honourable Company on any reasonable terms, it must be obvious that nothing but a considerable augmentation to his resources and his power could prevail on him to openly oppose our interests, or shew himself indifferent to the friendship of the British government.

At present his treasury is low, his authority weak, and his military disaffected; and if he views the pacification in Europe as unfavourable to us, in setting at liberty the navigation of France, he probably feels, at the same time, that freedom from war at home must add to our means of offence abroad. In relation to the Mahiatta states, his policy seems to consist in securing leisure to himself by creating employment for others. On this principle he secretly foments the present dissensions amongst the principal chieftains, concerting occasionally new combinations for preserving a general balance.

In ordinary matters his behaviour to the British has always been civil and attentive; in his
promise

promise to recal Munkaiser, he seems to have accommodated materially. On the event of the pacification of Europe being announced to him, he with a great shew of cordiality, as I formerly noticed to your lordship, fired a salute. He has manifested no jealousy from the approach of Colonel Collins to Scindia's court, an event of which he had early intimation, and of late, he happily shews himself reconciled in every respect to Mr. Duncan's proceedings in relation to the Guickwat state.

I have the honour to be,
with the highest respect,

My Lord,

Your Lordship's, &c.

Poona, (Signed) B. CLOSE,
Feb. 8th, 1802. Res. at Poona.

No. 20.—*To his Excellency the Most Noble Marquis Wellesley, K. P. Governor General, &c. &c. &c.*

My Lord,

I do myself the honour to communicate the following intelligence, which I have received through a channel that may be deemed authentic.

2. Dowlut Rao has lately acquainted the Peishwa by letter, that your lordship has dispatched Col. Collins to his Durbar, charged with propositions for strengthening the friendship which subsists between his state and the Company; that Colonel Collins had arrived at Cotah, and would accordingly soon join his court; and that he judged it proper to intimate these circumstances to the Peishwa for his information. Dowlut Rao Scindia then reminds the Peishwa that it was usual to take a leading part in the amicable arrangements which had been negotiated

between the Company and the Mahrattas, cites the particular instance of the treaty of Salbhey, which was concluded through the mediation and under the guarantee of his predecessor; observes that he is given to understand that a gentleman from your Lordship has recently arrived at Poona for the purpose of improving the amicable relations which connect the Peishwa's with that of the Company's; warns the Peishwa to be cautious how he proceeds in further connecting his interests with those of the English, and points out the necessity of his not taking any definite step to such effect without his (Scindia's) concurrence, and adds, that he shall have occasion to communicate his sentiments further on these points hereafter, through the channel of his Vakeel, at Poona, Umbajee Bhaskar, to whose representations on such subjects the Peishwa will give full credit.

3. My information states that this dispatch has given much umbrage to the Peishwa, who considers his authority in the Mahrattastate as paramount to that of Scindia, and regards every attempt on the part of that chief to controul his acts as arbitrary, and hurtful to his just rights, that he had deliberated on the mode of reply which he ought to give to Scindia, and that during the agitation of the question an altercation arose between Ballojee Koonger and Gopaul Rao, the former supporting the rights of Scindia, derived from the powers exercised by him, and the latter maintaining the superior authority and complete independence of the Poona government.

4. However deeply his Highness's pride may be wounded on

the occasion, he will probably deliberate maturely before he determines on his answer to Scindia. The question apparently at issue between them seems to be important; and I think it not improbable that I may soon receive an intimation from his Highness on the subject.

I have the honour to be,
with the highest respect,

My Lord,

Your Lordship's, &c.

Poona, (Signed) B. C. LOSE,
14th Feb. 1802. Rest. at Poona.

No. 21.--*To his Excellency the Most Noble Marquis Wellesley, K. P. Governor General, &c. &c. &c.*
My Lord,

I HAVE been honoured with two packets from the honourable the Governor of Bombay, one dated the 4th and the other the 8th instant; and as I find it is the wish of Mr. Duncan that I should keep your Lordship informed of his proceedings, I shall state briefly the substances of his late advices.

2. By my address of the 8th instant, your Lordship was acquainted that our troops had embarked from Surat for Cambay, and that Major Walker had arrived and been cordially received at Brodera; that at the instance of Mr. Duncan a cessation of hostilities had been effected between the Guickwar state and Mulkar Rao, with the view that the subsisting differences might be submitted to the arbitration of Mr. Duncan; and though there was some prospect that this desirable mode of adjustment would be assented to by both parties, it was yet probable that the suspicions entertained by Roujee, respecting the disposition of the Arab corps, might incite the minister to press

the measure of ordering out the troops of Brodera.

A diary received from Major Walker details the particulars that passed at his interview with Anaba; and it appears that although this prince, who is about forty years old, possesses a general knowledge of his own affairs, and professedly entertains a disposition decidedly favourable to his minister and adverse to Mulkar Rao, his faculties are so far imperfect, that he seems incapable of applying his thoughts steadily to any subject, and on occasion of business, even gives his attention to trifles, with an air that is childish: it further appears, from Major Walker's correspondence, that the principal inhabitants at and in the vicinity of Brodera, were attached to Anaba's cause, and well affected towards his minister.

3. By the second instant our detachment had landed at Cambay, and was conveniently encamped and amply supplied, and Major Walker, having adjusted immediate objects at Brodera, had, on a subsequent date, left that city for Cambay, in order to assume the command of the troops.

4. The Guickwar minister shewed himself perfectly at the devotion of Mr. Duncan, and had with much accommodation taken measures to prevail on Gujra Bhye, at Surat, to return to Brodera, that she might reside as formerly in the house of her father, with comfort and honour. Although a cessation of hostilities had taken place between the adverse parties, the minister conceived it to be impracticable to conclude a friendly arrangement with Mulkar Rao on any reasonable terms; and his presumption seemed to be countenanced by the

correspondence of the latter, which, though civil, shewed that he still adhered to his professed aim of removing the minister, and supplying his place by Canajee.

5 Mr. Duncan apparently does not despair of being able to prevail on Mulkar Rao to accept the proposed arbitration, but failing in this object, seems resolved to advance the troops for the support of the Guickwar Prince, and giving order and security to this government. For this measure, Mr. Duncan had completed the necessary preparations, at the same time he doubted not that before he should have occasion to take any decided step, he would be honoured with your Lordship's further instructions for his guidance.

I have the honour to be,
with the highest respect,
My Lord,

Your Lordship's, &c.

Poona, (Signed) B. CLOSE,
Feb. 15, 1802. Res. at Poona.

[The letter, No. 22, does not appear on the consultations.]

No. 23.—*To his Excellency the Most Noble Marquis Wellesley, K. P. Governor General, &c. &c. &c.*

My Lord,

YESTERDAY morning I received a message from Gopaul Rao, intimating that he was desirous of paying me a visit; but that, as his time was very busily employed, he had thoughts of deputing his brother Shunkat Rao, which he hoped would be acceptable to me.

2. Shunkar Rao accordingly waited upon me in the afternoon: after delivering messages of compliment from the Peishwa and Gopaul Rao, he observed that he visited me at the desire of his High-

ness, for the purpose of ascertaining whether your Lordship had yet conveyed your sentiments in reply to the overtures from this court, contained in Colonel Palmer's dispatch of the 30th of November. I replied, that since the period of your Lordship's arrival in the northern provinces, your advices from this quarter could not be received but with considerable delay: that I was in expectation of being honoured with your Lordship's commands in reference to the dispatch alluded to; but that there was a point which his Highness would doubtless be mindful of, namely, that his Highness's last proposals went but a short way towards meeting your Lordship's demands, Shunkar Rao, without objecting to the fact, expatiated on the warmth with which his Highness regarded the amity of the Honourable Company, and closed by observing that it was the peculiar office of friendship to conciliate, approve, and remove distinctions. In answer to this I only repeated the fact which I had before noticed.

3. Shunkar Rao then observed that he had another point to intimate, he was charged by the Peishwa, he said, to communicate with me on a subject which engaged much of his Highness's attention, and on which he doubted not to have the benefit of my favourable sentiments. What his Highness alluded to was the approach of a gentleman from your Lordship to the Durbar of Dowlat Rao Scindia; that the prevalence of domestic differences in the Mahratta government was nothing rare or unusual; and that his Highness trusted confidently that no part of your Lordship's political views or operations would

be unfavourable to the independence and dignity of his Highness's state, or tend to alter or affect in any degree the mode of intercourse which your Lordship has invariably used in your correspondence with this court here. Shunkar Rao evidently looked for some assurances from me; I contented myself, however, with observing that I comprehended what he had stated from his Highness, and once more recurred to the remark, that there was yet a wide difference between his Highness's overtures, and the amount of your Lordship's requisitions.

4. Your Lordship will perceive, that throughout the foregoing conversation I purposely observed a considerable degree of reserve, as well to avoid committing myself in regard to any part of your Lordship's intentions, as to keep alive those feelings of jealousy on the part of his Highness which your Lordship's new system of action has not failed to excite.

5. I have reason to believe, that the Peishwa is still resolved to avoid giving an answer to Scindia's late dispatches.

Experience but too strongly suggests, that in his inquiries and intimations of yesterday, he has it chiefly in view to inspire your Lordship with hopes that may withhold you from the adoption of measures that might tend to controul his acts and weaken his interests.

6. This morning I received a message from his Highness, intimating the arrival of the Bear Vakeels, an event which he thought consistent with friendship to impart for my information.

I have the honour to be, &c.

Poona, (Signed) B. CLOSE,
25d Feb. 1802. Res. at Poona.

No. 24.—To his Excellency the Most Noble Marquis Wellesley, K. P. Governor General, &c. &c. &c.

My Lord,

I HAVE not been honoured with any advices from the honourable the Governor of Bombay since the receipt of his letter, intimating his intention to proceed to Cambay; nor has the Guickwar Vakeel at this station received any accounts of late date from the minister, or any person at Biodera; but a report prevails here that Major Walker's detachment has moved forwards to that capital.

2. Although the Peishwa continues to shew himself satisfied with the proceedings of the Guickwar government, he yet objects to the departure of Futteh Sing, observing that he ought not to change his situation till the Guickwar territory shall be restored to tranquility, and the affairs of the government finally adjusted; the Guickwar Vakeel, however, now agrees with me, that in detaining the young prince, his Highness's sole motive is to oblige the minister to purchase his liberty at a high price.

3. A short time since I received a memorandum from the Peishwa respecting some duties which this government has been used to collect in the district of Chowrassee, lately ceded to the honourable Company. This claim, I learn from the Guickwar Vakeel, is not unfounded; the duties refer merely to the transit trade of the district, and their amount, I imagine, is considerable.

As his Highness's memorandum must be replied to, I have judged it proper to address Mr. Duncan on the subject.

4. Nothing material seems to have

have occurred of late affecting the internal concerns of the Peishwa's government. The Jaghiedars at variance with his Highness seem rather to add their advantages. The Killedar of Logheer, who is supposed to possess the remaining proportion of Nana's property, continues totally independant, but intimates, that he would willingly submit to his Highness's authority, could he possibly obtain security that any terms which he might adjust with his Highness would be adhered to.

5. Jeswunt Rao Jewajee having experienced a sharp defeat from Gopaul Rao, seems to be principally engaged in repairing his losses. a part of the troops which the Peishwa had assembled on the Bheema to restrain his depredations, still continue at that position, but their number is too small to admit of their affording much protection to the adjacent territory.

6. The Peishwa, I am informed from good authority, has written to Dowlut Rao Scindia to the following effect; that he is resolved never to assent to any arrangement, or mode of proceeding, that may tend to controul the actions of his government, or unfavourably affect its entire independence; that accordingly the Poona state will continue to conduct immediately its own transactions with foreign powers; that no former precedent can be drawn from the practice of early times, when the Peishwa was a minor, or when usurpation may have robbed him of his rightful authority; that on former occasions of negotiations, when M. Scindia bore a leading part, the interests of the Poona state were undue considerations; that in the prosperous career of that chieftain in Hindustan, he had

totally neglected those parties who had just claims to participate in the advantages of his successes; and that therefore a review of early events went more to strengthen than to weaken the independant and paramount authority of the Poona government. From so high a tone being maintained by his Highness, the Vakeel of Dowlut Rao Scindia manifested great dissatisfaction. In all their discussions they have been openly countenanced by Ballojee Koonger, and of late they have not scrupled to use menacing hints respecting Gopaul Rao, to whose counteraction they attribute, in a great degree, their want of success.

7. A few days after their arrival I received a message of compliment from the Berna Vakeels, in which they made particular inquiries concerning your lordship's health, and the progress of your tour. I repaid the compliment on the following day, with a degree of cordiality, which I understand was very acceptable to them. They have had frequent meetings with the Peishwa, and I have reason to believe that they maintain a confidential intercourse with Scindia's Vakeels, and have remonstrated with the Peishwa on the subject of his negotiation with the English, instancing the conduct of their master, who, though pressed by the British government to conclude a close alliance with the Company, had decidedly rejected it.

8. A Vakeel from Jeswunt Rao Holkar arrived here a short time since; he has had a meeting with Amrut Rao (who is not returned from his pilgrimage), and communicates with the Durbar, through Gopaul Rao; his object is to interest the Peishwa in favour of his master,

master, and it has been conveyed to me through an authentic channel, that some months ago his Highness dispatched persons secretly to Ali Behauder, for the purpose of persuading this chief to agree to an arrangement for supporting Jeswunt Rao Holkar, in the event of his being reduced so low as to hazard the transfer of possessions to the dominion of Scindia; this provisional measure seems to correspond so fully with the spirit of his Highness's policy, that I should suppose his real wishes are at variance with the information lately given by Gunput Rao to Colonel Collins, importing that his Highness was using means to effect an accommodation between the Holkars and Scindia.

I have the honour to be,
With the highest respect,
My Lord,
Your Lordship's, &c.

Poona, (Signed) B. CLOSE,
7th March 1803. Res. at Poona.

To Lieutenant-Colonel Close, Resident at Poona.

Sir,

I AM directed by his Excellency the most noble the Governor General, to transmit to you for your information and guidance, the inclosed copy of a letter from his Excellency to the Right Honourable the Governor in Council of Fort St. George, in reply to a Dispatch from his Lordship in Council, of the 9th ultimo, upon the subject of the application lately made to the Collector of the ceded districts, by Huray Purseram, a subject of his Highness the Peishwa, for permission to march a detachment of troops

through the honourable Company's territory.

I have the honour to be, &c.
&c. &c.

On the river Ganges,
near Rajmahal,
2d April 1802.

No. 25.—To his Excellency the Most Noble Marquis Wellesley, K. P. Governor General, in Council, &c. &c. &c.

My Lord,

AFTER closing my address to your lordship of the 7th instant, I had the pleasure to receive from the Honourable the Governor of Bombay, a large packet under your lordship's address, which I immediately forwarded by the route of Hindustan, as most direct and expeditious; a copy of it having being received for this Residency, I judged it proper to use it as a duplicate, and accordingly sent it on by way of Calcutta. This morning another dispatch for your lordship came in from Mr. Duncan, which I likewise forwarded by the Hindustan Dawk, after taking the copy of it, which I have the honour to inclose.

2. From these advices your lordship will perceive that the march of Major Walker's detachment has had so strong an effect upon the mind of Mullai Rao as to afford Mr. Duncan the prospect of being soon able to adjust the desired accommodation between that chieftain and the Guickwar state.

3. On the 8th instant the Peishwa deputed a person to me to impart the intelligence of his success, in having obtained possession of the fortress of Koongwaree, which was held by one of the Rastia family. His Highness despairing of being able to reduce the

the place by force, resorted to the means of intrigue. The garrison consisted almost wholly of Arabs; the major part of them having been seduced by a bribe, made themselves masters of the fort, which, along with the two young Rastias, they delivered over to his Highness's servants. The bribe which effected the capture, amounted nearly to half a lack of rupees. Some places of strength are still possessed by the adherents of the Rastia family. Of these the principal is Pundoghur, which is supposed to contain considerable property; and the Peishwa has it in contemplation to commence the blockade either of this fort or Loghur.

4. On the 8th instant the Peishwa received another letter from Dowlut Rao Scindia, in which he states that Luckajee, who was disaffected towards his government, had recently died, that Ambajee, acting under Scindia's instructions, had lately had an interview with the Beys, and concluded an accommodation between these ladies and the Maharaja's Sircar; that Ambajee shewed himself attached to his duty, and firm in his allegiance; and that from these prosperous circumstances his Highness would be enabled to form a judgment in regard to future events. Scindia then adverts to the arrival of Colonel Collins, with whom he says he has had several interviews; gives his Highness to understand, that he may have occasion to confer with the Colonel on points of a political nature, the result of which shall be eventually communicated by a future occasion; observes, that in his political proceedings he will act in conjunction with M. Peron, and repeats his injunctions to his Highness to

abstain from conducting any negotiation with the British Resident at Poona, and trust to his (Scindia's) management of the Mahratta interests, in relation to the British government.

5 This communication, I understand, does not promise to produce any effect on the mind of his Highness, who continues firm in his former resolutions. By all that I can collect, the general idea at this Durbar is, that Scindia's anxiety respecting the Peishwa's negotiations with your lordship, refers principally to the article which requires the removal of the French from the Mahratta territories.

6 In consequence of an invitation from Gopaul Rao to me, and the gentlemen of the residency, we yesterday passed the evening with him at a garden, which he some time since received as a present from the Peishwa.

7. In the course of conversation, he took an occasion to acquaint me that the Peishwa had received a letter from Suddasheo Munkaiser, intimating that he had lately been questioned at Hyderabad, respecting the circumstance of the letter from Karkoon, which he had read in the presence of Arest a Jah, and Azeez Oolah, and that in reply he had said, "that by recent letters from the Presence, he had ascertained that the Karkoon had no authority for stating what he had done, a circumstance which he had now the pleasure of mentioning." That the Peishwa had signified his wish, that this letter should be communicated to me, and hoped, at all events, that whatever might have been mentioned at this Durbar, concerning the unfavourable disposition of certain characters at
Hydra-

Hydrabad, respecting the interests of the Poona government, would never be construed as at all applicable to any of the gentlemen composing the British residency at that station. I told Gopaul Rao that his Highness might certainly free himself from all apprehension on that head: that I had myself received a particular statement of what passed at the conversation alluded to by Munkaiser, who so far from laying the entire blame on the Karkoon, had expressed himself in a manner which went to support the grounds of his former statements, although respect for his Highness's dignity would not permit him to express his sentiments in direct language. Gopaul Rao replied, that in judging of the case, he could only refer to what Munkaiser had written. I now perceived that pursuing the subject was not very agreeable to him, and accordingly I confined myself to the remark, that in every event the important article of Azeez Oolahi's veracity had been completely established, to which he apparently made a sign of assent. I now asked rather earnestly, when Munkaiser might be expected to arrive at Poona, to which Gopaul Rao assured me that successive orders had been dispatched for his recall.

I have the honour to be,
 With the highest respect,
 My Lord,
 Your Lordship's, &c.
 (Signed) B. CLOSE,
 Poona, Res. at Poona.
 10th March, 1802.

No. 26 — *To his Excellency the Most Noble Marquis Wellesley, K. P. Governor General, &c. &c.*

My Lord,
 NOTHING of much importance

has transpired at this Durbar, since I had the honour of addressing your lordship on the 10th instant.

2. The Berar Vakeels have frequent interviews with the Peishwa. For a time they urged the propriety of their being permitted to communicate immediately with his Highness, objecting to both his ministers, to Ballojee Koonger, on account of his low cast and obscure origin; and to Gopaul Rao, on account of his being the fixed channel of intercourse between his Highness and the British resident at Poona. With such characters they maintained that they could not confer with confidence. His Highness, however, invariably resisted their objections, and yesterday succeeded in reconciling the Vakeels to both his ministers, by causing the latter to bind themselves by an oath to preserve the strictest secrecy on all subjects connected with their conferences on the Berar affairs.

3. The solicitude shewn by the Vakeels, to exclude the ministers from all concern in their public communications, seemed to favour the idea that they have come charged with some important propositions to this Durbar. I have been informed, however, through different channels, that in objecting to the ministers, their view was to impress the Peishwa with the expediency of employing Juggui Deo, formerly the confidential Karkoon of Nana Funnaveesc, and now in confinement in the Concan.

4. Although it seems improbable, under present circumstances, that the Peishwa would allow any considerations of a general nature to supersede those of his immediate interests, it is now generally believed

believed here, that he is disposed to facilitate an accommodation between Dowlut Rao Scindia and the Holkars, on the principle that union between the different members of the Mahratta empire is become highly desirable on account of the growing power of the English in India, and the additional resources which the nation may command in consequence of the pacification in Europe.

5. His Highness the Nizam's Vakeel at this station has received instructions to apprise the Peishwa that a force will move shortly from Hyderabad, against the Zemindar of Sholapur; and although it appears, from Major Kirkpatrick's correspondence, that the Peishwa's Vakeel at Hyderabad has proposed that a detachment of his Highness's troops should be employed conjointly on the service, I have not as yet received any suggestion on the subject from the Durbar.

I have the honour to be,

With the highest respect,

My Lord, &c.

(Signed) B. CLOSE,

Poona, Res. at Poona.

March 22d, 1802.

No 27.—*To his Excellency the Most Noble Marquis Wellesley, K.P. Governor General, &c. &c.*

My Lord,

IN October last, when the Peishwa was at Coopugom, he dispatched Dhoondoo Punt Ghorboleh, with a considerable detachment, for the purpose of seizing the territory composing the Jaghire of the Holkars in Candesh. This force having reached the neighbourhood of Chandor, was there met by a corps belonging to Jeswunt Rao Holkar. An action immediately followed, and

the Peishwa's troops were said to have been worsted. Ghorboleh, however, soon regaining his ground, proceeded to effect the service on which he had been ordered. Jeswunt Rao Holkar, being then in Hindustan, received information of what had passed; and, after forming a corps for the protection of his Jaghire, which he placed under one of his relations, called Jeswunt Rao, and an officer of note called Ajeb Sing, deputed Ragajee Pandit to this Durbar, with instructions to prevail on the Peishwa, if possible, to recall the detachment under Ghorboleh, and proposing to his Highness, if necessary, the payment of a considerable sum of money, in return for so indulgent an act of compliance.

2. Ragajee Pandit arriving in this neighbourhood, paid his first visit to Amrut Rao, which displeased the Peishwa so much that he refused to see the Vakeel, who some time after, however, was, through the intercession of Gopaul Rao, allowed to pay a visit to the Durbar, but was never permitted to converse on business. Ghorboleh's detachment accordingly continued to operate in Candesh, levying contributions occasionally in Holkar's territory, without being seriously opposed by the enemy. Some days since, however, it was mentioned in the Poona Akhbars, that Dhoondoo Punt Ghorboleh's detachment had been completely routed by the

under Jeswunt Rao and Ajeb Sing, Ghorboleh himself having escaped with a few horsemen only to Mallygom. The particulars of the action having been communicated by an European officer who took a part in it under Jeswunt Rao, I am induced to convey

convey to your Lordship his description of what passed, as it tends to exhibit the mode of warfare at present most generally in use with the principal members of the Mahratta empire

3. On the 15th ultimo, Dhondoo Punt Ghorboleh with two battalions of infantry, fifteen hundred strong, ten pieces of cannon, and four thousand cavalry, occupied a well-chosen position near the village of Keeree Cossumba, distant six coss, in a north-eastern direction, from Galna. The force of Jeswant Rao (in which a brigade of infantry, with guns, is particularized) after a march of seven coss, arrived about P. M. within cannon shot of Ghorboleh's line; after a few discharges moved on to the attack. Jeswant Rao's troops are said to have advanced in excellent order, and with great firmness, till they got within the distance of grape, when they were charged in a spirited manner by Ghorboleh's cavalry. The artillery from the opposite side, however, obliged the cavalry to disperse, and desert the infantry, who, after gallantly maintaining their position, were forced at every point, and routed with considerable loss. Of six Europeans belonging to the Peishwa's battalions, two were killed and three taken prisoners, dangerously wounded. The artillery, stores, camp, and baggage, fell into the hands of the victors. Ghorboleh left upon the field two hundred dead, and about twice that number wounded. On the side of Jeswant Rao, fifteen were killed, and upwards of one hundred and fifty wounded.

On the 22d ultimo Jeswant Rao's force was encamped before Songerah, a hill fort belonging to

the Peishwa, from the Petta of which it had levied a lack of rupees, and was to move in a few days to attack the army in Candeish, under Scindia's general, Gopaul Bhow.

4. The Europeans noticed in Ghorboleh's detachment are probably Portuguese from Goa, or some stragglers of other nations, who may have been intercepted by Ghorboleh on their way from the western coast, to seek employment with Scindia, as it does not appear that the Peishwa is desirous of entertaining either English or French in his service.

His Highness has mentioned his intention of reinforcing Ghorboleh from hence; but no measures have yet been taken for the purpose.

5. Dowlut Rao Scindia has lately replied to letters which he has recently received from the Peishwa. He insists that his Highness is engaged in an important negotiation with the British government, that may be conducive to the Mahratta interests.

6. I have not been able to ascertain that any material proposition has been made to this Durbar; yet by the Berar Vakeels they have not scrupled to object to the Peishwa's government, as being weak and deficient in respectability; and on his Highness's part every argument has been used to shew that the Berar government should not longer defer settling the demands of this state, founded on the arrangement which transferred to the Beiar Sicar the province of Guiryundlah.

7. The action of the 17th instant, and the troops of Mulkar Rao, is noticed in the Poona Akhbar of this day. No accounts have been received here from Gu-

zerat

zerat of a later date than Mr. Duncan's address to your Lordship of the 23d ultimo, by which it seemed rather probable that the enemy might be tempted to try the effect of another attack.

I have the honour to be,
With the highest respect,
My Lord,

Poona. (Signed) B. CLERK,
April 3d, 1802. Res. at Poona.

No. 28 — *To his Excellency the Most Noble Marquis Wellesley, K. P. Governor General, &c. &c. &c.*

My Lord,

I do myself the honour to communicate to your Lordship the following intelligence, which I have received through a respectable channel, and which may be more deserving of credit from the disposition manifested by the Nagpore Durbar in relation to your Lordship's views during the residence of Mr. Colebrook at that station.

2. Cashee Rao has lately written to the Peishwa, enclosing copies of letters which he had recently received from Dowlut Rao Scindia, and Judoo Rao Bhashur, proposing terms of peace, which the Holkars are urged to accept on the grounds of justice and candour, and because the British power has now become so formidable that there can now be no safety to the Mahratta interests, unless union shall be established between the different members of the state. Cashee Rao refers the Peishwa to these inclosures, telling him that he has acquainted Scindia in reply, "that he is himself desirous of peace, and happy in the receipt of the overtures proposed to him; that he has written to Jeswunt, recommending it to him to

meet the overtures now offered; and that when he shall receive an answer from Jeswunt Rao, he will address the Maharaja in more specific terms; and that mean while it was proper that hostilities should mutually cease." Cashee Rao then requests to be favoured with the Peishwa's sentiments regarding the part he had acted concerning Scindia's offers; observes, that if Dhoondoo Pant Ghorboleh has been unfortunate of late in Candesh, the equipment he lost may be restored: and adds, that as Candesh itself may be considered as the property of the Poona government, he trusts his Highness will not be mindful of the past, but shew himself favourably disposed to a general accommodation.

3. My information says, that on receipt of this dispatch, the Peishwa held a meeting with the Berar Vakeels, Ballojee Koonger and Gopaul Rao, at which, after some discussion, it was resolved, that his Highness should reply to Cashee Rao in terms of high approbation, acquainting him at the same time, that Ballojee Koonger would be dispatched from this court to Scindia's Durbar for the purpose of facilitating, by every means possible, the proposed adjustment, which it was hoped would now be accomplished: and that should he, Cashee Rao, notwithstanding the intended deputation to Scindia, be desirous of communicating direct with the Poona court, he would consider himself at liberty to do so.

4. My information further states, that when the above points were under discussion, the Berar Vakeels took occasion to insist, with great earnestness, on the necessity of a general union being
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immediately established in the Mahratta empire, indispensable to its security and prosperity; and that after the meeting broke up, the Vakeel retired with Gopaul Rao to another part of his Highness's dwelling, where continuing the same strain, they enlarged on the great power of the British empire in India; adverted particularly and in very illiberal terms to the late conquest of Mysore, the establishment of the subsidiary force at Hydrabad, and the transactions which have lately taken place in the Doab in relation to the Nawaub of Oude, and then taking a survey of the weak and decayed state of the Peishwa's government and the mistaken tenor of his councils, required to be informed on what possible ground of propriety his Highness could have been induced to silently permit the British government to make itself master of the district of Chourapy, which having been held by a subordinate branch of the Mahratta state, could be alienated only by the government to which it owed allegiance and homage, namely, the government of Poona; that to such interference and separate mode of negotiation the British government could derive no right from the treaty of Salbhye, which went only to secure the Guickwar family in its old possessions, and from the pressure of an increased Nuzzurarch; that unless the Peishwa should immediately assert his rights in respect to the Guickwar possessions, and thus remove the British interference, there could be no safety for the Mahratta empire; and that consequently should his Highness be neglectful of this principle he might abandon all hope the government of Berar would bear any concern in his

views, or proceed in harmony with his measures; that it was the sincere desire of the Berar government to unite the Mahratta empire for its security, that on this principle it has abstained from taking any part in the differences between Scindia and the Holkars, more than might tend to terminate them; that the Berar government was now powerful in men and resources, and only Scindia's being well affected to the general cause, which, above all others, it was his Highness's duty to promote and support.

5. Gopaul Rao, I am informed, replied in terms of moderation, observing, that his Highness always acted with great deliberation, and that his measures, he believed, would appear to be well founded; that he could not venture to give any answer to the objections which they had offered respecting Chourapy, and the state of affairs in Guzerat; but he would make a faithful report of what had passed to the Peishwa.

6. According to my intelligence, Gopaul Rao has made the promised communication to the Peishwa; and I have reason to think that in consequence Gopaul Rao will pay me a visit, to remonstrate, by his Highness's desire, on the mode of proceeding which has placed the district of Chourapy under the British government, and to make some overtures from his Highness connected with the Guickwar affairs.

7. If the information which I have now offered to your Lordship be tolerably authentic, the Peishwa must be subject at present to a considerable degree of embarrassment; Scindia claims the right to manage the political interests

terests of the Poona state, and consequently enjoins his Highness to cease to negotiate with your Lordship: the Berar government goes farther, it not only reproaches his Highness with the weakness and decline of his state, and the mistaken objects of his policy, but urges him to pursue a course of measures unfavourable to the only connection on which he can feel any cause to place the smallest reliance; and while urged to pursue courses so destructive of his independence, and dangerous to his interests, scarcely a day passes that does not bring him intelligence of some detachment of his troops having suffered a defeat. Dhoondoo Punt Ghorboleh had hardly escaped with the loss of his army from Candeish, when another corps belonging to his Highness was completely routed to the southward of Pundeipoor, by the troops of the family of Purseim Bhow; his household troops almost constantly manifest symptoms of disaffection; of his principal Sirdars he is evidently jealous; and it cannot be doubted that he suspects the Berar Vakeels of having it in view, amidst their general opposition, to constrain him to call into employment his brother Emrut Rao, or some person who possessed weight and consequence at some period of Nana's administration.

The Peishwa's policy is so irregular, temporising, and capricious, that it would be as difficult as useless to argue from his past to his future conduct; but were it allowable to suppose, that on his Highness's mind motives may be generally followed by their natural impressions, there would be ground for hope that the pressure imposed on him, both by Scindia

and the Rajah of Berar, may give rise to effects the very opposite of those they are intended to produce.

I have the honour to be,
with the highest respect,
My Lord,
Your Lordship's, &c.
(Signed) B. CLOSE,

Poona, Res. at Poona.
April 11, 1802.

No. 29.—*To his Excellency the Most Noble Marquis Wellesley, K. P. Governor General. &c.*
&c. &c.

My Lord,

IN my address to your Lordship of the 7th March, I had occasion to notice a claim made by his Highness the Peishwa to certain customs on articles of trade passing through the district of Chourasse, mentioning at the same time that I had given intimation on the subject to the Honourable the Governor of Bombay. My communication on the occasion has been since acknowledged by Mr. Duncan, who has ascertained that his Highness's claim is well founded, and with the view of simplifying the collection and discharge of those customs in future, has suggested the expediency of my using means to ascertain their amount by an average of the actual collections for 10 or 12 years, as shew by the public accounts, such average amount to be paid yearly by the Company's government to his Highness's Chouteah at Surat. This mode of complying with the claim appeared to me to be so equitable and convenient for both governments, that I have ventured to propose it to this Durbar (as your Lordship will presently perceive) without waiting to take your Lordship's sentiments on the subject.

2. On the 28th ultimo I had the honour to forward to Major Malcolm, for your Lordship's notice, some papers of correspondence which had passed between the government of Bombay and this residency, respecting William Dodd, who had deserted from that establishment, and also concerning a trading Dow belonging to Bombay, which had been wrongfully attacked and destroyed by the Peshwa's fleet off Bassem. The deserter I mentioned had effected his escape from hence, notwithstanding my earnest and reiterated applications for his being delivered to me; and I noticed also, that my endeavours to obtain reparation for the owner of the Dow had been suspended, until three men of the crew, who had been detained by the Subdar of Bassem, should be examined on oath respecting the transaction by the Justice of the Peace at Bombay.

3. On the 2d instant I procured a meeting with Gopaul Rao, when I complained in strong terms of the procrastination and evasive modes of proceeding which had been uniformly resorted to by this Durbar, in every instance where I had occasion to require redress, on subjects of grievance, or compliance from his Highness in respect to points of public stipulations. I observed that my applications for the delivery of William Dodd had been earnest and constant, and always made in reference to the agreements subsisting between the two states, and that as this person resided in Poona a considerable time before he fled, there could be no possible excuse on the part of this court for having delayed to deliver him up, or allowing him to escape, that

his Highness had omitted no occasion that offered to profess his desire of cherishing his present connection with the Honourable Company, but that I apprehended, that any indifference shewn by this court to the obligations of subsisting agreements could scarcely fail of producing a contrary effect.

Gopaul Rao said, that the Peshwa was sincerely concerned for what had happened concerning William Dodd, who, according to treaty, ought to have been delivered up in compliance with my request, that this person on his arrival at Poona had taken protection with the Pritty Niddee, whom his Highness had held responsible for his safe custody: that the delay I had complained of was to be attributed chiefly to the agitation occasioned at the time by some of his Highness's cavalry, which impeded the public business; that as the delay in question had been followed by so unfortunate a result, his Highness, if I thought it would be satisfactory to your Lordship, would call the Pritty Niddee to a severe account. This apology was made with every mark of sincerity. I still judged it proper, however, to dwell on the ill effects of procrastination in matters of public import, and allowed the meeting to terminate without shewing myself perfectly satisfied, hoping that by avoiding to relieve his Highness's mind from the pressure occasioned by Dodd's escape, I might possess greater means of success in my future attempts to obtain reparation for the destruction of the Dow.

4. On the 10th instant I received from Bombay the depositions of the three men, whom I had sent thither to be examined; and

and as I expected, found them accord with the evidence formerly given by the other men belonging to the vessel. On the 11th instant I had the honour to address your Lordship; and although from the intelligence which I then communicated, I had reason to expect that Gopaul Rao would soon impart his wish to have an interview with me, on the subject of Guickwar affairs, I judged it best to anticipate his intention, and accordingly on the 12th intimated by message my desire of having a meeting with him as early as would be suitable to his convenience. He acquainted me in reply, that he also wished to have a conference with me; that for a time he would be much occupied, but that he would do himself the pleasure to appoint a time for our meeting the moment that circumstances would permit. He subsequently appointed yesterday afternoon; when, at his particular request, I met him at his dwelling in the city.

5. After the usual complimentary expressions had mutually passed, I adverted to the result of my former application respecting William Dodd, and presented him with the depositions recently received from Bombay, which I observed accorded with the evidence formerly obtained respecting the unhappy affair of the Dow, the merits of which transaction, I observed, were now completely ascertained; and that as the fault was solely with the Peishwa's servants, I relied that his Highness would in justice direct full reparation to be made to the sufferers, and adopt such measures as would deter his commanders from such aggressions in future. Gopaul Rao said, that his Highness had

not been unmindful regarding the deserter; that it had been ascertained, that he had fled by the route of Peimdah with the view of procuring employment with Jeswant Rao Holkar; that his Highness had accordingly written not only to that chief-tain, but to Dowlut Rao Scindia and Cashee Rao, desiring that the deserter, wherever found, should be secured and forwarded to Poona; that in regard to the affair of the Dow, the most positive orders had been lately circulated to the Peishwa's principal servants on the coast, enjoining them to refrain from interfering with the British vessels; that he would lose no time in laying before his Highness the evidence I had now given him, and that he could venture to assure me, that the business would be concluded in a manner that would be entirely satisfactory to me. To this I replied, that certainly full reparation was due from his Highness, and that I should confidently rely on the assurances I had now received.

6. Here I introduced the subject of the Peishwa's claim to the customs in Chourasse, and observed that I had heard in reply on the subject from Mr. Duncan who found upon inquiry, that his Highness's application was perfectly just, and had accordingly suggested an arrangement for the regular discharge of the claim, equally convenient for both governments. I then went into an explanation of Mr. Duncan's suggestion; but before I had quite finished, Gopaul Rao said hastily, that he perceived the nature of the proposal, adding, that much might be proposed and concluded under the influence of friendship, that time was passing away, and

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his Highness's government should be secured from loss; but that the subject appeared to merit attention, and that he would discuss it along with me on a future day.

In reply I observed, that circumstanced as the claim was at present, I could not discover how his Highness's government could suffer; and that at all events I should be happy to pursue the subject with him at our next meeting.

7. Gopaul Rao then told me that he was charged by his Highness to mention a few points which he thought were proper to be made known to your Lordship, namely, that his Highness had come to a resolution to use his endeavours to bring about an accommodation between Dowlut Rao Scindia and the Holkars, and that the Siddee of Dunda Rajapore, or Guyera, had of late shewn repeated marks of contumacy towards the Poona state; his Highness was prepared to take proper notice of such conduct, and doubted not but the British government would hold him at liberty to proceed against the Siddee on this occasion, agreeably to the terms of the treaty, which made a provision for Balloo Mian, and placed Gnjera at the disposal of this government. These points of communication appeared to me to require little notice. I said, that his Highness was no doubt the best judge of the part he should take in the differences between Scindia and the Holkars, and that I was well acquainted with the terms of the treaty alluded to, which certainly transferred Gnjera to the Poona government.

Gopaul Rao then began to dis-

course about Suddasheo Munkaiser, who he said had been recalled by repeated letters; but continued at Hydrabad probably at the instance of Ragotim Kao, who might be desirous of detaining him for the adjustment of some points relative to the Sholapore. If this was the case it was possible, he observed, that I might have received some information on the subject, or that if Ragotim Rao really detained Munkaiser, it was possible I might be induced to write to Hydrabad for the purpose of further investigating the fact. In answer to this strange suggestion I said, that the Peishwa had very properly promised to recall Munkaiser a considerable time since; that I had accordingly waited in daily expectation of seeing him return to Poona; that the difference of 10 or 12 days in his arrival was of little consequence; but that as I considered him a very unfit person to be employed by the Peishwa for the adjustment of any concern, and that as his Highness, under the same impressions, had recalled him by repeated letters, it only remained with him to enforce his orders. Gopaul Rao replied, that as such was my opinion, further measures should be taken for his recall; and then putting on an air of great mystery, began to insist on the desire which he felt to be on the most intimate and confidential footing with , observing, that matters connected with his Highness's government often occurred for communication to the British resident, which could not without inconvenience be made known at different places; that the intercourse maintained by the British residents at the several Durbars went to divulge the subjects ag-

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ated at each, but that if I could observe secrecy, he would impart a few matters, which, being of a private domestic kind, his Highness could not allow to be made public here. I told Gopaul Rao, that I could not receive any intimations from this court without being at liberty to convey them to your Lordship; but where necessary, your Lordship would be induced to prevent my dispatches from being recorded till a disclosure of their contents could not be attended with inconvenience: this assurance, Gopaul Rao observed, was sufficient.

8. He then proceeded to explain that the Peishwa felt some pressure from the correspondence of Dowlut Rao Scindia, who aspired to the authorities exercised at any period by his predecessor; continued to urge his Highness to abstain from forming any engagements with the British government, in addition to the obligations of the treaty of Salby; further stating, that should the Poona state be desirous of negotiating any new or separate points with your Lordship, it was proper that his Highness should leave the conduct of such negotiation to him (Dowlut Rao) agreeably to the practice of this court during the time of Madhaje Scindia: and that in a predicament so uncomfortable his Highness was desirous to benefit by my advice. To be referred to by his Highness on any occasion of difficulty, I observed, could not fail of being highly flattering to me. It might be expected, I said, that Dowlut Rao would aim at the authorities attached to his predecessors. Experience, I added, had long shewn, that in state affairs the greatest advantages

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were to be derived from sincere friendship, and intimate alliances; and that on the present occasion I had little inducement to offer explicitly any advice, when it was evident that a moment's reflection only was requisite, to point out to his Highness the line of proceeding by which he might remove his difficulties, arrange his affairs, and secure prosperity and permanency to his government. Gopaul Rao having heard me with attention, appeared to be at a loss how to reply; after being silent for a time, he said that Madaje Scindia had not always exercised the authorities alluded to by Dowlut Rao, the treaty of having been concluded without his concurrence or knowledge; and then changed the subject by observing, that the Peishwa wished him to mention another point to me of a private nature, which was, that his Highness had received information from Ougein that Scindia gave out that your Lordship had first proposed that Colonel Collins should proceed to his (Scindia's) Durbar, although it was well known that the Colonel had come to Ougein at Scindia's particular solicitation; that the Peishwa's information further stated, that since the arrival of M. Perron his influence in Scindia's councils had greatly increased, and that his advice went constantly to impress Scindia with the expediency of being watchful of the English, whose views were hostile to his interests, and against whose intentions he would be secure if he would pursue a policy that would enable him (M. Perron) to support him with European aid: for the truth of this intelligence Gopaul Rao said

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the Peishwa could not vouch; but as his Highness conceived that it was deserving of attention, he had it in mind to caution Scindia against the ruinous consequences that would result to the whole Mahratta empire, should he by any motives be prevailed on to resort to the false measure of introducing the French.

9. Here Gopaul Rao paused, apparently desirous of learning my sentiments on this last intimation: complying with his wish, I expressed my approbation of his Highness's intention, but observed, that whatever credit he was willing to allow to the information from Ougein, I could not persuade myself that it was authentic; that Dowlut Rao Scindia was on the most friendly footing with the British government, being particularly allied to it by treaty, and that no part of his conduct, nor any consideration of his interests, could justify the notion that he was ready disposed to throw himself into the arms of the French. Gopaul Rao declined a reply, but recurring to the letters received by the Peishwa from Scindia, proposed that his Highness, with my sanction, should acquaint Scindia, that the negotiations in which he was at present engaged with the British government related solely to the propositions made to this court immediately after the fall of Seringapatam, concerning the distribution of the territory of Mysore. The proposal, indecent as it was, I did not permit to affect my temper. I told Gopaul Rao, that he had long abundant cause to know, that, in its intercourse with foreign states, the British nation was always governed by the principles of truth and

honour, and that being ever alive to this great fact, it would be strange indeed could I be brought to countenance a misrepresentation.

10. Checked on this point, he again resumed the subject of the Guickwar affairs; said that his Highness had some time since dispatched a Kaikoon to Brodeira; that the Guickwar Vakeel had refused to give him letters to the address of Anund Rao, and the minister; and that from that moment it was evident that the Vakeel was bent on mischief; that the Kaikoon was accompanied by a Vakeel from the Nabob of Cambay, who was returning to his master; that on their arrival at Gundavee they were stopped by the Guickwar troops, and ill treated, and that it was impossible for the Peishwa to pass over such insolent behaviour. Finding that he spoke with much warmth, I reminded him that the Guickwar Vakeel was absent on a visit to Futteh Sing, but would probably soon return, when he might be examined respecting the grounds of the complaint; that in every difference it was proper to avoid a decision till both sides had been dispassionately heard, and that I trusted, when circumstances should be fully ascertained, it would appear that nothing very material had happened. Gopaul Rao repeated that the account of the injury was particular and deserving of credit, and afterwards observed, in a more composed manner, that he was charged by the Peishwa to make a representation to me on some other points relating to the Guickwar affairs, but that he should reserve himself on such topic till a future occasion;

cession; and here the conference ended.

11. The Peishwa's lady, Radha Bbye, proceeded lately with a numerous retinue on a pilgrimage to Nassuck, and it was his Highness's intention to follow her at a short distance of time; the alarms, however, which have spread within these few days from the return of Jeswunt Rao Holkar to the Nurbudda, with the apparent intention of crossing that river, have induced the Peishwa to postpone his journey, and augment the escort which attends his lady.

12. Notwithstanding his Highness's professions to the contrary, I am still disposed to think that he feels no desire to determine the differences between Scindia and the Holkars; at all events, so long as he continues pressed and overawed by Scindia, he can scarcely prove to be a very efficacious mediator.

13. From the intelligence which I had previously received, I went prepared to meet Gopaul Rao on the Quickwar subject, but as the Peishwa long since expressed himself in a manner which shewed that he had no objection to offer in regard to Mr. Duncan's proceedings, and as his acquiescence in the cession of Chourassee was subsequently manifested by the statement of his claim to certain customs in that district, I do not conceive that his Highness will agitate the subject more than he may judge sufficient to indicate a degree of compliance with the persuasion of the Berar Vakeels, and promote his view of obtaining an advantageous adjustment of his claims on the Brodera government.

14. I am concerned at not having it in my power to give your

Lordship any account of what is passing in Gujerat; no advices have come in from Mr. Duncan, of date later than the 23d ult.

I have, &c.

(Signed) B. CLOSE,

Poona, Res. at Poona.

April 16, 1802.

(Private)

Poona, April 29, 1802.

My Lord,

THE sequel of this address will explain to your Lordship the motives which induce me to give it a private form

On the 5th inst. I received intimation, through a confidential channel, that the Peishwa was desirous of having a private interview with me, provided I should agree to observe strict secrecy, as well in regard to the meeting itself as the whole of the conversation it might give rise to.

In reply, I desired that his Highness might be acquainted, that nothing could be more flattering to me than to be admitted to the honour of a private or confidential communication with his Highness, but that although I was strongly impressed with the advantages that would naturally result to his Highness's affairs from having the means of conversing with him personally, or communicating with him through a confidential and concealed medium, yet it was evident that the duties of my station did not allow me to withhold from your Lordship's knowledge any transaction at this court, in which I personally took the smallest concern; that of the proposed meeting, therefore, and the conversation it might lead to, I should eventually be obliged to give your Lordship the minutest information; but that in doing so,

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I should adopt a private mode of address that would induce your Lordship to allow the subject to continue secret till disclosing it should become a matter of indifference, and that his Highness might rely that beyond your Lordship I should observe the most profound secrecy.

A few days afterwards I learned that this reply had been conveyed to the Peishwa, and that he had received it in good part; that the manner in which I had spoken of the duties of my station appeared to him as a proof of my sincerity and candour; that he shewed himself reconciled to the exception I had made relating to the necessity of my imparting every thing to your Lordship, but by a mode that would ensure secrecy so long as it should be requisite; and that I should soon hear further from his Highness on the subject.

On the 15th instant I received a message that the Peishwa was desirous that the proposed interview should take place on the night of the 17th.

Having made the arrangements necessary to prevent a knowledge of my trip, I proceeded at the time appointed, attended by a trustworthy servant, and so disguised as not readily to be discovered. I was met on the road by persons from the Peishwa, who conducted me by a private entrance to an apartment in his Highness's dwelling: here I had not remained long when the Peishwa arrived; the conversation commenced as usual by inquiries of compliment; and these being ended his Highness proceeded to enlarge on the desire he felt to preserve the most amicable footing with the British government, observing that his connection with the Honourable

Company could not be considered as of modern date, as it referred to the transactions engaged in by his father, whose intimate union with the Company was too well known to require any illustration.—That states were in their nature subject to groundless enmities; and the interference of interested or officious characters, that in my present representative situation I would in course have frequently the means of favouring the friendship he wished to preserve with the British government; that where difficulties should occur to obstruct it, I would have the means of defeating such difficulties, and that while it was his particular desire to have me as his friend, he could wish me only to act at all times a conciliating part, with the view to prevent asperities and the growth of variances, and promote those objects which should appear consistent with the mutual interests of both states.

Finishing him pause a little, I observed that I was well aware of the origin and long standing of his connection with the Honourable Company, and that both duty and inclination always led me to pursue that conduct, which I thought best calculated to strengthen it; that it was with a view to this object that your Lordship had, at different periods, charged Colonel Palmer with such overtures as to your Lordship had appeared most suitable for the adjustment of his Highness's affairs, and the prosperity and security of his government; but that the negotiation relating to these overtures had on the side of this court been suffered to languish; that Gopaul Rab Moonshee had hitherto conferred on the part of his Highness with the British Resident, and that I con-

concluded his Highness was acquainted with the particular state in which the negotiation was allowed to rest.

The Peishwa replied, that the subject of your Lordship's propositions had not been relinquished by this court; that under his orders, Gopaul Rao would continue to confer respecting those propositions; that this public subject was to be received apart; that independently of it, various occasions would offer to require from me the conciliating part he had explained; and that in giving me the trouble of a secret interview it was his aim chiefly to ascertain whether he might satisfy himself that I was well affected to his person, for that he wished to be able to call me his friend. Here he ceased, for an answer, when I referred to what I had said before. I repeated, that the whole of my conduct had shewn that I was at all times personally interested in the success of his Highness's government; that I felt myself eminently distinguished by being admitted to a private interview with his Highness, which, I trusted, would lead to consequences highly favourable to his interests, and those of the Honourable Company; that it would be strange indeed, could I be otherwise than well affected to his Highness's person; but that truth and sincerity called on me to say, that, in my own mind, I should never be able to separate sentiments of friendship for his Highness's person from an anxious solicitude for the safety and prosperity of his government; that possessing for either a feeling, I was necessarily animated by the other, so that in relation to his Highness, I trusted my public

conduct would always afford him sufficient grounds on which to judge of my private regards; that points of great importance were stated to be assented to on his Highness's part before there could be any prospect of his connection with the Company being strengthened to the degree that was indispensable to the welfare of his state; and that I trusted every object connected with the completion of the proposed alliance would be facilitated, now that I should have the means of conversing personally with his Highness, or communicating with him through a secure medium.

The Peishwa again avoided treating of a public subject, hinting that the meeting was of a nature to be conversant with more topics of personal intimacy. His Highness observed, that when occasions made it necessary he would be well pleased to receive private and confidential communications from me; that he had attended to all I had said, and that he should feel great satisfaction in numbering me amongst his friends. Here he presented his hand to me, and I touched it with mine.

At this place I thought it proper to recapitulate briefly what I had previously expressed, closing with the remark, that, as I was confident his Highness's sentiments and mine would now always coincide, I could not feel much solicitude as to the issue of that system of arrangement to which I had repeatedly alluded.

His Highness took no notice of this remark, but continued to discourse by expressing his reliance that he would ever experience the benefit of my friendship, and dwelling on the necessity of the circumstances of the interview being,

being kept a profound secret.— To satisfy him on the latter point I gave him the fullest assurances, that I should mention it to no person but your Lordship; on which the conference ended.

His Highness at first spoke in the Mahratta language; he addressed himself to me direct, in a very intelligible Hindustanee.

Since the interview took place, I have not received any communication from the Peishwa; and it is not my intention to adopt any change whatever in my own conduct, in consequence of the interview, that is, I shall continue to allow your Lordship's overtures to operate, and wait the event of any new advances from this court.

Agreeably to custom I made presents to his Highness at the interview, and he made a return of gifts at parting. To avoid discovery I shall defer the mention of those presents in my public account till a future period. The articles received from his Highness are more valuable than those I presented to him.

In proposing the secret meeting the Peishwa seems to have had two objects principally in view, one, that of conciliating my good will so far as to induce me to be temperate and mild in my representations to your Lordship of the transactions of his government, and the conduct of his dependants which may occasionally effect the British interests; and the other, that of introducing a secret channel of communicating with me, to answer any particular crisis of affairs, or occasions of pressing emergency.

His anxiety that there should be inviolable secrecy respecting the meeting, proceeds, no doubt,

from his apprehension of being exposed to embarrassment, should he by any act betray a want of confidence in his principal servants.

The pressure which the Peishwa seems to be subject to at present, is apparently occasioned by the imperious injunctions of Scindia. The indisposition of the Berar Vakeels, who not only side with Scindia, but shew themselves disaffected towards his Highness's ministers, whom they wish to see displaced, and succeeded by Amrut Rao, or some one of the remaining adherents of Nana Furnavees; and still more by the arrival of Jeswunt Rao Holkar in Candéish with a considerable force.

Both the Holkars have uninterceptedly corresponded with Amrut Rao, who continues absent from Poona in disgust; and is supposed to wait anxiously any opportunity by which he could establish himself in the office and full authority of Dawaun.

Jeswunt Rao Holkar having reason to attribute to his Highness solely the death of his brother.

Parajee Pundit is the only Vakeel here on the part of the Holkars; and although he has been urged of late by the Peishwa to dissuade Jeswunt Rao Holkar from advancing in this direction, it does not appear that his Highness's entreaties are likely to be attended with any effect. Jeswunt Rao Holkar's operations, however, must depend much upon the degree of opposition given to him by the armies of Scindia, and other contingencies.

I have the honour to be,
with the highest respect,
Your Lordship's, &c.
(Signed) B. CLOSÉ.

No.

No. 30.—*To his Excellency the Most Noble Marquis Wellesley, K. P. Governor General, &c. &c. Fort William.*

My Lord,

I do myself the honour to forward, for your Lordship's notice, a copy of a letter, which I have lately addressed to the Honourable the Governor of Bombay.

2. Although Gopaul Rao at our last meeting gave me to understand that he would soon have occasion to confer with me on the present state of affairs in Guzerat, he has not since appointed any time for paying me a visit, or intimated any thing farther on the subject. In the interim, however, I have thought proper to reiterate by messages, my demand for reparation for the demolition of the Dow, to which I have received answers containing promises of compliance: my remonstrances on the subject of the Dow have been particularly strong, and it may be the intention of the Peishwa to render satisfaction for the losses sustained; yet I fear the Bassein fleet is not to be restrained but by acts of retaliation. I have just received a dispatch from the Bombay government, advising that the Subidar of Bassein has again violated the rights of the British flag, by seizing and detaining a Dow belonging to Bombay furnished with the regular pass.

3. The Peishwa's time is much engaged by the Vakeels of Scindia and the Rajah of Berar. They now unite in urging him to remonstrate with the British government, on account of the part we have taken in support of the Guickwar state, observing, that if from any cause he is resolved not to take this step himself, he ought

to address Dowlut Rao Scindia, and solicit him to take up the subject with Colonel Collins. In the course of their importunities they have not scrupled to say, that if his Highness avoids to take proper notice of our connexion with the Guickwar government, so as to save the rights of the Mahratta empire from encroachments, the Courts of Nagpore and Ougrin must be obliged to pursue jointly a system of measures for their own safety. This extreme language certainly gives the Peishwa much uneasiness, although there is little appearance at present that he will suffer it to influence his conduct.

4. The plan pressed upon the Peishwa by the Vakeels, of uniting the different members of the Mahratta empire for the purposes of general advantage and security, has of late fallen to the ground, and is succeeded by considerable apprehension on the part of the Vakeels, as well from the resolute manner in which Jeswunt Rao Holkar has refused to accommodate his differences with Scindia, as from the formidable appearance of the former chieftain in Candesh, and the dismayed state of the troops, which Scindia has been able to put in motion to oppose him.

5. By late accounts from Jeswunt Rao Holkar's camp, the force under his relation, and Ajeb Sing, pursued its intention of attacking Gopaul Rao; but this commander, after having indicated a resolution to anticipate the blow, by a night assault, fled precipitately, and has since only consulted the safety of his detachment. The same accounts mention, that Jeswunt Rao Holkar had led a considerable force in Hindustan, under Meer Khan, to engage the

the attention of Scindia in that quarter; that the army which he commands in person in Candesh, is numerous and powerful; that his immediate object is the reduction of Berhampore, for which he is now preparing; and that having succeeded in this service, he will recruit his resources by making an incursion into the territory of Nagpore.

6. I beg no notice, that a dispatch from Mr. Duncan, dated the 16th, and one from the Bombay government, dated the 21th instant, passed this station for your Lordship, on the 27th instant.

I have the honour to be,
with the highest respect,
My Lord,

Your Lordship's, &c.

Poona, (Signed) B. CLOSE,
April 30, 1802. Res. at Poona.

No. 31.— *To his Excellency the Most Noble Marquis Wellesley, K. P. Governor-General, &c. &c. &c.*

My Lord,

I HAVE the honour to forward for your Lordship's notice, a transcript of a dispatch which I have lately received from the Honourable the Governor of Bombay.

2 Your Lordship will have seen that on the late cession of Chourassee to the Honourable Company, I judged it expedient to notice this event to Gopaul Rao Moonsee for the information of the Peishwa, a step that had the desirable effect of inducing his Highness to state his claim to the collection of certain duties in that district, by which the tacit assent of this court to the transaction of the cession, was satisfactorily obtained.

Being now advised of Mr. Duncan's intention to conclude immediately the proposed arrangement with the Guickwar state, by which it is permanently to subsidize a corps of British troops for the preservation and improvement of its interests, I shall accordingly, on the principle which guided me in respect to the cession of Chourassee, make a similar communication to this Court respecting the approaching arrangement alluded to, which I hope will meet with your Lordship's approbation.

3. By this mode of proceeding I hope the Peishwa will be led to feel a strong concern respecting his claims on the Guickwar state and his landed property in Gujerat, and at length find it but justice to his interests, that interposition on our part, in favour of his claims, which Mr. Duncan is so desirous to be solicited for. If I succeed in bringing matters to this point of advancement, I shall not probably find it difficult to negotiate the release of Futteh Sing, whose return to Brodera would doubtless be attended with many desirable consequences.

4. In my address to your Lordship of the 7th March last, I had the honour of intimating that the Kelledar of Loghur was inclined to deliver up that fortress to the Peishwa, could he obtain security that any accommodation which he might adjust with his Highness would be adhered to: aware that no reliance could be placed on his Highness's faith, and that none but a British guarantee for his safety would be effectual, he has repeatedly proposed to his Highness to surrender his charge, provided the British Resident at

Poona

Poona could be prevailed on to be surety for his safe conduct out of the Peishwa's dominions; but to this overture his Highness has uniformly denied his assent.

Although the application of the Kelledar to Mr. Duncan is highly honourable to the good faith of the Company's government; and although the arrival and residence of this person in Bombay would be a desirable event, not more from the property that would attend him, than from the proofs which such a circumstance would hold forth, of the national influence and justice; it may nevertheless be a question with your Lordship, whether considerations of policy should interest the British government in the accomplishment of any measure tending to improve and consolidate the Peishwa's authority in the concern, and diminish the inconvenience sustained by his Highness from the disaffection of the remaining adherents of Nana Furnaveese. Under this idea, I shall avoid taking any step towards furthering the wishes of the Kelledar till I shall be honoured with your Lordship's instructions on the subject. From the reputed strength of Loghur, and the means of defence which the Kelledar can command, there seems to be little cause to apprehend that the Peishwa, considering the weak state of his government, will be able to make himself master of the place in any moderate period.

5 Nothing material of a domestic kind has transpired at this Durbar since I had the honour to address your Lordship on the 30th ultimo. Ballojee Koonger is still here, and it is said that the Peishwa now declines deputing

him to Scindia's Durbar on the plea that he might be exposed to the resentment of Surgajee Chatka, who is reported to have revived his influence with Scindia.

6. The Peishwa has lately concluded an arrangement with the Bhow family, by which he has confirmed them in their ancient Jaghires, and allowed them a tract of territory from the Savanore province, yielding an annual revenue of two lacs and fifty thousand rupees, for the purpose of liquidating the demands on the family on account of the expences incurred by Purseram Bhow during the former Mysore war. It would not appear, however, that this agreement has had the effect to impress the family with any confidence in his Highness's good disposition or sincerity, as they still avoid complying with his wish, that one of them should attend the Durbar.

7. Bajee Rao Burweh has lately been appointed by the Peishwa to the charge of all his territory south of the Kistna; but his appointment is likely to be merely nominal, as to proceed to his destination without an army would be fruitless, and he appears destitute of the means to collect a force sufficient for his purpose.

8. On a former occasion I noticed that the Peishwa's lady had proceeded on a pilgrimage to Nas-suck; it would now seem that the principal object of her trip was to use her endeavours to conciliate Emrut Rao, and prevail on him to return to Poona. Hitherto her exertions to this effect appear to have failed, and as Emrut Rao has always preserved an intimate friendship with Holkar, and the arrival lately of Jeswant

Rao

Rao Holkar in Candeish afforded ground for apprehension that this chief then might be induced to take some active steps in favour of Amrut Rao's pretensions, the Peishwa a few days ago prepared to set out for Nussuck, slightly attended, with the view to adopt some effectual means to obviate an event that would be so dangerous to his government; but when he was on the eve of entering on this design he was seized by a fever, which still confines him, and may withhold him from making the journey altogether, and oblige him to adopt some other plan for effecting his purpose. By the latest Akhbars from the northward, Jeswunt Rao Holkar was to the southward of the Topic, intending, as it was supposed, to move towards Chandore.

I have the honour to be,

&c. &c. &c.

Poona, (signed)

May 15th, 1802. B. CLOSE.

No. 32.—*To his Excellency the Most Noble Marquis Wellesley, K. P. Governor General, &c. &c. &c.*

My Lord,

AFTER addressing your Lordship on the 19th instant, I conveyed a message to Moonshee Gopaul Rao, intimating that I should be happy in the occasion of a visit from him. In reply, he expressed his concern, that indisposition denied him the pleasure of complying with my wish; but that his brother, Shunkar Rao, should wait on me without delay.

2. Shunkar Rao accordingly paid me a visit on the 21st inst. when the usual forms of compliment had passed, I reminded him that notwithstanding the numberless promises I had received on different occasions from Gopaul

Rao on the part of his Highness, that due reparation should be made for the damage sustained by the destruction of the Dow Tricum Pursand, not a step had yet been taken towards a performance of those promises; that some time since I had given intimation to Gopaul Rao, of another Dow belonging to Bombay having been unwarrantably detained at Bassein, requiring at the same time that she should be set at large; but that on this subject also, I had also received empty promises. The irregularity of his Highness's servants, in continuing to molest the shipping of Bombay, I observed was as little consistent with a common footing of amity as with the public stipulations subsisting between the two states; and that as I was obliged to be particular in stating occurrences to your Lordship as they arise, I thought it proper to remark that in the remonstrances and cautioning language which I had never failed to use, I should stand fully acquitted of my duty, should consequences of a serious tendency result at any time from the licentious behaviour persisted in by his Highness's commanders.

3. Shunkar Rao assured me, in the usual strain of this Durbar, that due reparation would be made for the damage sustained by the destruction of the Dow Tricum Pursand, and that on receiving my representation concerning the other Dow alluded to, the Peishwa had given directions for particular inquiry being made on the subject, and that no replies had been received to the letters that were dispatched for the purpose. Here I noticed the time which had elapsed, since my representation had been made, and

observed,

observed, that there was another point on which I had long expected an answer; that his Highness having sent me a memorandum relating to some duties which had been collected for his government in the district of Chourassee, and expressed his confidence that these collections would be allowed to continue without interruption, I had in answer acquainted Gopaul Rao, for his Highness's information, that the Honourable the Governor of Bombay made no objection to those duties, but had proposed, for the convenience of both governments, that their average amount should be ascertained, and a sum equal thereto be added annually to the total of his Highness's Choute at Surat; that to avoid delay in the adjustment of such concerns was equally for the interests of both states was sufficiently obvious, and yet the proposition I had communicated for the purpose was still unnoticed by this court, although Gopaul Rao had given me assurance that I should soon be made acquainted with his Highness's sentiments on the subject. On this article also, Shunkar Rao said he would make inquiries, and take measures for procuring me a reply.

5. Having touched on the subject of Chourassee, I now took occasion to advert to the happy effects of the late occurrences in Guzerat, observing, that as nothing but the assistance of the British government could have completed this urgent object of delivering the Guickwar state from the imminent danger which surrounded it, so I perceived that the same aid was indispensable to the preservation of its authority, and the maintenance of that tran-

quillity to which the country was so happily restored; and that accordingly an arrangement would take place, by which the wishes of the Guickwar government to this effect would be accomplished. Without manifesting any curiosity respecting the extent or particulars of the proposed arrangement, Shunkar Rao contented himself with saying, that he should report to the Peishwa the intimation I had given him.

5. After some desultory conversation, I resumed on the blessings which the inhabitants of that province would now derive from the settled state of its government, after having been so long harassed by the effects of internal disorder and devastation: offered my assurances, that under this ameliorated state of things in Guzerat, no injury could be possibly sustained by the Peishwa's just rights in relation to that province, but that, on the contrary, there was reason to hope, that in reference to the Guickwar state, the realization of his Highness's just demands might now be materially facilitated. I did not expect that these observations would meet with any remark from Shunkar Rao, that might lead to a discussion. He repeated only, that he would not fail to communicate all that had passed to the Peishwa; on which, being treated with the usual marks of attention, he took his leave.

6. In the interval since the meeting took place, I have not received any communication from this court; within these few days, however, I have heard that the Peishwa has it in mind to send me a reply to my intimation by Shunkar Rao, but to what effect I have not been able to ascertain.

7. His Highness's lady returned from

from Nassuck, having left Emrut Rao in that neighbourhood, who cannot be prevailed upon to return to this place. The Peishwa has recovered his health, and from all appearance has relinquished the intention he had formed of making an excursion towards Nassuck. Jeswunt Rao Holkar continues, by the latest intelligence from the northward, in the vicinity of Malgong; and it is imagined here that an action will soon take place between his troops and Scindia's corps at Berhampote, under Suddasheo Bhow. Should an action happen, and prove favourable to Jeswunt Rao Holkar, it is not improbable but such success would induce him to continue his march to the southward. It is certain that the Peishwa observes his motions with considerable anxiety.

I have the honour to be,
with the highest respect,
My Lord,

Your Lordship's, &c.
Poona, (Signed) B. CLOSE,
27th May 1802. Res. at Poona.

No. 33.—*To his Excellency the Most Noble Marquis Wellesley, K. P. Governour-General, &c. &c. &c.*

My Lord,

In my last address, No. 32, I had the honour to intimate that Jeswunt Rao Holkar had arrived in the neighbourhood of Chandore, and that appearances were in favour of his coming forward in this direction. On the 31st ultimo it was rumoured here that he had advanced nearer to the Godavery, and that a corps from his army had actually crossed that river, and were levying contributions in the neighbourhood of Coopergong. However the Peishwa may have

regarded this intelligence, he on the following day departed suddenly for Sassore, where he still continues, being accompanied by his brother, Chimna Appa, and attended only by a small corps of horse and infantry, with a few field-pieces. His object in this trip, it is universally believed, is to prepare for contingencies, by directing some arrangement for supplying the fort of Poorunder with provisions. These arrangements being put into a train of completion, it is supposed he will return to Poona.

2. Jeswunt Rao Holkar's necessities must have increased since the cessation of hostilities in Candesh. In proposing to visit these parts, his professed purpose is to pay his devotions to the idol at Jejooree. Although he has strong reason to be displeas'd with the Peishwa, he has of late sent presents to his Highness, and corresponded with him in terms of friendship and respect. His real intentions, however, may be inferred from his having lately apologized to the Peishwa, for having advanced towards the Godavery with so large a force, stating, that no injunctions on his part could induce his adherents to separate from him. If he persists in his design of crossing the Godavery, his movements will probably be slow, that he may have leisure to levy contributions effectually on the adjoining country.

3. Emrut Rao continues in the neighbourhood of Nussuck, and seems to act a guarded part; he gives out that if Jeswunt Rao Holkar approach, he will retire to Poona, and gain the Peishwa. His Highness of late has shewn the strongest displeasure

sure

sure against Goopaul Rao Moon-
shee, on account of some corres-
pondence which he has been car-
rying on with Jeswunt Rao Hol-
kar, and appearances indicate
that he will not long continue in
office. The Durbar, indeed, seems
at this juncture to be particularly
disturbed: Ballojee Koonger, to
enhance his influence, proposes
that his Highness should adopt
measures for bringing to this neigh-
bourhood Scindia's army, at pre-
sent in Candesh, as the only ex-
pedient by which Jeswunt Rao
Holkar can be kept in check. Go-
paul Rao Moonshee, who has al-
ways been the public channel of
communication between the Dur-
bar and the Holkars, is supposed
to secretly favour the approach of
Jeswunt Rao Holkar as the secret
means of adding to his conse-
quence, and defeating the views of
his rival, Koonger and the Bejar
Vakel adhere to their plan of
bringing into station Enrut Rao,
or some of the remaining adhe-
rents of Nana Furnavees.

4. Amidst such a contrariety
of interests, and in the present
weak state of the Peishwa's autho-
rity, should Jeswunt Rao sudden-
ly make his appearance here in
force, the event would doubtless
be attended with important con-
sequences.

5. Bappoojee Angria has been
received by the Peishwa with par-
ticular honours. It was rumour-
ed a short time ago that he was to
go on to Scindia's Durbar, ac-
companied by Ballojee Koonger,
but at present there is no reason
to suppose that he has fixed on
any time for his departure.

6. No intimation has yet been
conveyed to me from the Peish-
wa, in reply to my explanation
respecting the arrangements pro-

posed to be concluded between
the British government and that
of Guickwar.

I have the honour to be,
with the highest respect,
My Lord,

Your Lordship's most faithful
and obedient humble
Servant,

Poona, (Signed) B. CLOSE,
Jan. 4th, 1802. Res. at Poona.

No. 34.—*To his Excellency the
Most Noble Marquis Wellesley,
K. P. Governor-General, &c.
&c. &c.*

My Lord,

On the 6th instant I receiv-
ed a visit from Moonshee Gopaul
Rao. After making inquiries con-
cerning your Lordship's health,
and whether I had been honoured
with any dispatches from your
Lordship, in reply to the propo-
sitions contained in Colonel Pal-
mer's address of the 30th Novem-
ber, he adverted to the communi-
cation which I had conveyed to
his Highness through Shunkar Rao,
on the subject of the arrangements
proposed to be concluded with
the government of Guickwar; he
enlarged, as usual, on the sincere
disposition of the Peishwa to pre-
serve the most cordial understand-
ing with the British government;
observed, that his Highness deriv-
ed much satisfaction from the
pleasing manner in which I trans-
acted business with the Durbar,
and had accordingly desired that
this circumstance should be made
known to me. He then went on
to say, that, under every occur-
rence, it was his Highness's wish to
abide by subsisting agreements:—
that the head of the Guickwar fa-
mily was his Highness's dependant,
and that in regard to circumstances
connected with that family, his
Highness

from Nassuck, having left Emrut Rao in that neighbourhood, who cannot be prevailed upon to return to this place. The Peishwa has recovered his health, and from all appearance has relinquished the intention he had formed of making an excursion towards Nassuck. Jeswunt Rao Holkar continues, by the latest intelligence from the northward, in the vicinity of Malgong; and it is imagined here that an action will soon take place between his troops and Scindia's corps at Berhampore, under Suddasheo Bhow. Should an action happen, and prove favourable to Jeswunt Rao Holkar, it is not improbable but such success would induce him to continue his march to the southward. It is certain that the Peishwa observes his motions with considerable anxiety.

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2. Jeswunt Rao Holkar's necessities must have increased since the cessation of hostilities in Candesh. In proposing to visit these parts, his professed purpose is to pay his devotions to the idol at Jeejoree. Although he has strong reason to be displeas'd with the Peishwa, he has of late sent presents to his Highness, and corresponded with him in terms of friendship and respect. His real intentions, however, may be inferred from his having lately apologized to the Peishwa, for having advanced towards the Godavery with so large a force, stating, that no injunctions on his part could induce his adherents to separate from him. If he persists in his design of crossing the Godavery, his movements will probably be slow, that he may have leisure to levy contributions effectually on the adjoining country.

3. Emrut Rao continues in the neighbourhood of Nassuck, and seems to act a guarded part; he gives out that if Jeswunt Rao Holkar approach, he will retire to Poona, and gain the Peishwa. His Highness of late has shewn the strongest displea-

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that he will not long continue in
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rity, should Jeswant Rao sudden-
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received by the Peishwa with par-
ticular honours. It was rumour-
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any time for his departure.

6. No intimation has yet been
conveyed to me from the Peish-
wa, in reply to my explanation
respecting the arrangements pro-

posed to be concluded between
the British government and that
of Guickwar.

I have the honour to be,
with the highest respect,
My Lord,

Your Lordship's most faithful
and obedient humble
Servant,

Poona, (Signed) B. CLOSE,
Jan. 4th, 1802. Res. at Poona.

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Most Noble Marquis Wellesley,
K. P. Governor-General, &c.
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and had accordingly desired that
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to say, that, under every occur-
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abide by subsisting agreements:—
that the head of the Guickwar fa-
mily was his Highness's dependant,
and that in regard to circumstances
connected with that family, his
Highness

Highness had only refer to the treaty of Salbhey. I replied that his Highness's amicable professions were at all times acceptable to your Lordship, and that I felt myself particularly honoured by the kind expressions which his Highness had desired to be conveyed to me: that I trusted it was known to his Highness, that your Lordship was not only determined to adhere to subsisting treaties, but desirous of strengthening, by the most liberal means, the friendship which at present unites both states.

Gopaul Rao, seemingly satisfied with these observations, began to discourse on topics of a private kind, in which I joined with all cordiality. After a certain interval, however, I reverted to public subjects, by noticing that reparation was still to be received from the Durbar on account of the Dow *Ticum Pursand*, and that I had yet received no reply from his Highness on the subject of Mr. Duncan's suggestion for the future discharge of the collection formerly made in Chourassee, on account of his Highness's *Sucar*.

2. The reparation I alluded to, Gopaul Rao assured me would be made, though perhaps with some delay; but with respect to Mr. Duncan's suggestion for the discharge of the Chourassee collections, his Highness, he said, had not judged a reply necessary, as in relation to all such matters he conceived the treaty of Salbhey to be sufficiently explanatory and conclusive. I answered that certainly the treaty of Salbhey was the basis of the amity subsisting between the two governments, but that

evidently it was a basis that would admit of a desirable superstructure; that on this point there was happily no difference, but that in every event I could renew my assurances, that in no step by the British government would your Lordship allow of any of his Highness's just rights being trenchanted on or injured. Here Gopaul Rao smiled, and told me, with an air of great good humour, that let his Highness's rights be improved or injured, it was still his wish to abide by subsisting treaties. This remark I received with indications of assent, and thus allowed the conversation to close.

3. As the whole of Gopaul Rao's observations at this meeting were of a general kind, your Lordship will perceive, that in replying to them I have used remarks equally general. In the course of the conference, indeed, he seems to have purposely avoided all inquiry into the nature of the stipulations of the treaty to which he so frequently referred; and hence I am led to conclude, that in paying me the visit, his object was merely to go through the form of replying to an intimation from me, which appeared to be such as ought not to be allowed to pass entirely without notice.

4. The Peishwa having adjusted the affairs on which he proceeded to Sassoor, returned hither on the evening of the 7th instant. Jeswunt Rao Holkar's intention of visiting the neighbourhood gains more credit daily, and the Peishwa holds frequent councils for the deliberating on measures by which to obviate an event that so seriously threatens his interests.

5. The

5. The lady of Amrut Rao died lately in child-birth. The infant is also dead. His only remaining son, at present about six years of age, is by a former marriage.

I have the honour to be,
with the highest respect,
My Lord, &c.

Poona, (Signed) B. CLOST,
June 9th, 1802. Res. at Poona.

INCLOSURE (B.)

Preliminary Propositions from the Peishwa, 25th October, 1802.

A GENERAL defensive alliance to be formed between the two states; existing treaties to hold good; and the friends and enemies of either to be the friends and enemies of both. The Peishwa to subsidize a corps of British troops, consisting of six native battalions, with their proportion of artillery-men, ordnance, and stores, and his Highness to grant a Jaedád for the subsistence of this corps, from his territories bordering on the Toombuddia. This corps to be permanently stationed in his Highness's territories, and to be employed only on defensive principles of action, and his Highness will not commit any act of aggression against any of the Honourable Company's Allies or Dependents. His Highness to grant immediately a Sunnud for the Jaedád, and on this voucher the British government to proceed to take possession of the Jaedád lands and posts, without making it known that the assumption is made by authority from the Peishwa. The assumption completed, the British troops are to advance to Poona without publishing that they do so by authority from the Peishwa; acting in an amicable manner on the march to those who manifest a friendly disposition, and opposing and defeating those who may offer any resistance. In order to give full effect to this plan, his Highness

the Nizam is to be solicited to co-operate in such a manner as that a powerful corps of his troops shall advance in concert from Hyderabad to Poona, on the same principles of march as those observed by the British troops.

Subsisting differences between the Peishwa's court, and that of Hyderabad, to be adjusted on the basis of the treaty of 11th of Zuludjee, 1208 Fussilee; any differences which may arise with regard to the true intent and meaning of this instrument to be arbitrated by the British government, and both Sircas to abide by that arbitration. The Sircar of his Highness the Nizam shall have credit for the sums expended in the co-operation afforded by his troops.

The Guickwai Sircar shall be required to co-operate agreeably to the relations and practice which have long held between that Sircar and the Poona state. While the succouring armies approach towards Poona, his Highness the Peishwa will attend to his personal safety, and in case of necessity will retire to Bassem in the Koncan. He will be ready to join the British troops at such point as may be deemed secure and proper.

Inasmuch as it will be his Highness's aim at all times to conduct his political measures in unison with those of the Honourable Company, it is accordingly agreed,

on

on the other hand, that the subsidiary force will be permitted to be employed for the purpose of chastizing such of his dependants as are engaged in an obstinate rebellion against his authority; and it is further agreed that the Honourable Company's government will take no concern with any of his relations, servants, or subjects, with respect to whom his Highness is considered abso-

lute. It is further declared by the contracting parties, that this defensive alliance, which is meant for the preservation, permanent prosperity, and honour of the Peishwa's government, shall last and hold good as long as the sun and the moon shall endure.

(A true Copy.)

N. B. EDMONSTONE,
Sec. to Gov.

INCLOSURE (C.)

Preliminary Propositions from the Peishwa; 25th October 1802.

[Here is placed the Peishwa's Sicca.]

Instrument.

IN order that the English may essentially assist and support the Sircar of the Peishwa, and defend his person, the Peishwa hereby subsidizes, from the English aforesaid, a corps of British troops consisting of six native battalions, with their proportion of artillery; and his said Highness, for the purpose of subsisting and bearing the charge of the said corps, doth hereby cede to the English, forts and territories yielding an annual revenue of twenty-five lacks of ruppes, to be furnished in part from the province of Guzerat, and

part from the Carnatic, or the whole from either of those quarters.

Given under the seal of the Peishwa, at his court in Poona, this 27th day of the month of Jem-maudee ool Akhir, &c. &c. &c. agreeing with the 25th October, A. D. 1802.

[Here is placed the Peishwa's Signet.]

(A true copy translate.)

(Signed) RAGONAUT RAO.

(A true Copy.)

N. B. EDMONSTONE,
Sec. to Gov.

(A true Copy.)

(Signed) B. CLOSE,
Res. at Poona.

INCLOSURE (D.)

Governor General's Instructions to the Resident at Poona, dated 10th November 1802.

(Secret)

To Lieut. Col. Close, Resident at Poona.

Sir,

I AM directed by his Excellency the most noble the Governor-General to acknowledge the

receipt of your private and public dispatches of the 14th, 24th, 25th and 26th ultimo.

2. His Excellency entirely approves the whole of your conduct during the late negotiation, in the course of which his Excellency considers

considers that you have manifested great ability, firmness, and zeal for the public interests. His Excellency will hereafter enter fully into the detail of your late proceedings; for the present, his Excellency confines his communication to you upon the subject to those points which appear to require immediate notice.

3. His Excellency is satisfied that by the terms of the instrument which the Peishwa has executed and delivered to you, and by the declaration made to you under his authority, by Ragonaut Rao, as stated in the second paragraph of your private dispatch of the 25th ultimo, the Peishwa has in fact concluded a defensive alliance with the British government on the basis specified in your private dispatch of the 14th ultimo, and it is accordingly his Excellency's resolution to carry into immediate and complete effect that part of the engagement to which the British government is pledged. His Excellency, however, deems it to be extremely desirable that the Peishwa should execute, at the earliest practicable period of time, an engagement in the form of preliminary articles, specifically stating the fundamental principles and stipulations of the alliance, to serve as a basis for the conclusion of a definitive treaty as soon as the state of circumstances may admit.

4. It is his Excellency's intention to issue immediate orders to the governments of Fort St. George and Bombay, and to the Resident at Hyderabad, to make every practicable effort for the execution of

that part of the arrangement which depends on the speedy advance of the British troops, for the protection of the Peishwa's person, and for the re-establishment of his authority.

5. His Excellency relies on your judgment and discretion to concert with the Peishwa, and with the public authorities at the stations from whence the subsidiary troops will be furnished for the immediate occasion, the most expeditious mode of placing the Peishwa under the protection of the British troops.

6. His Excellency is anxious, if possible to avoid any hostilities with the troops of Jeswant Rao Holkar, and with that view it may be expedient to apprise him of the general nature of the engagement concluded with the Peishwa: but the period of such communication must be regulated by your discretion.

7. It is proper to apprise you, that it is the Governor General's intention to avail himself immediately of the state of affairs at Poona, and of the defeat of Scindia's troops by Holkar, to renew overtures to Scindia for the purpose of inducing that chieftain to enter into the terms of the general defensive alliance concluded with the Nizam in October 1800.

I have the honour to be, &c.
&c. &c.

(Signed) N. B. EDMONSTONE,
Secretary to Gov.

(A true Copy.)

N. B. EDMONSTONE,
Fort William, Sec. to Gov.
16th Nov. 1802.

INCLOSURE (E.)

Governor General's Instructions to the Resident at Poona ;
dated 22d November, 1802.

(Most Secret.)

To *Licut. Col. Close, Resident at Poona.*

Sir,

I AM directed by his Excellency the most noble the Governor General to acknowledge his receipt of your letters under dates the 28th, 29th, and 30th ultimo. By command of his Excellency I have now the honour to communicate to you his Excellency's detailed instructions for the guidance of your conduct in the present crisis of affairs in the *Mahratta* state.

2. You will be apprized by his Excellency's commands, conveyed to you in my dispatch of the 16th instant, that his Excellency considers defensive engagements with the *Peishwa* to have been actually concluded, and that it is his Excellency's resolution to carry them speedily into effect. The expression, however, which respects the time of carrying them into effect, must be understood with reference to actual and contingent circumstances combined with certain political considerations by which his Excellency deems it proper to regulate his proceedings on this important occasion.

3. In fulfilling the obligation now imposed on us of re-instating the *Peishwa* in his government and restoring his authority, his Excellency is anxious, first, to avoid all contest with either *Holkar* or *Scindia*; and secondly, to refrain from checking the progress of the present warfare between those chieftains, for reasons hereafter assigned.

4. The immediate march of the *Company's* troops for the protection of the *Peishwa*, in the present state of circumstances, might either occasion hostilities with *Holkar*, or, by depriving both him and *Scindia* of the object for which they contend, suppress the contest between them. It might possibly produce both those effects, by inducing *Holkar* and *Scindia* to compromise their differences, and to unite in a common cause against us; and although there can be little doubt of the issue of a contest between the *British* government and *Holkar* singly, or confederated with *Scindia*, his Excellency would consider any system of measures calculated to precipitate such an event, to be inconsistent with the pacific views which have uniformly regulated his conduct in seeking to combine the principal powers of *Hindustan* in a general system of defensive alliance and guarantee, unless such a course of proceeding should be indispensably necessary for the accomplishment of the main object of securing the effect of the defensive engagements now contracted with the *Peishwa*. In his Excellency's judgment that necessity does not exist. Admitting that the *Peishwa*, having been reluctantly compelled by the exigency of his affairs to solicit the aid of the *British* government, would be anxious to annul his late engagements with the *British* power, if any other means were left for the re-establishment of his authority, it is not probable that in the actual state of affairs, the *Peishwa* would throw himself upon

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the power of either of the contending parties. It must be supposed that he would endeavour to keep himself disengaged from both parties until the final issue of the contest, even though he should not possess the assurance of effectual aid from the British government. In his Excellency's judgment, therefore, the benefits of the late engagements, will not be exposed to hazard by a temporary delay in carrying them into effect.

5. It is not to be expected that the late success of Holkar can terminate the contest between him and Scindia, who will undoubtedly employ every exertion of his power to retrieve the disgrace and disadvantage of his discomfiture. The continuance of the contest between those chieftains must withdraw their immediate attention from the Peishwa's affairs, and must weaken the power and resources of both, and consequently afford to the British government an opportunity of fulfilling its engagements to the Peishwa, independently of both parties, and without hazard of opposition from either. It is evident, also, that such a situation of affairs will present the most favourable crisis for the accomplishment of his Excellency's views of defensive alliance with Scindia. For these reasons, his Excellency deems it to be the wisest policy to suspend the march of the British troops for the purpose of fulfilling the late engagements with the Peishwa, until the period of time which may be most favourable for that purpose, with reference to the considerations above stated.

6. In the mean time, his Excellency thinks it proper that the British troops to be employed

on this occasion should be assembled partly at Bombay, and partly within the dominions of the Nizam, and the ceded territory on the confines of the Mahratta country, and be holden in readiness to march at the shortest notice.

7. A further advantage of a delay in the advance of the troops may be, that it may perhaps enable you to improve the terms of the defensive alliance, by obtaining the Peishwa's consent to those conditions which he has hitherto rejected. His Excellency is also desirous of taking advantage of this opportunity for the consolidation of our power and influence in Guzerat, by obtaining the Peishwa's recognition of our late engagements with the Guickwar, and his consent to our arbitration of his demands on that state. His Excellency accordingly desires that you will direct your attention to these objects, and that you will not neglect any favourable opportunity for the accomplishment of them.

8. The actual period of the advance of the troops must be left to your discretion, and must be regulated by local and incidental circumstances. His Excellency's instructions upon this point can only be of a general nature. Your conduct must be guided, in this instance, by the application of the principles and views above described to contingent events.

9. His Excellency is aware that it may be necessary to satisfy the Peishwa with regard to the causes of the delay which may occur in the march of the troops to his assistance, under the line of policy which his Excellency has judged it proper to adopt on this occasion,

sion, if the period of time required for the assemblage of the troops at the several stations should not sufficiently account for it. His Excellency is of opinion, that the Peishwa will readily admit the policy, with reference to his own interests, of suffering the contending parties to weaken each other by a continued contest, and thereby facilitating the re-establishment of his authority. In his Excellency's judgment, therefore, this argument may be successfully stated to the Peishwa, without exciting in his mind any suspicion of a design on our part to evade the obligation of our engagements, or furnishing him with a plea for retracting his own. At all events his Excellency deems it necessary, that, previously to the advance of the troops, the Peishwa should be required to execute a formal treaty on the basis of the propositions to which he has already assented, unless the state of circumstances should render the arguments assigned for the suspension of the march of the troops inapplicable to the actual situation of affairs; and this requisition may be made with the double view of justifying the delay, and of securing and improving the terms of the engagement on the part of the Peishwa.

10. His Excellency desires that you will suggest to the Governors of Fort St. George and Bombay, and to the Resident at Hyderabad, the extent of the force which in your judgment it is expedient to detach from the establishments

of those presidencies and from Hyderabad respectively, for the accomplishment of the late arrangement, as well as the particular stations at which it is advisable to assemble the several detachments previously to their advance into the Mahratta territory.

11. The commanding officers of the several detachments will be required to conform to your instructions, with regard to the time and the mode of advancing those detachments respectively, for the support of the Peishwa.

12. Copies of these instructions will be transmitted to the Governors of Fort St. George and Bombay, and to the Resident at Hyderabad, and those authorities will be required to conform to the suggestions which you may communicate to them, in conformity to the tenor of the 10th paragraph of this letter.

13. A copy of these instructions will also be transmitted to the Resident with Dowlut Rao Scindia.

14. His Excellency will take an early opportunity of communicating to you his sentiments on the subject of the arbitration of the claims of the Peishwa on his Highness the Nizam.

I have the honour to be,
&c. &c. &c.

(Signed)

N. B. EDMONSTONE,
Fort William, Sec. to Gov.
22d Nov. 1802.

(A true Copy.)

N. B. EDMONSTONE,
Sec. to Gov.

INCLOSURE

INCLOSURE (F)

Governor General's Instructions to the Resident at Poona ;
dated 29th November 1802.

(Secret.)

*To Colonel Close, Resident at
Poona.*

Sir,

I AM directed by his Excellency the most noble the Governor General to acknowledge the receipt of your dispatches of the dates noted in the margin *

2. His Excellency concludes that the principle which you have assumed of discouraging the Peishwa's retirement to Bombay, in the present crisis of his affairs, has originated in your doubt of the extent to which his Excellency might think proper to support the Peishwa's cause. Under the determination which his Excellency has adopted of employing every effort for the re-establishment of the Peishwa's authority, and in the actual situation of the Peishwa's affairs, it appears to his Excellency to be extremely desirable that the Peishwa should immediately place himself under the protection of the British power, by retiring to Bombay. This measure would preclude the hazard of precipitating hostilities with Holkar, by the advance of the British troops for the protection of the Peishwa's person, and would enable the British government to open a negotiation with Holkar for the re-establishment of the Peishwa on the Musnud of Poona under every circumstance of advantage, and to combine with that measure a negotiation with Scindia, for the conclusion of defensive arrangements, with every prospect of success. This measure would

also afford the most favourable opportunity for the adjustment of the terms of the defensive alliance with the Peishwa, on the basis of his Excellency's original propositions, with the addition of such stipulations as may appear to be desirable for the consolidation of the British power and influence in Guzerat, and may be expedient, with reference to the present crisis of affairs.

3. The objections stated in his Excellency's instructions of the 22d instant, to an immediate manifestation of our intention to support the Peishwa's cause while he should remain within the limits of his own territory, do not appear to his Excellency to apply in an equal degree to the case now under discussion. The mere reception of the Peishwa at a British settlement would not necessarily imply a resolution to restore him to the exercise of his authority: the actual advance of the British troops into the Mahratta territory would be a decisive measure. It, however, the Peishwa should remain within his territory, the advance of our troops must in all probability precede any negotiation for an amicable adjustment of affairs at Poona.

4. His Excellency judges that on your receipt of his late instructions, you will not hesitate to afford to the Peishwa every encouragement to seek an asylum at Bombay; and his Excellency directs me to communicate to you the following observations and

* November 2d, 5th, 7th, two letters 9th.

instructions for your guidance, with reference to that desirable event.

5. It is possible in this event (although certainly not probable) that, with a view to the exclusion of the British influence and power in the Mahratta empire, Scindia and Holkar may be induced to compromise their difference, to place upon the Musnud a Peishwa of their own nomination, and to unite their power for the support of that arrangement; a plan in which they may expect to obtain the co-operation of the Rajah of Betar. In such an event, either the British government would be compelled to have recourse to arms for the subversion of that arrangement, and for the re-establishment of Ballojee Rao's authority, or by remaining neuter, would abandon all prospect of concluding with any of the Mahratta states those defensive engagements which are so essential to the complete consolidation of the British power in India, and to the future tranquillity of Hindustan. With respect to the justice of supporting the cause of Ballojee Rao, under the engagement which has already been contracted with him, no question can arise: in such a state of circumstances, therefore, his Excellency would not hesitate to employ every effort of the British power for the reinstatement of Ballojee on the Musnud of Poona.

6. It is possible also, that if the contest between Scindia and Holkar be decided by force of arms, the successful party may offer to the Peishwa terms of accommodation, which the Peishwa may be disposed to accept rather than be indebted to the influence or the exertions of the British power for

the re-establishment of his authority. The same offer may possibly be made to the Peishwa, under the circumstance of a combination among the Mahratta chieftains, adverting to the characteristic jealousy, instability, and treachery of the Peishwa's disposition, it is not improbable that he would accept such offers, even after the engagements between the British government and him should have been reduced to the form of a definitive treaty; in such an event, it would be useless to adopt measures to compel the Peishwa to adhere to his engagements. It is not the intention of his Excellency that any restraint should be imposed on the Peishwa: if he cannot be induced to rely upon the aid of British power on just and reasonable terms, it will be impracticable to secure with him the advantages of a defensive alliance, which necessarily supposes the concurrence of the contracting parties in the arrangements,

7. With a view, however, to preclude any of the events above supposed, or any other contingency which might tend to frustrate the accomplishment of his Excellency's objects, it will be proper that, on the arrival of the Peishwa at Bombay, a negotiation should be immediately opened for the conclusion of a definitive treaty of alliance and defence with the Peishwa, on terms adapted to the actual crisis of affairs, as well as calculated for the accomplishment of his Excellency's original views.

8. It is possible, however, that notwithstanding the embarrassed situation of the Peishwa's affairs, and the dependent condition to which he is reduced, he may be

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insuperably averse to those additional concessions, which, under the present state of circumstances, his Excellency deems it expedient to require from him, and may declare his resolution to throw himself into the power of Scindia or of Holkar, rather than acquiesce in the terms which may be proposed to him, particularly those which regard the arbitration of his claims on the Nizam on the basis of the treaty of Mhar, and the Nizam's total exemption from the payment of Choute. His Excellency therefore thinks it proper to apprise you, that it is not his intention to insist on the Peishwa's acquiescence in all the proposed concessions, as an indispensable condition of our assistance in the re-establishment of his authority. Accordingly, if you should find it impracticable to obtain the Peishwa's consent to those additional concessions, which, however, it must be your earnest and assiduous endeavour to secure, his Excellency authorizes you to relax in your demands, and even to conclude a treaty with the Peishwa on the terms to which he has already assented, provided that it contains no stipulation which can preclude the British government from the eventual conclusion of defensive engagements with Dowlut Rao Scindia. The conclusion of the treaty should be immediately followed by a communication to Scindia and Holkar, of the general nature of the engagements contracted with the Peishwa, and by a negotiation with those chieftains for the restoration of the Peishwa to the due exercise of his authority, under the stipulations of the defensive alliance; and this communication should be accompanied by a declaration to Holkar, that

the Peishwa is disposed to an amicable adjustment of existing differences, under the arbitration and guarantee of the British government.

9. It is extremely desirable that the re-establishment of the Peishwa on the Musnud of Poona, under the stipulations of the defensive alliance, should be effected in concert with Dowlut Rao Scindia; but his Excellency is aware that necessity alone will induce Scindia to co-operate in the success of that arrangement. Although the cause which the British government is now prepared to support is ostensibly the same as that in which Scindia is himself engaged, the interference of the British government, to the extent provided for by its engagements with the Peishwa, is calculated to defeat the ultimate object of Scindia's exertions, by rendering the Peishwa independent of his power; Scindia must, however, be sensible of his inability to oppose any effectual resistance to the accomplishment of the proposed arrangement when supported by the power of the British arms. It may therefore be expected, that rather than incur the hazard to which he would be exposed either by opposing that arrangement, or by his total exclusion from the benefits of the alliance, Scindia may be disposed to concur in that arrangement, and to listen to proposals for connecting his interests with those of the Peishwa in the general settlement of affairs.

10. It therefore appears to his Excellency to be advisable to combine with the negotiation for the re-establishment of the Peishwa's authority, the intended proposals to Scindia of admitting him to the benefits of the defensive alliance,

alliance, on terms similar to those concluded with the Peishwa; and with this view it will be proper (if the Peishwa's consent can be obtained) to insert in the definitive treaty with the Peishwa a stipulation for the eventual admission of Scindia to the benefits of the alliance.

11. In conformity to this plan, it will be proper to accompany the notification to Scindia of the engagements concluded between the Peishwa and the British government, with an invitation to co-operate with us in the re-establishment of the Peishwa's authority, and with an intimation that his Excellency has authorized Colonel Collins to offer to Scindia's acceptance proposals of a defensive nature; and you will be guided in transmitting such a communication to Scindia, either directly from yourself, or through the channel of Colonel Collins, by the progress which that officer may have made in his journey to Scindia's camp, and by the means which he may possess of communicating with Scindia at the time when it may be expedient to promulgate the engagements concluded with the Peishwa. A copy of the instructions which his Excellency has thought proper to issue to Colonel Collins for his guidance on this occasion is inclosed for your information, and I am directed to request your particular attention to the 10th paragraph of these instructions; and generally, to desire that you will consider those instructions as a rule for your guidance, as far as they may be applicable to your proceedings.

12. From the tenor of his Excellency's instructions of the 16th and 22d instant, and of those contained in the present dispatch,

you will infer, that provided the Peishwa shall think proper to rely on the aid and influence of the British power to be afforded him on just and reasonable terms, for the re-establishment of his authority, his Excellency will deem it expedient to employ every practicable exertion for the accomplishment of that object. In the event, therefore, of any of those contingencies which may require the employment of a military force for its accomplishment, you are authorized to call into action the several detachments which may have been embodied with a view to this eventual service. The general command of the troops destined for that service will be vested in _____ who will receive directions to conform to your suggestions for the movement of the troops under his command.

13. His Excellency is aware that circumstances may occur to render necessary some deviation from the order of the proceedings prescribed in the foregoing instructions; his Excellency therefore relies on your judgment and discretion for the application of the general principles and spirit of these instructions to contingent events.

14. Inclosed you will receive a copy of his Excellency's instructions to the Honourable the Governor of Bombay, for the reception of the Peishwa at Bombay. You will observe by the 8th paragraph of those instructions, that his Excellency has authorized the Honourable the Governor of Bombay eventually to undertake the conduct of the negotiations committed to your charge. If the Honourable the Governor should have occasion to act under the authority thus vested in him, you will be pleased to furnish _____

furnish him with copies of all the documents and information which may appear to you to be necessary for his guidance, in conformity to the intimation contained in the 8th paragraph of his Excellency's instructions to the Honourable the Governor

15. It will occur to you that these instructions are equally applicable to the case (adverted to in your letter to Mr Duncan of the 5th instant) of the Peishwa's proceeding to Bassem, where he would in fact be indebted for his safety to the vicinity of Bombay, and be in a situation to benefit by the immediate protection and aid of the British government.

16. In the event of the Peishwa's acceptance of reasonable terms, it will be necessary that we should stipulate for the payment of such expenses as we may incur in any operation directed to the object of restoring him to the Musnud. This sum must be in addition to the amount of permanent subsidy. The probable amount of these charges might be calculated on a moderate scale, and the demand of a fixed sum on this account might be made; the exact limit and time of payment of this sum might form a special article of the treaty with the Peishwa.

17. His Excellency is apprehensive that your continuance at Poona in the present state of affairs may be productive of public embarrassment; his Excellency is therefore anxious to learn that you have proceeded to Bombay, or that you have joined the Peishwa. His Excellency has, however, deemed it proper to empower the Honourable the Governor of Bombay, to negotiate with the Peishwa on the basis of these instructions, in the event of

any occurrence which might interrupt your intercourse with the Peishwa, or might render your continued absence from him necessary or expedient.

18. Copies of this dispatch will be transmitted to the Right Honourable the Governor of Fort St. George, the Honourable the Governor of Bombay, and the Residents at Hyderabad, and with Dowlat Rao Scindia.

I have the honour to be, &c.
(Signed) N. B. EDMONSTONE,
Fort William, Sec. to Gov.
29th Nov. 1802.

P. S. I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 11th ultimo, which has reached his Excellency the Governor-General since the foregoing instructions were prepared. His Excellency directs me to communicate to you his entire approbation of your proceedings, as described in that dispatch. His Excellency is of opinion that the general tenor of that dispatch confirms the propriety of the foregoing instructions.

His Excellency has perused a copy of the private letter which Major Malcolm addressed to Mr. Duncan on the 5th ultimo, and which you have referred to in your letter to Mr. Duncan of the 9th ultimo, and entirely approves the sentiments expressed by Major Malcolm, under the uncertainty which at that time existed with respect to the determination of the Governor-General on the question of supporting the cause of the Peishwa in the present embarrassed crisis of affairs.

(Signed) N. B. EDMONSTONE,
2d December. Sec. to Gov.

(A true Copy)

N. B. EDMONSTONE,
Sec. to Gov.

From

*From the Governor-General to the Secret Committee ;
dated 10th, with P. S. dated 14th Feb. 1803.*

With INCLOSURES (A.) to (H.)

Received per Swallow, 9th July, 1803.

To the Honourable the Secret Committee of the Honourable the Court of Directors.

Honourable Sirs,

IN my dispatch to your Honourable Committee, dated the 24th of December 1802, forwarded overland, I had the honour to submit to you a statement of the late transactions in the Mahratta empire, and to explain to your Honourable Committee the system of policy which I considered it to be my duty to pursue, for the security and improvement of the British interests in India, in the actual crisis of affairs at Poona.

2. I am apprized by the Honourable the Governor of Bombay, that, in conformity to my instructions, it was his intention to forward to your Honourable Committee with that dispatch, a continuation of the narrative of events and proceedings in that quarter to the latest period of time. That narrative will comprehend the occurrences of a date subsequent to my last advices from Bombay; I shall therefore confine the present dispatch to a statement of my general sentiments on the actual situation of affairs in the Mahratta empire, and of the course of policy which I propose to pursue.

3. Your Honourable Committee will be apprized by that dispatch of the Honourable the Governor of Bombay, to which the preceding paragraph refers, of the actual conclusion of a definitive treaty of

defensive alliance between the British government and his Highness the Peishwa.

4. The terms of that treaty being strictly conformable to the tenor of my original propositions to his Highness, and to the spirit of my subsequent instructions to the Resident at Poona, I have not hesitated to ratify and confirm the treaty. A copy of the treaty* is annexed to this dispatch. The conclusion of this important arrangement promises to establish the British interests in the Mahratta empire on the most solid and durable foundation, and to afford additional security for the permanent tranquillity and prosperity of the British dominions in India.

5. The complete operation of this beneficial arrangement is, however, still subject to doubt.

6. It has always been sufficiently manifest, that the principal branches of the Mahratta state are averse to an alliance between the British government and the sovereign power of the Mahratta empire. The distractions prevailing among the feudatory chieftains afforded the most favourable prospect for the conclusion of such an alliance. It is also evident, that his Highness the Peishwa has been induced to conclude the treaty with the British government, by his conviction that no other means existed of recovering any portion of his just authority, or of securing the tranquillity of his dominions.

* See this treaty, entitled the Treaty of Bassera. Asiatic Register, Vol. 6 State Papers, p. 7.

7. The knowledge of our arrangement with the Peishwa may induce Dowlut Rao Scindia and Holkar to compromise their differences, and to offer to the Peishwa proposals for restoring his Highness to the Musnud of Poona, which his Highness may be disposed to accept, notwithstanding the actual conclusion of engagements for that purpose with the British government. In such an event, it is not my intention to attempt to compel the Peishwa to adhere to the faith of his engagements, at the hazard of involving the Company in a war with the combined Mahratta states. The course of measures which it is my intention to pursue in this supposed case is described in the enclosed copy of my instructions to the Resident at Poona of the 30th of December, in which provisions are made for such a contingency.

8. If, however, the Peishwa should adhere to the faith of his engagements, and if the majority of the Mahratta Jaghedars and chieftains, subject to his Highness's authority, should concur in the restoration of the Peishwa's authority under the treaty with the Company, I shall consider it to be my duty to proceed without regard to any partial opposition on the part of Scindia or of Holkar, either singly or united.

9. No reason however exists to justify an apprehension, that in the event supposed, Scindia would proceed to such an extremity; nor is any such desperate course of proceeding to be apprehended from the Rajah of Berar. Uncombined with the power of Scindia, Holkar will not probably venture to resist the Peishwa. Holkar has anxiously solicited the arbitration of the British government with respect to his claims. Your

Honourable Committee will be apprized by the Honourable the Governor of Bombay, that Holkar has transmitted distinct propositions, with that view, to Lieutenant Colonel Close.

10. Under these circumstances, I have issued instructions to the Government of Fort St. George, and to the Resident at Poona and Hyderabad, with respect to the mode of carrying into effect the engagements lately concluded with the Peishwa. Copies of those instructions are enclosed for the information of your Honourable Committee.

11. In the present situation of the affairs of the Mahratta empire, and under the circumstances of our recent engagements with the Peishwa, I have judged it to be expedient that an officer of approved talents and experience in the political interests of the British government in India, should be immediately appointed to reside at the court of the Rajah of Berar; and I have therefore determined to avail myself on this occasion of the distinguished qualifications of Mr. Webbe, who at present holds the situation of Resident at Mysore. I have accordingly appointed Mr. Webbe to be Resident at Nagpore, and I have directed the Right Honourable the Governor of Fort St. George to permit Mr. Webbe to proceed to that Court, as soon as the services of that gentleman, in the commission to which he was appointed under the authority of the government of Fort St. George, should be no longer required.

12. With reference to the peculiar nature of our connection with the state of Mysore, the local circumstances of that important branch of our political relations, and the actual crisis of affairs in the Mahratta

ratta empire, appeared to require that an able and experienced political Resident should immediately proceed to the court of Mysore, and should permanently reside at the court. For that purpose, I have recommended to the government of Fort St. George the appointment of Major J. Malcolm in the room of Mr. Webbe. Major Malcolm accordingly embarked a few days ago for Madras. The various considerations which influenced my judgment in framing these arrangements, are detailed in the enclosed copy of my instructions to the Right Honourable the Governor of Fort St. George on that subject, to which I have the honour to refer your Honourable Committee.

Your Honourable Committee will be apprized by the government of Bombay of the state of affairs in Guzerat, where, I trust, an establishment is now formed from which great advantages may be derived to the political, military, and commercial interests of the Company in that quarter of India.

I have the honour to be,

Honourable Sir,

Your most faithful humble Servant,

(Signed) WELLESLEY.

Fort William,
10th February, 1803.

P. S. Since the date of this letter, I have received advices from the Resident at Poona, to the 23d ultimo. The general tenor of those advices appears to me to be of the most favourable description.

His Highness the Peishwa has dispatched two of his principal officers to Dowlut Rao Scindia, for the express purpose of reconciling that chieftain to the ar-

rangement which his Highness has concluded with the British government.

His Highness the Peishwa has addressed letters to the several Mahratta chieftains, subject to his Highness's authority, who occupy the districts situated between Poona and the river Kistna, apprising them of his alliance with the British government, and directing them to join and cooperate with the British forces. These circumstances have considerably diminished my apprehensions with regard to the possibility of the Peishwa's departure from the faith of his engagements.

Dissensions have arisen between Enrut Rao and Jeswunt Rao Holkar, which may be expected to produce a separation of interests between those chieftains; Jeswunt Rao Holkar is extremely embarrassed by the want of money for the payment of his troops, and is endeavouring to supply the failure of his resources by levying oppressive contributions from the inhabitants of Poona. That chieftain has repeated his propositions in a modified form to the Resident, for an accommodation with the Peishwa, and has solicited the mediation of the Resident and of the Peishwa for the satisfaction of his demands on Dowlut Rao Scindia. As a proof of his sincerity, Jeswunt Rao Holkar has signified his intention of sending the females of the Peishwa's family to his Highness at Bassein. Jeswunt Rao Holkar has been equally earnest in soliciting the mediation of his Highness the Nizam.

This situation of affairs justifies a confident expectation of the speedy and happy conclusion of the late arrangements with his Highness the Peishwa, and of the amicable adjustment of the differences

ferences existing among the Mah-ratta chieftains, through the mediation and influence of the British power.

I avail myself of this opportunity to transmit, for the information of your Honourable Committee, a copy of my instructions of the 11th inst. to the Resident

at Poona, on the subject of the arbitration of the claims of Jes-wunt Rao Holkar on his Highness the Peishwa, and on Dowlut Rao Scindia.

(Signed) WELLESLEY.
Fort William,
14th February, 1803.

INCLOSURE (B)

Letter from the Governor General of Fort St. George;
dated 30th Dec. 1802.

Secret, No. 6. 29th Nov.

Secret and Official, 7. 10th

Do - - - - 9. 11th

To the Right Honourable Lord
Clive, &c. &c. &c.

My Lord,

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Lordship's dispatches of the dates specified in the margin.

2. My official dispatch, No 4. of the 29th ultimo, will have communicated to your Lordship my entire approbation of the extent of the forces which your Lordship had deemed it expedient to prepare for eventual service in the actual state of affairs in the Mahratta empire.

3. Any measures, indicating an intention on the part of the British government to interpose its power and influence for the restoration of order in the Mahratta territory, may possibly induce Scindia and Holkar to compromise their differences, and to propose to the Peishwa acceptable terms of accommodation. The probability of such an accommodation would not have been affected by any diminution of the forces which your Lordship has judiciously provided on the present extended scale;

on the other hand, it may be expected that the extent of our military preparations will promote the success of my endeavours to accomplish the restoration of the Peishwa on the Musnud of Poona, by the means of an amicable negotiation.

The expediency of assembling so considerable a force from the Presidency of Fort St. George is further confirmed, by adverting to the state of affairs at Bombay. The force now in the field from Madras is such as to admit of the application of the whole of the disposable force under the Presidency of Bombay, to the important object of establishing our power and influence in the province of Guzerat, under the engagements lately concluded between the British government and the state of the Guickwar.

4. I shall be prepared to furnish your Lordship with a supply of specie from Bengal, or to authorise your Lordship to raise money at Fort St. George, for the expences of the campaign, if the course of events should require the advance of the army into the Mahratta territory.

5. The measure adopted by
your

ratta empire, appeared to require that an able and experienced political Resident should immediately proceed to the court of Mysore, and should permanently reside at the court. For that purpose, I have recommended to the government of Fort St. George the appointment of Major J. Malcolm in the room of Mr. Webbe. Major Malcolm accordingly embarked a few days ago for Madras. The various considerations which influenced my judgment in framing these arrangements, are detailed in the enclosed copy of my instructions to the Right Honourable the Governor of Fort St. George on that subject, to which I have the honour to refer your Honourable Committee.

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(Signed) WELLESLEY,
Fort William,
14th February, 1802.

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Letter from the Governor General of Fort St. George;
dated 30th Dec. 1802.

Secret, No. 6. 29th Nov.

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on the other hand, it may be expected that the extent of our military preparations will promote the success of my endeavours to accomplish the restoration of the Peishwa on the Musnud of Poona, by the means of an amicable negotiation.

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4. I shall be prepared to furnish your Lordship with a supply of specie from Bengal, or to authorise your Lordship to raise money at Fort St. George, for the expences of the campaign, if the course of events should require the advance of the army into the Mahratta territory.

5. The measure adopted by
your

your Lordship, of suggesting the augmentation of the cavalry in the several Regiments of Mysore, near the present situation of affairs, appears to me to be extremely proper.

6. I entirely approve the tenor of your Lordship's instructions to the Honourable Major General Wellesley, undated the 5th and 10th of December, in the regulation of his conduct towards the employment of the Persians, southern Arabs, and the Mahratta Chivars, situated near the frontier of Mysore. Until a necessity shall arise for the removal of the British army into the Manna territories, the detachment of the British troops will not only be productive, but would be productive of considerable embarrassment and inconvenience, while the prospects of the separation of the component parts of the British troops appear to afford sufficient security for the cooperation of the force under his command. However the course of events may render that cooperation desirable

7. I am now employed in considering the means of raising additional funds for the provision of the investment, under the Presidency of Fort St. George, in order to supply the deficiency which may be occasioned by the present military preparations at that Presidency.

8. I entirely approve the measure of augmenting the regiment of cavalry stationed at Hydrabad to the war establishment.

9. I have the honour to transmit inclosed for your Lordship's information, a copy of my instructions of this date, to the Resident at Poona.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) WELLESLEY.

Fort William,
30th Dec. 1802.

(A true Copy.)

(Signed) N. B. EDMONSTONE,
Sec. to Gov.

(A true Copy.)

(Signed) E. STRACHEY,
Sec.

(A true Copy.) J. GRANF,
Sec. to Gov.

ENCLOSURES IN (B.)

No. 1.

Letter from Dowlut Rao Scindia to the Governor General; dated and received the 11th December, 1802.

Your Lordship, will certainly have heard, by the papers of intelligence, of the misconduct of Jeswant Rao Holkar, and of the events at Poona. Immediately on being apprized thereof, I again marched from Ougon, towards Deccan, with the intention of proceeding thither for the purpose of quelling the disturbances, and of arranging the disordered affairs of that quarter. As the union subsisting between the two govern-

ments has rendered it an established practice between them to write information of the state of affairs, I have written the foregoing circumstances with the pen of friendship for your Lordship's information.

My kind friend, having now acceded to return to Deccan, and the limits of the territories of the two states being every where contiguous, I request, in the spirit of union, that strict injunctions may be written to the respective public officers stationed at the several places belonging to the Company, requiring them constantly to keep in view a regard

to the union of the two states. And whereas no distinction whatever subsists between the government of his Highness the Peshwa and that of the Company, and I am the guarantee thereof, please God, it is certain that your Lordship, who holds the supreme authority over the affairs of the Company, who is distinguished for wisdom and foresight, and who is singular in this age in the observance of the dues of friendship, will on every occasion render the corroboration of the foundations of attachment and union, and the maintenance of the obligations of friendship and regard with respect to his Highness the Peshwa on the part of the Company as heretofore, and conformably to existing engagements in concert and concurrence with me, the objects of your attention, and give those objects a place in your friendly mind.

(A true translation.)

(Signed) N. B. EDMONSTONE,
Pers. Sec. to Gov.

No. 2.

Letter from Amrut Rao to the Governor General; dated and received the 19th December 1802.

YOUR Lordship will have heard by means of the papers of intelligence from Poona of the circumstances of the engagement which in consequence of certain disagreements, has lately taken place at the distance of three coss from Poona, between Ashrout Rao Holkar,† and the officers of Dowlut Rao Scindia. My esteemed

and beloved brother Pundit Purdhaun, however, has been induced by the representations of several short-sighted persons, and by the evil society of men of weak understanding, to proceed to the fort of Mhar, in the Koncan, in consequence of which Holkar detached a body of troops, and brought me to Poona, where he had the honour of paying his respects to me. He has represented to me the sentiments of pure devotion and sincere attachment. Letters were therefore dispatched to Pundit Purdhaun, inviting him to return to this place. As the Company's Sircar, and this exalted Sircar, are firmly connected by the ties of friendship and unanimity, this is written for your Lordship's information.

At this time Colonel Close has had the honour of taking leave. The obligations of friendship and cordial attachment require, that agreeably to established usage, a confidential person of rank be appointed to this Sircar on the part of the Company, in quality of Resident, as being highly proper, and seemingly with reference to existing union and friendship.

Let your Lordship constantly gratify me with letters denoting your welfare. What more need be written?

From Morab Fanneves,
and Raba Chutkin,

Of the same tenor as the foregoing.

(True Translation.)

(Signed) N. B. EDMONSTONE,
Sec. to Gov.

* This letter bears precisely the same address as that which the Peshwa uses to the Governor-General, and is written in the same hand as are all the Peshwa's letters to his Excellency.

† Holkar is here styled *Sipah Saular*, or commander, probably with reference to the projected arrangement by which that office was to be conferred on him.

No. 2.

*Letter from the Resident with
Dewan RAJES, relative to the
Warren Hastings, dated 10th
December, 1802.*

*To His Excellency the Most Noble
Robert Clive, Esq., K. P.
M. L. S.*

I have the pleasure to forward
three Nizam's orders to the address
of your Secretary, from Moharaj
Daulat Rao Scindia, Cashjee
Rao Holkar, and Rao Zim Sing.

2. Scindia is at present en-
camped midway between Ongin
and the Narmaddah. Ambajee
Rao has joined the Maharaja, as
also the Bhys, both which events
have caused general satisfaction
at Scindia's Durbar. Ambajee
Rao has reinforced the army of
his province with thirteen hundred
cavalry, seven thousand infantry,
regulars, and thirty-two guns.
This force is under the command
of twelve European officers,
mostly British, I understand.

J. Jeswant Rao Holkar has
written to Ambajee, soliciting
his mediation in negotiating peace
between him and Scindia, ob-
serving at the same time, that a
continuance of the present war
must eventually prove destruc-
tive to the Malhatta empire.
Holkar has likewise apprized Scin-
dia that the Peshwa is pursuing
measures of a ruinous tendency.
meaning, I apprehend, Baji
Rao's application for the aid of a
military force from the British
government, and strongly urges
the Mahatta to disavow the
Peshwa from entering into any
engagements which may be ad-
verse to those principles by which
the ascendancy of the Malhatta
state has heretofore been maintained
in the Deccan.

4. I have been detained here
some days, waiting the arrival of
two companies of Sepoys, and
two guns, &c. which were ordered
from Cawnpore to complete my
escort, but did not reach Futtch
Ghur until this morning; to-
morrow there will be a survey ta-
ken of the cattle, ammunition, and
stores, and on the following day
I trust I shall commence my
march towards the court of Dow-
lat Rao Scindia.

5. Captain Robert Campbell
being reported sick, his Excel-
lency the Commander in Chief
has been pleased, at my request,
to nominate Captain Daniel Lyons
to the charge of my escort.

I have the honour to be, with
the highest respect,

My Lord,
Your most obedient,
humble Servant,

(Signed) J. COLLINS,
Res. D. R. S.

Futtch Ghur,
19th Dec. 1802.

(A true Copy.)
(Signed) J. COLLINS,
Res. D. R. S.

(A true Copy.)
(Signed) E. STRACHEY, Sec.
(A true Copy.) J. GRANT,
Sec. to Gov.

No. 4.

*Governor-General's Instructions to
the Resident at Poona; dated
the 30th December 1802.
To Lieutenant-Colonel Clive, Re-
sident at Poona.*

SIR,

I AM directed by his Excel-
lency the most noble the Govern-
or-General, to acknowledge the
receipt of your several dispatches
noted in the margin.*

2. I am instructed to communi-

* Private, dated 14th Nov. 1802.—Ditto, dated 16th.—No. 30, dated 16th.
cate

cate to you his Excellency's entire approbation of the judgment and firmness with which you resisted the repeated endeavours of Amrut Rao and Holkar, to discover the system of policy which the British government would probably adopt in the present situation of the affairs of the Mahratta empire, and to induce you, as the representative of the British government in India, to countenance the measures which those chieftains might pursue, for the purpose of confirming the late revolution in the government of Poona. From the tenor of his Excellency's instructions under date the 29th ultimo, you will have anticipated his Excellency's satisfaction at the intelligence of your arrival at Bombay. His Excellency also entirely approves the tenor of your address of the 22d ult. to the Hon. the Governor of Bombay, suggesting the expediency of obtaining from his Highness the Peishwa his recognition of the engagement concluded between his Highness and you on the 25th of October previously to his embarkation for one of his own ports under the protection of the British flag.

3. His Excellency observes, with great satisfaction, the solicitude of Amrut Rao and Jeswant Rao Holkar, for the preservation of the friendship of the British government, and the direct application made by Holkar, for your mediation of differences between the Peishwa and him. His Excellency entirely approves your answers to Amrut Rao and Holkar on that occasion.

4. Your endeavours to obtain copies of the letters addressed to

his Excellency by Amrut Rao, Moraba Furnavees, and Baba Phurkia, and transmitted in your letter to the Persian department under date the 28th ultimo, having failed of success, I inclose, by his Excellency's direction, a copy and translation of those letters for your information. The tenor of them evidently indicates the actual assumption of the authority of the government by Amrut Rao, and directly conveys an application for the countenance and support of this government in that assumption, by expressing a desire for the nomination of a Resident at the court of Poona, in consequence of your departure from that capital.

5. I also transmit inclosed a copy and translation of a letter which his Excellency has received from Dowlut Rao Scindia, expressive of his solicitude for the continuance of the friendship of the British government, both towards that chieftain and the Peishwa, and for the co-operation of the British government in the present crisis of the affairs of the Mahratta empire.

6. This appeal to the British power from all parties concerned in the actual commotions of the Mahratta states appears to his Excellency to afford as favourable an opportunity for successful and pacific mediation as could be expected to occur under the known views and disposition of Scindia and Holkar, and the experienced instability of the Peishwa's character.

7. Notwithstanding the Peishwa's recent recognition of his engagements with you, his Excel-

To the Secretary, dated 16th.—No. 51. dated 17th.—No. 52. dated 22d.—To the Secretary, dated 31th.—No. 53. dated 28th.

To the Secretary, dated 4th December.—No. 54. dated 4th.—No. 55. dated 7th.

leacy the Governor General is induced to apprehend, from the general tenor of the information contained in your dispatches, and from the character and disposition of the Peishwa, that his Highness is more disposed to rely on the exertions of Scindia than on those of the British government, for his restoration to the Musnud of Poona, and that the Peishwa may avail himself of any opportunity which the future successes of Scindia, or the position of Scindia's troops, may afford, of deriving protection and support from the arms of that Ch. itana. In this expectation his Highness may possibly evade the conclusion of a definitive treaty on the basis of the preliminary engagement, and relying on the security of his actual position, refuse to place himself under the protection of the British government, to avail himself of its exertions, for the restoration of his authority. This result will be rendered still more probable by an accommodation between Scindia and Holkar.

8. The intelligence contained in a dispatch from the Resident with Dowlat Rao Scindia, under date the 19th instant (of which a copy is inclosed), strongly indicates the probability of that event; and it is apparent, that the principal inducement, both of Scindia and Holkar, to enter into such accommodation, is the apprehension which they entertain of the interference of the British power in the restoration and establishment of the Peishwa's authority. It may be expected, therefore, that an accommodation between those chieftains will be accompanied by proposals to the Peishwa, under the mediation and guarantee of Scindia, of a nature which

his Highness may be disposed to accept, rather than be indebted for the restoration of his authority to the interposition of the British government.

9. Under the circumstances of the actual conclusion of the defensive engagements between the British government and the Peishwa, and the adoption of active measures on the part of the British government in conformity to those engagements, and on the faith of the Peishwa's adherence to the stipulations of them, his Excellency considers that we possess a decided right to require the Peishwa's adherence to the obligations of those engagements under any contingency whatever, and to secure to the British government the benefits of the arrangement. In the event supposed therefore, his Excellency directs that you will intimate to the Peishwa, that, as the Governor General has not only ratified the preliminary engagement concluded between his Highness and you, but has proceeded to act in conformity to the obligations which it imposes upon the British government, and to incur considerable expence, his Excellency will consider the Peishwa's refusal to conclude a definitive treaty on the basis of that engagement, and to abide by its stipulations, to be a violation of public faith. That under those circumstances, his Excellency will deem himself at liberty to pursue such a course of policy as may appear to his Excellency to be advisable in the actual situation of affairs, for the security of the interests of the British government, and of its allies. It may also be proper to intimate to the Peishwa on this occasion, that, with a view to preclude

preclude the danger to which the tranquillity of the British dominions, and those of its allies, may be exposed by the consequences of the Peishwa's conduct, his Excellency will probably direct his attention to the cultivation of an alliance with those independent Mahratta chieftains with whom the interests of the Company dictated the policy of a close connection; that motives of delicacy towards the Peishwa, and the expectation of concluding an alliance with the Peishwa, on terms calculated to secure the interests of his Highness's government and the tranquillity of Hindustan, has hitherto withheld the British government from the prosecution of that course of policy; but that his Highness's violation of his public faith would render it necessary for the British government to seek, by means of other alliances, that security which it had hitherto been anxious to combine with the improvement of the Peishwa's interests, and with the consolidation of his power.

10. It will be proper at the same time to signify to the Peishwa, that a demand for the reimbursement of all the expences which the British government has incurred under the obligation of its engagements with the Peishwa, will form a part of any system of measures which the Governor General may think proper to pursue in the event of the Peishwa's refusal to adhere to the faith of his engagements. The Peishwa must be aware that when our power and influence in the province of Guzerat shall have been completely consolidated, we shall possess ample means, not only of enforcing that demand, but of arresting the whole of that important branch of his revenues which

he derives from his possessions in the province of Guzerat. It is reasonable to expect, therefore, that these intimations will have the effect of inducing his Highness to adhere to the obligations of the engagement which he has already concluded with the British government.

11. In the event, however, of his Highness persisting in his resolution to reject the interference of the British power, which he has already solicited for the arrangement of his affairs, his Excellency will be prepared to adopt measures for the security of the British interests and those of its allies, under such a state of circumstances founded in the considerations above detailed.

12. Under every view of the case, it is necessary to effect the complete establishment of the British power and influence in the state of Guickwar, at the earliest practicable period of time; and as the extent of the force assembled under the Presidency of Fort Saint George, added to the detachment from the subsidiary army stationed at Hydrabad, which is prepared to act in support of the Peishwa's cause, and to the contingent which his Highness the Nizam is pledged by treaty to provide for the same purpose if required, must be considered to constitute a force fully adequate to the restoration of the Peishwa's authority against any supposable opposition, his Excellency considers the assembling of a body of troops for that service at Bombay to be of inferior importance to the application of the whole of the disposable force of that Presidency to the indispensable object of securing the British power and interests in the province of Guzerat.

13. From the latest accounts

‡ G 2 which

which his Excellency has received of the state of affairs at Brodera, his Excellency is led to suppose that the whole of the disposable force under the Presidency of Bombay will be required for that purpose. His Excellency therefore trusts, that these considerations will have induced the Honourable the Governor of Bombay to deviate from that part of his Excellency's instructions, which enjoined the Government of Bombay to assemble a force at that Presidency for the purpose of co-operating with the troops of Fort Saint George and Hydrabad, in the restoration of the Peishwa's authority.

14. His Excellency desires that you will communicate this dispatch to the Honourable the Governor of Bombay, and that you will signify to the Honourable the Governor his Excellency's request, that he will consider the two foregoing paragraphs to convey to the honourable the Governor his Excellency's instruc-

tions for the regulation of his conduct in relation to the affairs of Guzerat.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your most obedient and
humble servant,
(Signed) N. B. EDMONSTONE,
Fort William, Sec. to Gov.
30th Dec. 1802.

P. S. I am directed by his Excellency the Most Noble Governor General to transmit to you for your information, the inclosed copy of a letter of this date, from his Excellency to the Right Honourable the Governor of Fort Saint George.

Copies of this dispatch will be forwarded to the Residents at Hydrabad, and with Dowlut Rao Scindia.

(Signed) N. B. EDMONSTONE,
Sec. to Gov.

(A true Copy.)

(Signed)

E. STRACHEY, Sec.

(A true Copy.)

J. GRANT,

Sec. to Gov.

ENCLOSURE (C.)

Letter from the Governor General to the Governor of Fort St. George; dated 2d February, 1803.

Secret. Official, No. 8.
*To the Right Honourable Lord
Clive, &c. &c. Fort Saint
George.*

My Lord,

I HAVE received from the Resident at Poona, the intimation of his intention to recommend the advance of the British army assembled at Hurryhaul, into the Mahratta territory, at the earliest practicable period of time.

2. The situation of the affairs at the Mahratta empire, and the

views and intentions of the contending parties, were not sufficiently decided when my instructions to the Resident at Poona, of the 29th of November, and 30th of December, were issued, to enable me to determine the precise extent of the force which it might be expedient to advance into the Mahratta territory, from the several stations at which troops had been ordered to assemble for eventual service. The regulation of that question was, therefore, entrusted

trusted to the discretion of the Resident at Poona, to be guided by future events and circumstances.

3. The length of time required for the complete equipment of the force which your Lordship had directed to be assembled on the frontier of the Mahratta territory, precluded the necessity of immediate instructions with regard to the ultimate destination of the army. The transactions in the Deccan, and the situation and views of the several contending parties, having now assumed a more distinct form, I am enabled to apply the general principles by which I propose to regulate the proceedings of the British government in the actual crisis of affairs.

4. The objects of assembling British troops on the frontier of Mysore, were, the effectual defence of our possessions during the convulsed state of the Mahratta empire, and the eventual establishment of a subsidiary force at Poona, under the operation of the general defensive alliance concluded with the Peishwa.

5. Your Lordship is apprized of my intention (in conformity to the system of alliance founded by the treaty of Hydrabad in 1800) to exert the British influence and power for the restoration of the Peishwa to the Musnud of Poona, on the basis of the subsidiary treaty recently concluded by Colonel Close. In pursuing this intention, it is, however, absolutely necessary to attend to the leading principles of policy by which my conduct has been governed. First, the maintenance of peace with the Mahratta States; Secondly, the preservation of the internal tranquillity of the British possessions. Our proceedings, in the present

crisis of affairs, must be strictly conformable to these leading principles.

6. The stipulations of treaty on which I found my intention to facilitate the restoration of the Peishwa's authority, originated in a supposition that the majority of the Mahratta Jaghiredars, and the body of the Peishwa's subjects, entertain a desire of co-operating in that measure: justice and wisdom would forbid any attempt to impose upon the Mahrattas a ruler whose restoration to authority was adverse to the wishes of every class of his subjects. The recent engagements with the Peishwa involves no obligation of such an extent; whatever might be the success of our arms, the ultimate objects of those engagements could not be attained by a course of policy so violent and extreme. It, therefore, it should appear that a decided opposition to the restoration of the Peishwa is to be expected from the majority of the Mahratta Jaghiredars, and from the body of the Peishwa's subjects, I shall instantly relinquish every attempt to restore the Peishwa to the Musnud of Poona,

7. Even under an assurance of a decided support and co-operation from the Jaghiredars, it is, however, advisable that such a detachment of British force should advance into the Mahratta territory, as shall not endanger the internal tranquillity of the Company's territories. The advance of the British army assembled at Hurrybail, into the Mahratta territory, would greatly diminish the internal security of the Company's possessions in that quarter of India; such a movement would therefore be inconsistent

sistent with a principal object of this armament.

8. Under all circumstances of the case, therefore, I consider the advance of the whole of the English army assembled at Hurryhaul, to Poona, to be a measure of such hazard to the tranquillity of the English possessions, as could not be justified by any probable expectation of a more speedy and complete accomplishment of our views at that court.

9. With the view of fulfilling our engagements with the Peishwa without deviating from the principles stated in this dispatch, it is my intention, first, that the whole of the subsidiary force serving with his Highness the Nizam, together with the regiment of Europeans, and the regiment of cavalry to be furnished for the service of his Highness under the orders of the Governor General in Council of the 31st December 1802, shall proceed to join the troops of the Nizam assembled on his Highness's western frontier, and that the whole of that force shall occupy within his Highness's territory the station nearest to Poona, and shall be prepared, at a proper season, to advance to that capital. Secondly, that as large a proportion of the English army assembled at Hurryhaul as can be detached consistently with the internal security of the English territories, shall advance in concert and co-operation with such of the Mahratta chiefs and Jaghiredars occupying the southern frontier of the Mahratta territory, as are attached to the Peishwa's cause; and that the remainder of the English army shall maintain its position on the frontier of Mysore, for the combined purpose of eventually supporting

the advanced detachment, and of preserving the internal tranquillity of the Company's territory. Thirdly, that the advanced detachment shall proceed from Hurryhaul, together with such of the Mahratta forces as may unite with it, either to Meritch, or to any other station where the Peishwa may be enabled to join that force, or that the detachment from Hurryhaul shall form a junction with the combined army of the Nizam and with the English subsidiary troops, on the frontier of his Highness's dominions. The immediate destination of the advancing army must necessarily be regulated by contingent events; the extent of the force to be thus detached from the main body of the English army at Hurryhaul must be decided by the discretion of your Lordship in Council, aided by the judgment of the Commander in Chief, and strictly regulated by the principles stated in the preceding part of this dispatch.

10. Such detachment of English troops, supported by the co-operation of the majority of the southern Jaghiredars, or by the force united with the army of the Nizam, will be sufficient to preclude the opposition of any individual chieftain, who may consider the restoration of the Peishwa to the Musnud of Poona to be incompatible with his separate interests, and who might be disposed to resist, or embarrass the progress of that measure.

11. The actual period of the advance of the proposed detachment from Hurryhaul, must be regulated by the information which your Lordship may receive of the progress of the subsidiary force from Hyderabad, and of the Nizam's

zam's troops; and also by the tenor of the advices which may be transmitted to your Lordship by the Resident at Poona.

12. The co-operation of the majority of the Mahratta Jaghiredars for the restoration of the Peishwa to the due exercise of his authority, being considered to form an indispensable part of the arrangement for the accomplishment of that object, it is necessary that your Lordship should be apprized of my sentiments with regard to the conduct to be observed in encouraging those Jaghiredars to co-operate with the English troops.

13. It may be expected that those Jaghiredars will require, as the condition of their support, assurances from the English government of security for their respective rights and interests in the general settlement of affairs. Without an accurate knowledge of the respective rights of the Jaghiredars and of the Peishwa, we cannot justly pledge the faith of the British government to any special engagement on this subject.

14. Every practicable means should be employed to conciliate the good will of those chieftains, and to obtain their co-operation in the general object of restoring the Peishwa to the due exercise of his authority; and for that purpose it will be proper to afford to the Jaghiredars every assurance, that the utmost influence of the British government will be employed, after the successful restoration of Baajy Rao, to provide for the security of the interests of each chieftain to the extent which may be practicable, consistently with the just rights of the Peishwa: any engagements of a more definite nature might involve obli-

gations inconsistent with public faith.

15. In framing any engagements with the several Mahratta Jaghiredars occupying the frontier of Mysore, for the purpose of securing their aid and co-operation on the present occasion, your Lordship may be disposed to avail yourself of the services of Major Malcolm, whose extensive information with regard to the general political system of India, and whose intimate knowledge of my sentiments on this particular branch of my policy, will furnish peculiar advantages in accomplishing the measures which your Lordship may pursue, for the purpose of securing the support of the Mahratta feudatories: your Lordship may anticipate my approbation of any orders which you may issue, for the purpose of employing the services of Major Malcolm in the discharge of any duty of a political nature, connected with the views and interests of the British government, with the Mahratta chieftains, or at the court of Poona.

16. Your Lordship will issue such instructions to the commanding officer of the detachment as may appear to be proper, with the view to conciliate the good will of the inhabitants of the country through which the detachment may have occasion to pass, in the Mahratta territory.

17. Copies of this dispatch, together with corresponding instructions to the Residents at Poona and Hyderabad, will be forwarded to those officers with all practicable expedition. I have the honour, &c.

(Signed) WELLESLEY.

Fort William,
2d February, 1803.

(A true copy.)
 (Signed) N. B. EDMONSTON,
 Sec. to Gov.
 (A true copy.)
 (Signed) L. STRACHEY, Sec.

(A true copy.)
 J. GRANT,
 Sec. to Gov.

INCLOSURE (D.)

Governor General's Instructions to the Resident at Poona ;
 dated the 3d February 1803.

To *Lieut. Col. Cluse, Resident at Poona.*

Sir,

* I AM directed by his Excellency the Most Noble the Governor General, to acknowledge the receipt of your dispatches of the numbers and dates specified in the margin.*

2. The copy of a treaty concluded with his Highness the Peishwa, stated to be inclosed in your dispatch, No. 62. (the duplicate of which alone has been received) did not accompany that dispatch. His Excellency infers from the tenor of that dispatch, that if a treaty actually concluded by you with the Peishwa corresponds with the draught transmitted in your dispatch, No. 59. From the tenor, therefore, of his Excellency's instructions to you of the 13d January, on the subject of that dispatch, you will anticipate his Excellency's approbation of the treaty, a ratified copy of which will accordingly be transmitted to you on receipt of the copy stated to be inclosed in your letter, No. 62. The sentiments of his Excellency the Governor General, on the subject of the treaty communicated to you in the latter of instructions above referred to, preclude the necessity of any further observations on

that subject at the present moment.

3. His Excellency entirely approves your endeavours to induce his Highness the Peishwa to repair to Bombay, as well as your determination to remove the English troops assembled at Gorabunder to Bassein, for the protection of the Peishwa's person, in consequence of his Highness's refusal to proceed to Bombay.

3. His Excellency entirely approves the tenor of your letters to Jeswant Rao Holkar, translations of which were transmitted in your letter to the Secretary of the 6th ult. and in your dispatch to the Governor General, No. 64.

5. The sentiments and instructions of his Excellency, on the subject of Jeswant Rao Holkar's propositions, will be communicated to you in a separate dispatch in the course of a few days.

6. In consequence of your recommendation to the government of Fort Saint George, for the immediate advance of the English army assembled at Huriyhaul, his Excellency has deemed it necessary to communicate to the Right Honourable the Governor of Fort Saint George, his sentiments and instructions on that question, and to state to his Lordship the general principles by

* No. 60 dated 30th Dec. 1802.—61 dated 2d Jan. 1803.—62. dated 5th do.—To the Sec. dated 6th Jan. 1803.—No. 64. dated 19th do.—No. 63. not yet received which

which the further measures to be adopted for the restoration of the Peishwa to the Musnud of Poona, are to be regulated.

7. A copy of his Excellency's dispatch to the Right Honourable the Governor of Fort Saint George on that subject, is inclosed for your information; his Excellency directs that your future proceedings may be guided by the spirit of the resolutions and intentions described in that dispatch, as far as they may be applicable to the situation in which you may be required to act.

8. In pursuance of the plan of operations which his Excellency resolved to adopt, orders will be immediately issued to the Resident at Hyderabad, authorizing him to direct the advance of the whole of the subsidiary force for the purpose of forming a junction with the army of his Highness the Nizam, and of occupying in conjunction with that army, a position on the frontier of his Highness's territory most favourable for the march of that force to Poona.

9. His Excellency leaves to your judgment, regulated by the course of events, to decide on the proper period for the actual advance of the allied army from its position on the Nizam's frontier towards Poona. The commanding officer of the subsidiary force will be directed to conform to your suggestions, both with regard to the time of commencing his march from the Nizam's frontier towards Poona, and to any other points connected with the objects of the destination of that force; and his Highness the Nizam will be requested to issue orders to the officer in command of his troops, directing him to attend to any suggestions which he may receive

from the commanding officer of the subsidiary force, for the regulation of his conduct.

10. You will communicate both to the government of Fort St. George, and to the officer in command of the detachment proceeding from Hurryhaul, your sentiments with regard to the route which it may be advisable for that detachment to pursue.

11. The expediency of its proceeding to Meritch for the purpose of favouring the junction of the Peishwa, of its marching directly to Poona, or of its previously forming a junction with the allied army on the Nizam's frontier, must necessarily be determined by future events and contingencies.

12. I am directed to transmit to you for your information, the inclosed copy of his Excellency's further instructions to the Right Honourable the Governor of Fort Saint George, on the subject of the nomination of Mr. Webbe to the residency at Nagpoor, and of Mr. Malcolm to that of Mysore; you will observe from the tenor of those instructions, that the appointment of Major Malcolm is intimately connected with the measures to be pursued for the accomplishment of the Governor General's views at the court of Poona. His Excellency, therefore, deems it proper that you should correspond with Major Malcolm on all subjects connected with the prosecution of those measures, and that you should transmit to him copies of your dispatches to this government, and to the government of Fort Saint George.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) N.B. EDMONSTONE,

Sec. to Gov.

Fort William, Feb. 3d, 1803.

P. S.

P. S. His Excellency the Governor General desires that you will communicate the whole of this dispatch to the Honourable the Governor of Bombay.
(Signed) N. B. EDMONSTONE,
Sec. to Gov.

INCLOSURE (E.)

Governor General's Instructions to the Resident at Hyderabad ;
dated the 3d Feb. 1803.

To Major Kirkpatrick, Resident at Hyderabad.

Sir,

AS directed by his Excellency the most noble the Governor General to transmit to you, for your information, the inclosed copy of his Excellency's instructions of this date to the Resident at Poona, and of the documents therein referred to; you will observe from the tenor of those documents, that his Excellency's intention with regard to the co-operation of the whole of the subsidiary force with the army of his Highness the Nizam, coincides with the suggestion upon that subject contained in your dispatch, No. ().

2. In conformity to the plan of operations, which his Excellency has resolved to adopt, you will direct the commanding officer of the subsidiary force to march the whole of that force, for the purpose of forming a junction with the army of his Highness the Nizam, having first obtained his Highness's consent to that measure; for which purpose it will be proper that you should communicate to his Highness the intended plan of operations. You will con-

cert with the Resident at Poona the position which it will be advisable for the combined army to occupy on the Nizam's frontier, preparatory to its actual advance towards Poona.

3. His Excellency directs, that, in conformity to the tenor of the ninth paragraph of his Excellency's instructions of this date, to the Resident at Poona, you will instruct the commanding officer of the subsidiary force to conform to any suggestions which he may receive from the Resident at Poona, with regard to the time of commencing his march from the Nizam's frontier towards Poona, or to any other points connected with the objects of the destination of that force; and you will request his Highness the Nizam to issue orders to the officer in command of his troops, directing him to attend to any suggestions which he may receive from the commanding officer of the subsidiary force, for the regulation of his conduct.

I have the honour, &c.

(Signed) N. B. EDMONSTONE,
Fort William, Sec. to Gov.
3d February, 1803.

INCLOSURE

INCLOSURE (F.)

Letter from the Governor General to the Governor of Fort St. George;
dated the 3d Feb. 1803.

(Secret.) Official, No. 9.
*To the Right Honourable Lord
Clive, &c. &c. &c. Fort St.
George.*

My Lord,

In the present situation of the affairs of the Mahratta empire, and under the circumstances of our recent engagements with the Peishwa, it is desirable that an officer of approved talents and experience in the political interests of the British government in India should be appointed to reside at the court of Rajah Raga-gee Bhomslah, the Rajah of Berar, and should be directed to proceed, with the least practicable delay, to Nagpoor.

2. Adverting to the power and influence of Ragajee Bhomslah, as a branch of the Mahratta state, it is expedient that we should possess the means of obtaining timely knowledge of that chieftain's views in the present crisis. It is my duty to avail myself of the favourable opportunity which the actual state of the affairs of the Mahratta empire may be expected to afford, for the accomplishment of the important object of comprehending the Rajah of Berar in the system of defensive alliance lately concluded with the Peishwa.

3. These objects cannot be effectually secured, otherwise than by the presence of an able and active Resident, on the part of the British government, at the Court of Nagpoor.

4. Your Lordship will concur in opinion with me, that the talents, knowledge, and activity of Mr. Webbe, qualify him, in an

eminent degree, for that station. Mr. Webbe's skill in the principal languages of India, and particularly in the Mahratta language, renders him more particularly able to serve the Company in the situation of Resident at the court of Nagpoor.

5. I trust that the purposes of the commission, of which Mr. Webbe was appointed a member under the authority of your Lordship in Council, have now been so far accomplished, as to admit Mr. Webbe's employment at Nagpoor, without the hazard of injury to the public service; and I have formed an arrangement for supplying the place of Mr. Webbe, in his capacity of Resident in Mysore, which will be communicated to your Lordship in the sequel of this dispatch.

6. Under these circumstances, I have resolved to appoint Mr. Webbe to the office of Resident at the court of the Rajah of Berar. Mr. Webbe's appointment is to take effect from the 1st of the ensuing month; and I accordingly request that your Lordship will permit that gentleman to proceed to the court of Berar without delay, as soon as you can dispense with his services at Fort St. George. I shall furnish Mr. Webbe with detailed instructions for the regulation of his conduct, in his capacity of Resident at the court of Nagpoor, at the earliest practicable period of time.

7. Adverting, however, to the peculiar nature of our connection with the state of Mysore, and to the local circumstances of that important branch of our political relations,

relations, I am convinced that the security of the British interest in that quarter of India, indispensably requires the permanent continuance of an able and experienced political Resident at the court of Mysore. I have hitherto reluctantly submitted to the necessity which has occasioned the absence of Mr. Webbe from his station of Mysore; I therefore deem it to be essentially necessary that a person, duly qualified, should be immediately and permanently appointed to succeed to that office, which will be vacated by the nomination of Mr. Webbe to the Residency of Nagpoor.

8. The critical state of the British interests, as connected with the affairs of the Mahratta empire, and the nature of our recent engagements with the Peshwa, render the presence of the British Resident at Mysore, at this period of time, an object of still more urgent importance to the public interests. With reference either to the permanent duties, or to the immediate object of that appointment, it is indispensably necessary that the person who may be nominated to that situation should be minutely acquainted with the condition and interests of the several states and chieftains composing the Mahratta empire, with the whole course of the late transactions in the Deccan, and with my views and sentiments with regard to the whole system of our political arrangements in that quarter of India.

9. The complete information possessed by Major John Malcolm, on all those important points, added to the zeal, judgment, and ability, which have distinguished the conduct of that officer in various important poli-

tical stations, qualify him, in a peculiar degree, for the situation of Resident at Mysore.

10. The knowledge which I possess of the sentiments of your Lordship, with respect to Major Malcolm's qualifications, leaves no doubt on my mind of your Lordship's entire concurrence in the selection of that officer for the situation of Resident in Mysore. I therefore request that your Lordship in Council will be pleased to issue Major Malcolm's appointment to that office, on the date of Mr. Webbe's nomination to the Residency at Nagpoor.

11. Major Malcolm will immediately proceed to Fort St. George, for the purpose of taking charge of his appointment. Your Lordship has been apprized, by private advices from me, of the intention which I had formed of proceeding to Fort St. George, for the express purpose of regulating, with more facility and effect; the course of the military and political proceedings connected with the actual state of the Mahratta empire. The tenor of the advices recently received from Colonel Close, and from Hydrabad, appearing, however, to render the expediency of my departure less urgent, and the exigencies of the public service in this quarter of the British dominions requiring my immediate attention, I trust, that the inconvenience of my absence from Fort St. George in the present crisis, may be supplied, in a considerable degree, by the communications of Major Malcolm; whose instructions from me will enable him to state to your Lordship distinctly my sentiments and intentions with regard to the present state of the affairs of Poona: I accordingly

ingly request your Lordship to receive from Major Malcolm the communication of my sentiments, in such questions, connected with the state of the Mahratta empire, as may not have been determined by my recent instructions to your Lordship.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) WELLESLEY.

Fort William,
3d February, 1803.

(A true Copy.)

(Signed) N. B. EDMONSTONE.

Sec. to Gov.

(A true Copy.)

J. GRANT,

Sec. to Gov.

(A true Copy.)

(Signed) E. STRACHET,

Sec.

INCLOSURE (G.)

Governor General's Instructions to the Resident at Poona; dated the 11th February, 1803.

To Lieutenant Colonel Close, Resident at Poona.

Sir,

By command of his Excellency the Most Noble the Governor General, I have now the honour to communicate to you his Excellency's sentiments and instructions on the subject of Jeswunt Rao Holkar's propositions, agreeably to the intimation contained in the 5th paragraph of my letter to your address of the 3d instant.

2. His Excellency concurs in the opinion expressed by his Highness the Peishwa, that Jeswunt Rao Holkar's propositions are, for the most part, utterly inadmissible.

3. The rights of Cashee Rao Holkar, as successor to his father, the late Tuckogee Holkar, are founded on the most indisputable grounds, and could not be abrogated without a gross violation of every principle of honour and justice; the demand of Jeswunt Rao Holkar, therefore, for the surrender of Cashee Rao, and for the investiture of Khundy Rao, together with every other demand

founded on that claim, ought to be decidedly rejected.

4. His Excellency observes, that, adverting to the independent authority possessed by Dowlut Rao Scindia, under the actual constitution of the Mahratta empire, such of Jeswunt Rao Holkar's demands as refer exclusively to Dowlut Rao Scindia, cannot be adjusted by the mediation of the British authority, without the consent of Dowlut Rao Scindia to submit those demands to our arbitration. His Excellency, however, deems it to be both unnecessary and inexpedient to suspend the negotiation with Jeswunt Rao Holkar, until the determination of Dowlut Rao Scindia upon that point can be ascertained. It is unnecessary, because Jeswunt Rao Holkar's refusal to admit the Peishwa's return to Poona, unless his Highness and the British government shall consent to guarantee certain concessions on the part of Scindia, would indicate, in the actual circumstances of the case, a resolution to reject any terms of accommodation which could be reasonably

reasonably offered to Holkar by the Peishwa, under the security of the British power.

5. It is inexpedient, because the delay occasioned by a previous reference to Scindia would afford time and opportunity for intrigues, which might endanger the security of our late arrangements with the Peishwa, and would indicate an apprehension of Holkar's power, and a degree of consideration for Holkar's pretensions and relative station, injurious to the dignity both of the Peishwa and the British government.

6. His Excellency is therefore of opinion, that terms of accommodation between the Peishwa and Holkar, limited to the extent of those which the Peishwa is authorized to grant, and which it may be consistent with the dictates of policy and justice to concede, should be immediately offered to Jeswunt Rao Holkar's acceptance. The proffered terms should partake equally of firmness and concession. His Excellency does not possess sufficient information to enable him to suggest the precise nature and extent of the concessions which the Peishwa is authorized to grant to Holkar, and which it might be expedient to yield. This point must necessarily be determined by communication between you and his Highness. His Excellency is, however, of opinion, that it might be advisable for the Peishwa to agree to pay to Holkar a considerable sum of money, on the condition of his immediately withdrawing his army from Poona. His Excellency is aware of the Peishwa's present inability to command resources sufficient for that purpose: his Excellency will, therefore, be disposed to authorize

the government of Bombay to guarantee a loan for that purpose; provided that the payment of a sum of money to Holkar should be necessary to secure that chief-tain's voluntary departure from Poona. It may also be a matter for your consideration, whether the grant of a fort, with a Jaghire, might not be offered with advantage by the Peishwa to Jeswunt Rao Holkar; if such an establishment could be secured to him, the tranquillity of the Deccan would be cheaply purchased by their sacrifice.

7. That part of Holkar's propositions, which stipulates for amnesty on the part of the Peishwa; appears to his Excellency to be unobjectionable.

8. Every assurance should be afforded to Holkar, that the utmost influence of the British government, and of the Peishwa, will be exerted to effect an accommodation between Holkar and Scindia, on terms as favourable to Holkar as may be practicable, consistently with the principles of equity, and with the just rights of Scindia.

9. It will be proper at the same time to explain to Jeswunt Rao Holkar, the injustice of his demand for the surrender of Cashee Rao Holkar, and for the investiture of Khundy Rao; and the unreasonableness of his requiring, as the condition of his submission to the legitimate authority of his Sovereign, the guarantee of his Highness for the satisfaction of his demands on Dowlut Rao Scindia.

10. These propositions and remonstrances should be accompanied by a requisition to Holkar, in the name of the Peishwa and of the British government, to withdraw

draw his troops immediately from Poona, and to refrain from any opposition to the arrangements which have been made for the restoration of the Peishwa to the Musnud of Poona; and Jeswant Rao Holkar should at the same time be apprized, that, in the event of his rejecting the just and reasonable terms offered by the Peishwa to his acceptance, under the guarantee of the British government, the allied forces of the Company, the Peishwa, and the Nizam, will be employed to compel his submission to the just authority of his Sovereign.

11. The representations and propositions to be made to Jeswant Rao Holkar should be accompanied with an offer to Scindia, on the part of the British government, to arbitrate the differences subsisting between him and Jeswant Rao Holkar. You will accordingly be pleased to transmit to Dowlut Rao Scindia, at the period of time above specified, a proposal to that effect, either directly, or through the Resident with Dowlut Rao Scindia, who may be expected shortly to arrive at that chieftain's camp, as may appear to you to be most advisable, advising the Resident at the same time of the adoption of that measure.

12. It does not appear to his Excellency, that the course of proceeding prescribed in this dispatch will tend to produce an accommodation between Scindia and Holkar, for the purpose of opposing, by force of arms, the completion of the late arrangement for the Peishwa's restoration: Scindia is aware of the danger to which his possessions in the north-west of Hindustan will be exposed, in the event of his

placing himself in the condition of an enemy to the British power. Uncombined, therefore, with the object of inducing the Peishwa to relinquish his engagements to the Musnud of Poona, without the intervention of the British power, it is not probable that Scindia will be disposed to compromise his differences with Holkar. The proposed system of measures, therefore, appears calculated rather to preclude than to promote such a compromise, by placing beyond attainment the only object which can reasonably induce Scindia to desire it.

13. It does not appear to his Excellency to be probable that Holkar will venture to oppose the united arms of the Company, the Peishwa, and the Nizam, unless assured of the active support and co-operation of Scindia; his Excellency, therefore, entertains a confident expectation of the peaceable accomplishment of our late arrangements with the Peishwa, by the course of proceeding suggested in this dispatch.

14. You were apprized in a former dispatch, that his Excellency was solicitous to act in concert with Dowlut Rao Scindia, in restoring the Peishwa to his dominion. In the present crisis of affairs, however, it would be impolitic to postpone the actual restoration of the Peishwa to the Musnud of Poona, with a view to that object. It may be expected, that the complete accomplishment of the late arrangements with the Peishwa will promote the success of his Excellency's ultimate object, of comprehending Dowlut Rao Scindia in the general system of defensive alliance: any measures, therefore, calculated to expedite and ensure the former,

will

will be proportionably favourable to the accomplishment of the latter object. While Scindia entertains any hope of disuniting the Peishwa from his connection with the British government, it is not probable that Scindia will consent to conclude defensive engagements with the British government. In every point of view, therefore, it is expedient that the measures to be adopted for the return of the Peishwa to Poona, under the protection of the British power, should be prosecuted with the least practicable delay.

15. I am directed to take this opportunity of informing you, that his Excellency has received from Fort St. George, copies of the original of your dispatch, No. 62, dated the 5th ultimo, inclosing a transcript of the treaty concluded with the Peishwa, and of your dispatch, No. 63, dated the 9th ultimo. The original of both those dispatches, with their original

inclosures, have been detained at Fort St. George, in the expectation of his Excellency's arrival at that Presidency. A ratified copy of the treaty is forwarded to you under a separate cover, by the present dispatch.

16. I am directed to observe, that the contents of your dispatch, No. 63, appear to his Excellency to confirm the propriety of the sentiments and instructions detailed in this letter.

17. I have the honour to transmit inclosed, a copy of his Excellency's instructions of this date to the Resident with Dowlut Rao Scindia.

18. A copy of this dispatch will be forwarded to Fort St. George, and to the Resident at Hyderabad.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,
(Signed) N. B. EDMONSTONE,
Fort William; Sec. to Gov.

11th February 1803.

INCLOSURE (II.)

Governor General's Instructions to the Resident with Dowlut Rao Scindia; dated the 11th February, 1803.

(Copy.)

(Secret Department.)

To Colonel Collins, Resident with
Dowlut Rao Scindia.

SIR,

I am directed by his Excellency the Most Noble the Governor General to transmit to you, for your information and guidance, the inclosed copy of his Excellency's instructions to the Resident at Poona, of this date, and to communicate to you the following observations and instructions.

1. Dowlut Rao Scindia's ac-

ceptance of the proposals which you have been directed to offer to him, on the subject of concluding defensive engagements with the British government, will necessarily include that chieftain's consent to our arbitration of the differences subsisting between him and Jeswunt Rao Holkar. In the event, however, of Scindia's rejection of those proposals, it is possible that he may still be disposed to accept the mediation of the British government with respect to that particular point; and, in any event, his Excellency deems it proper

proper that you should distinctly offer that proposal to Scindia's acceptance.

3. If Scindia should resolve to reject his Excellency's propositions of alliance, it is probable that Scindia may endeavour to separate the Peishwa from his connection with the British government, and to induce his Highness to rely upon Scindia's exertions for his Highness's restoration to the Musnud of Poona.

4. His Excellency directs, that on being apprized of the adoption of any measures for that purpose on the part of Scindia, you will remonstrate with that chieftain on the impropriety of his endeavouring to obstruct the completion of the arrangements concluded between the Peishwa and the British government. Scindia may attempt to contend, that, in his capacity of guarantee to the treaty of Salbhey, he ought to have been consulted previously to the conclusion of any engagements of the nature of those lately contracted with the Peishwa. His Excellency, however, cannot admit the validity of any such argument. The duty of a guarantee to a treaty cannot be considered to extend to the obligation of precluding any change in the terms of such treaty, or even its entire abrogation, provided the contracting parties have agreed, by mutual consent, to vary or to annul it. You will accordingly re-

fuse, in the most direct terms, to admit the assumption of any such right on the part of Scindia, observing to him at the same time, that due attention has been manifested by the British government to the relation in which he stands towards the Peishwa, and to the obligations of amity, by offering to admit him to the benefits of the defensive alliance concluded with the Peishwa.

5. I am further directed to intimate to you, that his Excellency is desirous of receiving from you such information with regard to the nature, extent, and foundation of Jeswunt Rao Holkar's claim on Dowlut Rao Scindia, as may enable his Excellency to form a correct judgment of the concessions which, consistently with the principles of equity, Scindia might be solicited to grant Holkar. His Excellency also desires that you will ascertain correctly, and report the extent and description of the territory in Hindustan, which constitutes the Jaghire of Jeswunt Rao Holkar.

6. I am directed to take this opportunity of acknowledging the receipt of your dispatches of the dates and numbers specified in the margin.

I have the honour to be,

&c. &c. &c.

(Signed) N. B. EDMONSTON,
Sec. to Gov.

Fort William,
11th Feb. 1803.

*From the Governor General to the Secret Committee ;
dated 19th April, 1803.*

With Inclosures (A.) to (E.) Received overland, 1st October, 1803.

To the Honourable the Secret Committee of the Honourable the Court of Directors, &c. &c. &c.

HONOURABLE SIRS,
ON the 10th of February 1803,
VOL. 6.

I had the honour to submit to your Honourable Committee my sentiments respecting the situation of affairs in the Mahratta empire, and the course of policy by which
I expected

I expected to accomplish the objects of the treaty lately concluded with his Highness the Peishwa, without the hazard of involving the British government in a war with the Mahratta power; and your Honourable Committee has been apprized, by a dispatch from the government of Bombay, transmitted in conformity to my directions, of the occurrences in the Mahratta state, to the 19th January last.

2. Colonel Close will receive my directions to transmit to your Honourable Committee a narrative of the events which have occurred since the date of my last advices from the Peninsula; and he will relate to you the actual state of affairs at the time when this dispatch shall reach Poona and Bombay.

3. No event of importance has occurred at Bassein, since the date of the latest communications to your Honourable Committee from that quarter. His Highness the Peishwa has uniformly continued to manifest unequivocal proofs of his disposition to adhere to the faith of the engagements which he has contracted with the British government. His Highness has demonstrated the most implicit confidence in the protection of the British power, and has not appeared to entertain any disposition to accept the invitation of Scindia to proceed to that chieftain's camp. On the 18th March, his Highness received the treaty of Bassein, ratified by the Governor General in Council, with demonstrations of the highest satisfaction.

4. Your Honourable Committee has been informed, that Dowlut Rao Scindia had arrived at Indore, with a considerable body of

his forces. Having prosecuted his march from that station, Dowlut Rao Scindia crossed the Nurbuddah on the 4th February, and arrived in the vicinity of Berhanpore on the 23d of that month.

5. Colonel Collins arrived at the camp of Dowlut Rao Scindia on the 27th February. The advices which I received from that officer, and from other quarters, induced me to entertain suspicions that Dowlut Rao Scindia (notwithstanding his original application for the aid of the British government in restoring order to the Mahratta empire) meditated an accommodation with Jeswunt Rao Holkar, and a confederacy with that chieftain and with the Rajah of Berar, for the purpose of frustrating the success of the arrangements concluded between the British government and the Peishwa, without, however, intending to proceed to the desperate extremity of provoking a contest with the British arms. This suspicion was corroborated by the artifices practised at the camp of Scindia upon the arrival of Colonel Collins, with the view of eluding the communication of the propositions with which Colonel Collins was charged under my authority; and the appearance of Scindia's intentions became still more unsatisfactory, from the evasive and indirect or vexatious replies which Colonel Collins received to my propositions, after he had at length obtained access to Dowlut Rao Scindia.

6. Your Honourable Committee will not fail to contrast these systematic delays and evasions with the solicitude previously expressed by Scindia for the early arrival of Colonel Collins, and for a full communication of my views and intentions

intentions in the present crisis. This perverse course of policy, habitual to all the states of India, is the favourite practice of the Maharratta powers. The most effectual mode of frustrating the objects of such a system of artifice and deceit, is to pursue a direct and steady course with firmness and temper, avoiding every deviation which can tend to divert the councils or arms of the British government from their destined purposes, either of peace or war. This principle constitutes the spirit and tenor of all my instructions to the British Residents at the courts of the several native powers; experience has proved, that a direct and steady course of policy is not less advantageous to our interests, than it is manifestly consistent with our dignity and honour. With the greatest satisfaction I request the attention of your Honourable Committee to a recent instance of the distinguished success of this system of proceeding at the court of Scindia.

7. Colonel Collins having endeavoured, without success, to obtain from Dowlut Rao Scindia's ministers explicit replies to the propositions which he had offered to that chieftain's acceptance in my name, at length demanded a private audience of Scindia. A copy of the dispatch from Colonel Collins, containing a relation of the circumstances of that audience, is annexed to this letter, and merits the particular notice of your Honourable Committee.

8. By the judgment, firmness, and ability which Colonel Collins exerted on this occasion, an explicit declaration was obtained from Scindia himself, disclosing,

in the most distinct and direct terms, the views of that chieftain.

9. Scindia plainly declared to Colonel Collins, that until the communications of the Agents dispatched to his court by his Highness the Peishwa (for the purpose of explaining the nature and extent of the engagements concluded between his Highness and the British government) should be received, Scindia could not return a decided answer to the propositions which had been stated to him on the part of the British government, with regard to his accession to the treaty of Bassem, as a contracting party. Scindia accompanied this declaration with a positive assurance, that he had no intention whatever to obstruct the completion of the arrangements concluded between the Peishwa and the British government, and that it was his wish to improve the friendship at present subsisting between the Peishwa, the British government, and his own state.

10. The conduct of Colonel Collins, in this important juncture, has obtained my entire approbation; and I am persuaded that your Honourable Committee will deem it to deserve similar notice from the Honourable Court of Directors.

11. Of the sincerity of Scindia's declarations I entertain no doubt, because the course of policy which he has signified his intention of pursuing is manifestly the most consistent with his interests.

12. The security of Scindia's dominions, and of his state, among the powers of India, cannot be placed on a permanent basis unless it shall be connected with the restoration of order in the Mah-

ratta empire, under the sanction and defence of the British government. The interposition of our influence and protection has already rescued Scindia from destruction, has prevented the accumulation of the whole force of the Mahratta empire on the hands of a desperate and needy adventurer, and has preserved the balance of power between the respective territorial states, by maintaining the paramount authority of the Peishwa. The extreme hazard to which Scindia's power has been recently exposed, by the success of the insurgents at Poona, may have opened a more distinct view of his real interests, which are entirely consistent with those of the British government in the present crisis. Scindia, however, may have been desirous of recovering the exorbitant ascendancy which he had acquired at Poona, and may apprehend a permanent diminution of his influence in the Peishwa's councils under the operation of the treaty of Bassem; but the influence of Scindia at Poona had actually been subverted by the success of the insurgents, previously to the interposition of the British mediation, and the existence of Scindia's government had been greatly endangered by the same event. In this situation, therefore, the regret with which he may view the probable diminution of his influence at Poona, may be sufficiently counterbalanced by his confidence in the security of his dominions, under the protection of the British government. On the other hand, from the moment that the intentions of the British government had been avowed, it became the interest of Scindia to avoid every measure tending to expose him to

the jealousy of a power which commands the frontier of the most valuable portion of his dominions.

13. The sincerity of Scindia's declaration is further confirmed by his continuance at Behampore in a state of inaction, until the season, together with the progress of our forces, had advanced so far, that no exertion on his part could have enabled him to occupy Poona previously to the arrival of the British troops at that capital. The manner, also, in which the declaration of Scindia was obtained and expressed, affords internal evidence of its truth.

14. This view of the subject is not inconsistent with Scindia's desire to delay his assent to the treaty of Bassem, and to the propositions immediately affecting his separate interests, until he shall have received a direct communication from the Peishwa. Scindia may wisely and justly withhold his assent to any new system of engagement, until he shall have ascertained the real sentiments of the Peishwa on the subject of the late treaty, together with the precise extent of the stipulations which that instrument contains.

15. Not is the sincerity of Scindia's declaration incompatible with the project for a confederacy between Scindia, Holkar, and the Rajah of Berar, for purposes of a defensive nature, which I consider to be the extreme object of Scindia in negotiating such a confederacy, without any views whatever of hostility towards the British power.

16. Jeswant Rao Holkar has continued to manifest an anxious desire for the accommodation of his differences with the Peishwa and with Dowlut Rao Scindia, by repeated applications to Lieute-

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nant-Colonel Close for the arbitration of the British government, and by the dispatch of an agent of rank to Hyderabad, charged with a statement of the demands of Jeswunt Rao Holkar and of Amrut Rao, and vested with authority to negotiate, through the combined mediation of his Highness the Nizam and of the British government, the adjustment of his demands on the Peishwa, and on Dowlut Rao Scindia. The demands of Holkar, however, have not been materially abated. Until the receipt of my instructions of the 11th February, for the arbitration of Holkar's demands, Colonel Close referred the repeated applications of that chieftain to my authority, and the same course was adopted by his Highness the Nizam.

17. On the receipt of those instructions, Colonel Close endeavoured to persuade his Highness the Peishwa to offer to Holkar such concessions as might induce Holkar to compromise the subsisting differences, and to admit his Highness's peaceable return to his capital. His Highness, however, manifested an insuperable aversion to offer any concession to Holkar, whom he considered to be a rebel against the legitimate authority of the Sovereign Power of the Mahratta empire.

18. Colonel Close, therefore, deemed it advisable to address a letter to Jeswunt Rao Holkar, communicating to that chieftain my sentiments on the subject of his demands; assuring him, that the influence of the British government would be exerted for the satisfactory adjustment of his claims on Dowlut Rao Scindia, and that the British government should guarantee any adjustment

which Holkar might be able to effect, of his demands on the Peishwa; and expressing an expectation, that Holkar would refrain from any opposition to the establishment of a British force within the Peishwa's dominions.

19. The result of this application will be communicated to your Honourable Committee by Lieutenant Colonel Close.

20. A negotiat on appears to have been opened directly between Holkar and Scindia, for the accommodation of their differences; but no certain accounts have hitherto been received of its conclusion or progress.

21. Holkar has continued to exercise the utmost degree of violence and outrage upon the inhabitants of Poona, for the purpose of extorting money for the relief of his exigencies. This proceeding appears to have excited universal disgust, and to have confirmed the resolution of the majority of the Jaghiredats and inhabitants of the Peishwa's dominions, to support his Highness's cause.

22. Considerable bodies of Holkar's army have moved in different directions, without any other objects than those of observing the movements of the troops assembled on the several frontiers of the Peishwa's dominions, and of facilitating the subsistence of the soldiers and followers of Holkar's camps.

23. By the latest advices, it appears that Holkar has actually evacuated Poona, and has marched with the main body of his army, in a northerly direction, towards Behampore. The probable object of that movement is, either to accelerate the issue of his negotiations with Scindia, or to facilitate the means of acting offensively

offensively against Scindia, and at the same time to avoid the hazard of hostilities with the united arms of the British government, the Nizam, and the Peishwa, and to maintain a position favourable to an amicable negotiation with the allied powers.

24. This movement admits the uninterrupted march of the combined forces of the allies to Poona. Holkar must, therefore, have abandoned his hopes of effecting a revolution in the government of Poona, and of seizing a share in the administration. The force of Holkar is stated to amount to 40,000 cavalry, and 30,000 infantry, with 180 guns.

25. The intelligence which I have received from the court of the Rajah of Berar indicates that chieftain's dissatisfaction at the conclusion of defensive engagements between the British government and his Highness the Peishwa.

26. Whatever may be the aversion of the Rajah of Berar to the interposition of the British government in the affairs of the Mahratta empire, any attempt on the part of that chieftain to obstruct the execution of the treaty of Bassein would be inconsistent with the systematic caution of his character, and imprudent in the actual state of his military power, and in the exposed situation of his territories. His just rights cannot be endangered, and may receive additional security by the restoration of a regular authority at Poona, under the protection of the Company.

27. In conformity to the plan of operations which I finally determined to adopt, for the restoration of his Highness the Peishwa to the Musnud of Poona, the whole

of the subsidiary force stationed with his Highness the Nizam marched from Hyderabad towards the western frontier of his Highness's dominions, at the close of the month of February. The troops of his Highness, assembled for the purpose of co-operating with the subsidiary force, consist of nearly 6,000 infantry and 9,000 cavalry. The subsidiary force, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Stevenson, consists of six battalions of native infantry, or 6,000 men; two regiments of native cavalry, and 16 field-pieces.

28. These combined forces reached Paraindali, a station on the western frontier of the Nizam's dominions, situated at the distance of 116 miles from Poona, on the 26th March.

29. I have great satisfaction in stating to your Honourable Committee, that the conduct of his Highness the Nizam, during the whole course of the late transactions in the Mahratta state, has been uniformly consistent with the obligations of his alliance with the British government, and that his Highness has manifested a sincere desire to co-operate with the British government in the measures adopted for the restoration of order in the Mahratta state. His Highness has rejected every overture of the ruling authority at Poona, and of the Rajah of Berar, for the adjustment of the affairs of the Mahratta empire through any other channel than that of the British government.

30. By my instructions of the 2d February (a copy of which formed an inclosure of my dispatch to your Honourable Committee of the 10th February) Lord Clive (aided by the judgment of Lieutenant-General Stuart, and regulated

regulated by contingent events) was empowered to determine the actual period of time at which it might be proper for the British troops to advance into the Mahratta territory, and the amount of the force to be detached from the main body of the army for that purpose.

31. Adverting to the expediency of securing the early arrival of the British troops at Poona, and of confirming the favourable disposition which had been manifested by the Jaghiredars in the southern territories of his Highness the Peishwa, as well as to the actual march of the subsidiary force towards the Nizam's western frontier, and to the necessity of terminating the depending negotiations at the earliest practicable period of time, Lord Clive was of opinion that the time was actually arrived at which it was necessary for the British troops to enter the Mahratta territory; and his Lordship accordingly, on the 27th of February, instructed his Excellency Lieutenant-General Stuart (then present with the army on the frontier of Mysore) to adopt the necessary arrangements for that purpose.

32. In consequence of the absence of Lieutenant-General Stuart from the Presidency of Fort St. George, Lord Clive deemed it to be necessary that the extent of the force to be detached from the main body of the army, should be determined exclusively by the judgment of Lieutenant-General Stuart, and his Lordship accordingly referred that point to Lieutenant-General Stuart's discretion, under an additional reference to the general spirit of my instructions of the 2d February.

33. The extensive local knowledge and influence possessed by the Honourable Major-General Wellesley, the personal intercourse established between Major-General Wellesley and the Mahratta chieftains on the frontier of Mysore, and the confidence reposed by those chieftains in the approved talents, firmness, temper, and integrity of that officer, rendered him peculiarly qualified to discharge the complicated duties of the command of the detachment destined to proceed to Poona. That important command required the united exertion of considerable military skill, and of great political experience and discretion. Lord Clive, accordingly, desired that Major-General Wellesley might be appointed to the command of the advancing detachment, and requested his Excellency the Commander in Chief to furnish Major-General Wellesley with instructions for the regulation of his conduct, according to the spirit of my instructions to his Lordship on the 2d February.

34. In conformity to the foregoing directions, the Commander in Chief appointed a detachment from the main body of the army assembled at Hurryhur, for the purpose of advancing into the Mahratta territory. The detachment consists of one regiment of European and three regiments of native cavalry, two regiments of European and six battalions of native infantry, with a due proportion of artillery, amounting altogether to 1,500 cavalry and 6,800 infantry; and to that force was added 2,500 of his Highness's the Rajah of Mysore's horse. Lieutenant-General Stuart appointed the Honourable Major-General Wellesley to the command
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of that detachment, in conformity to Lord Clive's suggestion.

35. Lieutenant-General Stuart directed the Honourable Major-General Wellesley, 1st, to encourage the southern Jahnedars to declare in favour of the Peishwa's cause, to employ every means to reconcile their mutual animosities, and to induce them to unite their forces with the advancing detachment, for the purpose of re-establishing his Highness's government; 2dly, to proceed to Mettich, and form a junction with the Peishwa, or, if the Peishwa's march to that station should be deemed unadvisable or impracticable, to unite with such of his Highness's chieftains and troops as might be there assembled; 3dly, to open a communication, and to form a junction with the subsidiary force advancing from Hyderabad, and with the contingent of his Highness the Nizam; 4thly, to proceed eventually to Poona, and to establish an order of things in that capital favourable to the return of the Peishwa, and to the accomplishment of the objects of the treaty lately concluded between his Highness and the British government.

36. For your Honourable Committee's more particular information, I have annexed to this dispatch a copy of the instructions of Lieutenant-General Stuart to Major-General Wellesley on this occasion. Those instructions are strictly conformable to the spirit of my views and intentions.

37. It is a most grateful part of my duty to express to your Honourable Committee, in the strongest terms, my entire approbation of the zeal, alacrity, and ability with which the Right Honourable Lord Clive and Lieute-

nant-General Stuart have commenced the execution of my orders. I entertain the highest estimation of the judgment, skill, and promptitude manifested by his Lordship and by Lieutenant-General Stuart, in regulating the details of the arrangement for the successful accomplishment of the objects to which my instructions were directed.

38. With the view of soliciting the special notice of your Honourable Committee to the merits of Lord Clive and of Lieutenant-General Stuart, in this juncture of affairs, I have the honour to annex a copy of a letter from the Governor General in Council to the Governor in Council of Fort St. George, under date 4th April.

39. The conduct of Lord Clive on this occasion corresponds with the uniform tenor of that exemplary spirit of public zeal and honourable co-operation with the supreme authority in India, which has animated every act of his Lordship's administration. Repeated experience has inspired me with a deliberate confidence in the prosperous issue of every important measure entrusted to his Lordship's immediate execution. In the exigency of every public crisis, and in various and extraordinary difficulties and dangers, the exertions of Lord Clive in the service of the Company, under my orders, have been employed with hereditary energy and success. My gratitude, respect, and affection, must ever attend his character and fame, and it would be a desertion of the most sacred duty of my station to omit any opportunity of recommending Lord Clive's eminent public services to the deserved gratitude of the East India Company, and to the

the justice and honour of his Sovereign and of his country.

40. A long course of useful and honourable service has repeatedly obtained my public testimony to the distinguished merits of Lieutenant-General Stuart, and has established the reputation of that revered and respectable officer with great lustre in the high esteem of the Company and of the nation. On all occasions of service I have derived the utmost possible advantage from the zealous application of the numerous qualifications which Lieutenant-General Stuart possesses. In the present instance, his extraordinary solicitude to execute my orders according to their true spirit, the judgment, skill, and temper which have marked all his proceedings and operations, and the ardent zeal which he has displayed for the success of the service entrusted to his discretion, demand my most cordial approbation.

41. If the important arrangements now in progress should terminate with success, you will be indebted in a great degree to Lieutenant-General Stuart for the accomplishment of a plan which promises a most powerful augmentation to the security of the British possessions in India; nor can I conceive a more glorious termination of a long and illustrious career of public service.

42. The detachment under the command of Major-General Wellesley commenced its march from Hurrhur on the 9th ultimo. By the latest accounts, it appears, that the detachment had advanced to a station near Mentch, with the cordial support and co-operation of the majority of the southern Jahluredars, and with every appearance of general satisfaction

among the inhabitants of the Mahratta territory. It was expected that the detachment would arrive at Mentch on the 3d April.

43. The Honourable the Governor of Bombay will communicate to your Honourable Committee the progress of events in the province of Guzerat to the period of time when this dispatch shall reach Bombay.

44. By the latest accounts from that quarter, it appears that the rebels, after having sustained several defeats by the combined army of the British government and the Guickwar, had evacuated Guzerat, under circumstances which justify a confident expectation of future permanent tranquillity in that province.

45. This situation of affairs in Guzerat is highly favourable to the successful issue of the measures now in a course of operation for the restoration of the Peishwa to the Musnud of Poona. The arrival at Bombay of H. M. 78th regiment, which embarked from Fort William for that Residency on the 10th February, has probably coincided with the period of time when it might be expedient that his Highness the Peishwa should commence his march towards Poona.

46. Reviewing all the circumstances of affairs connected with the states of the Mahratta empire, I trust that your Honourable Committee will receive by this dispatch intelligence from Poona and Bombay of the pacific settlement of affairs in the state of Poona, and of the establishment of a British subsidiary force in the service of the Peishwa.

47. Your Honourable Committee will appreciate the importance of the successful accomplish-

ment

ment of the proposed arrangements at Poona in its relation to the maintenance of peace, and to the general security of our interests in India, and in its particular reference to the exclusion of the interests and influence of France from the *Mahratta empire*.

48. The importance of this object is considerable, with a view to the contingency either of peace or war between Great Britain and France in India: in order to improve our relations with the *Peishwa*, and to oppose, in the present crisis, every attainable barrier to the progress of France in India, I deemed it necessary to issue instructions to Lieutenant-Colonel

Close, directing his attention to the improvement of that article of the late treaty with the *Peishwa*, which provides for the eventual exclusion of Europeans, subjects of any state which may be at war with Great Britain, from the territories of the *Peishwa*.

49. A copy of those instructions is inclosed for the information of your Honourable Committee.

I have the honour to be, &c.

Fort Wilham, (Signed)
19th April, 1803. WELLESLEY.

P. S. I have the honour to annex a copy of a dispatch received from Colonel Collins since the commencement of this letter.

INCLOSURE (A.)

Letter from the Resident with Dowlut Rao Scindia, to the Governor General; dated the 25th March, 1803.

*To his Excellency the Most Noble
Richard Marquis Wellesley,
K. P. Governor General, &c.
&c. &c.*

My Lord,

KNOWING from experience that the ministers of this Durbar would endeavour to evade giving me any kind of explanation, I proposed to Dowlut Rao Scindia, through Gunput Rao, that the conference which had been agreed on should be private between the Maharaja and me. Scindia declared that he should have great pleasure in complying with my request; but observed, that as it was not customary to exclude his confidential ministers from any secret debate, they would probably take umbrage were this mode now adopted. At the same time, this prince bade Gunput Rao to assure me, I might rely on

his opening his heart to me at the proposed interview.

2. Yesterday afternoon I waited on Dowlut Rao Scindia, and was immediately conducted to a private tent. The persons present on the part of the Maharaja were Unna Bhasker, Rajah Ambajee Rao, Eithal Punth, Bappoo Chitnavees, and Moonshee Kavel Nyn. I commenced the discourse, by observing how highly gratified I was in having a personal conference with the Maharaja, since I expected to obtain from it a knowledge of his real sentiments with regard to the objects of my mission, and also an explanation of his intentions respecting the line of conduct which he had determined to adopt in the present critical situation of the *Peishwa's* affairs. I then proceeded to remark, that
your

your Excellency had very naturally supposed that the propositions with which I was charged, being obviously of the most friendly tendency, could not fail to please the Maharaja, inasmuch as they afforded the most convincing proofs of your Lordship's solicitude to improve the existing amicable connection between our respective governments. Nevertheless, that from the replies delivered by Moonshee Kavel Nyn to those propositions, it seemed evident to me that this Durbar was by no means disposed to coincide with the humane views and friendly wishes of your Excellency, since those replies were not only indecisive with respect to the objects of my mission, but had also been so expressed as to afford grounds for supposing that the Maharaja entertained designs incompatible with the relations of friendship subsisting between the Sircars; and hence I was led to infer that this court was dissatisfied with the part which the English had taken in the late disturbances that had arisen in the Marhatta empire; and yet this dissatisfaction appeared to me unaccountable, as, in my judgment, the line of conduct pursued by the British government on the occasion alluded to tended to promote both the honour and the interest of the Maharaja: that, in support of this opinion, I must beg leave to give a concise statement of the actual situation of affairs when his Highness the Peishwa contracted a defensive alliance with the British government. At this time, I observed, Jeswunt Rao Holkar had defeated the united forces of his Highness and of Dowlut Rao Scindia, had driven the Peishwa from his capital, and had taken

possession thereof with the avowed design of placing the son of Amrut Rao on the Musnud of Poona; that the life of his Highness Baajy Rao was at this time exposed to imminent danger could not reasonably be denied, and that his Highness was shielded from this danger by the protection of the English troops was likewise indisputably true. I then appealed to the Maharaja, whether he could doubt that the declared intention of creating a new Peishwa had been defeated, and that the ambitious aim of Jeswunt Rao Holkar to possess himself of the Naibship had been also frustrated by the military preparations of the British government, consequent of the defensive alliance lately concluded with the Peishwa.

3. Pursuing my argument, I affirmed, that had this meditated revolution been effected, the dignity and influence of the Maharaja must have suffered materially; and that his general interest would have been greatly injured by the elevation of his enemies to the supreme authority in the Marhatta empire, was a truth too apparent to be insisted on; and yet these consequences must necessarily have ensued but for the timely interposition of the British government, since the Maharaja was at too great a distance from the scene of action to have rendered his Highness the Peishwa that assistance which the pressing exigencies of his situation so immediately required. Adverting, therefore, to the advantages actually derived by the Maharaja on the foregoing occasion, I said, I was altogether at a loss to account for the marked reserve and coldness with which your Excellency's friendly proposals had been received at this

court;

court; and I concluded with conjuring the Maharaja to disclose to me his real intentions, as well with respect to the offers I had made on the part of your Lordship, as to the measures he was resolved to pursue, in consequence of the new engagements formed between his Highness the Peishwa and the British government.

4. Dowlut Rao Scindia was on the point of replying to my discourse, when he was prevented by his ministers, several of whom began speaking at the same time. I can assure your Excellency, that had those gentlemen offered any thing that deserved the name of argument, in opposition to my observations, I should most readily repeat the same to your Lordship, since, certainly, I fear them no sort of ill will; but their remarks were trivial, and, for the most part, as little satisfactory as the words of the message which had been delivered to me by Moon-see Kavel Nyn. However, I was pleased to observe that they had relinquished their former assumption respecting the right of the Maharaja to be consulted in his capacity of guarantee to the treaty of Salbhey, previously to the conclusion of any new engagements between the British government and his Highness the Peishwa. They moreover acknowledged, that your Excellency's late measures had been productive of great advantages to the Maharaja; but they obstinately contended that the Peishwa, who was indebted to Dowlut Rao Scindia for his elevation to the Musnud, ought long since to have apprized the Maharaja of the terms of the treaty which he had entered into with the English.

5. In reply to this remark, I

said, that his Highness Baajy Rao had deputed a confidential person to this court for the express purpose of explaining all particulars to the Maharaja; that this person had certainly been very tardy in performing the journey; but that delay was by no means ascribable to his Highness, who was equally desirous to make this communication as the Maharaja was to receive it. I then took occasion to assure Dowlut Rao Scindia, that his Highness the Peishwa had invariably consulted the real interests of this government, and that in several recent instances he had evinced his friendship towards the Maharaja, by rejecting certain overtures of his enemies, calculated to lessen his dignity and authority in the Maharratta state.

6. After expressing myself to the above effect, I reminded the ministers that they had introduced a subject quite foreign to my purpose, since all that I wished to know from them was, whether the Maharaja felt inclined to accept of your Lordship's friendly proposals, and to be apprized also of his (Scindia's) intentions in relation to the late engagement between the Peishwa and the British government. With regard to the propositions, I said, as they were offered to the acceptance of the Maharaja by your Excellency, with a view to his (Scindia's) own advantage, that the Maharaja might accede to, or reject them, according to his pleasure. But as Moon-see Kavel Nyn had left me in doubt respecting the amicable intentions of the Maharaja towards the British government, I must insist on a candid explanation on this important subject; and that any further evasion of it

on their parts would confirm the justness of those doubts which that Moonshee's intimation had impressed on my mind.

7. This open declaration occasioned the ministers to look towards the Maharaja, which afforded me a favourable opportunity of remarking to this prince, that I clearly perceived it was from his candour alone I had to expect the desired explanation.

8. Dowlut Rao Scindia made not the smallest hesitation in giving me the following answer.

That he had lately been informed, that indisposition had caused the detention of Ballojee Koonger on the road. That this Vakeel was, however, now recovered, and on his way to this court. That he (the Maharaja) had sent a party of horse to escort Ballojee Koonger, whose arrival here was shortly expected, and that until he (Scindia) had been informed of the particulars which this agent was instructed to communicate to him on the part of the Peishwa, he (Scindia) could not give a decided answer to the propositions of your Excellency. The Maharaja then declared that he had no intention whatever to obstruct the completion of the arrangements lately concluded between the Peishwa and the British government, but on the contrary, that it was his wish to improve the friendship at present subsisting between the Peishwa, the British government, and his own Sircar.

9. I thanked the Maharaja for his very candid and explicit reply, and at the same time requested his permission to repeat what he had said on this occasion, in order that

I might be enabled to state the same to your Lordship. Accordingly I did so, and at the conclusion the Maharaja said, "These words are my words, and you are authorized by me to write them to his Excellency the Most Noble the Governor General."

10. Dowlut Rao Scindia then asked me, whether I had received a copy of the engagements concluded at Bassein by Colonel Close; and on my replying in the affirmative, he expressed a wish to be apprized of the particulars thereof. I said, that if the Maharaja would enter into a discussion of the different articles of the treaty with me, for the purpose of becoming a member of the general defensive alliance, I should have great pleasure in making the communication he required. Here Unna Bhasker interposed, by observing, that the Maharaja had already declared that he could come to no determination on this point until he had conversed with Ballojee Koonger. I replied, "If that be the case, any communication of the articles on my part would be premature."

11. Your Excellency will perceive, that until the arrival of Ballojee Koonger at this court, I can make no progress towards the attainment of the objects of my mission; however, this delay appears to be of little consequence, since I am firmly convinced that Scindia's ministers will prevent their master from engaging in the defensive alliance until such time as his Highness the Peishwa be restored to that authority which he ought to possess, as head of the Mahatta empire, and until the restoration be effected by the means of those engagements which

he

he has lately contracted with the British government.

I have, &c.

(Signed) J. COLLINS,

Res. D. N. S.

Camp near Serowleh,

25th March, 1803.

P. S. I have omitted to mention to your Excellency, that when I was about to take leave of the Maharaja, he expressed

his approbation of the openness of my conduct towards this Durbar in terms highly flattering. At the same time, he invited me to accompany him in his future hunting excursions.

(Signed) J. COLLINS,

Res. D. N. S.

(A true Copy.)

N. B. EDMONSTONE,

Sec. to Gov.

INCLOSURE (B.)

Lieutenant-General Stuart's Instructions to Major-General Wellesley; dated the 9th March, 1803.

*To Major-General Wellesley,
&c. &c. &c.*

Sir,

You have already been apprized of your appointment to the command of a detachment destined to advance into the Mahratta territory, and of the description and extent of the force composing that detachment. You have also been furnished with the instructions of his Excellency the Governor General and the Right Honourable the Governor of Fort St. George, relative to the purposes of its movements, and have been supplied with copies of all the public communications that I have received regarding the present state of affairs in the Mahratta empire, the strength and disposition of Jewunt Rao Holkar's forces, and the probable objects of his designs. The above instructions from government will fully explain to you the plan of proceedings, by which the Governor General has proposed to re-establish the authority of the Peishwa, and fulfil the conditions of the defensive alliance concluded with his Highness. The information

derived from these papers, together with your own extensive knowledge of the state of the subject, has therefore obviated the necessity of furnishing you with detailed instructions from myself on the particular measures to be adopted in pursuit of those objects; more especially, as the nature of the service upon which you are proceeding, depending on the sentiments of a people whose views and opinions are but imperfectly known at this distance, and on events of a contingent nature, precludes the practicability of ascertaining the exact operations which it may be thought proper to undertake.

Although I have considered it to be expedient to avoid prescribing the particular plan of the operations of your detachment, yet I judge it necessary to state certain principal objects, which, in my judgment, ought to regulate the course of your proceedings.

1. To encourage the southern Jaghnedars to declare in favour of the Peishwa's cause; to employ every means to reconcile their mutual animosities, and to induce

duce them to unite their forces with the advancing detachment, for the purpose of re-establishing his Highness's government.

2. To proceed to Meritch, and form a junction with the Peishwa, or, should that measure be deemed inadvisable on the part of his Highness, with such of his chieftains and troops as may be able to meet you there.

3. To open a communication, and form a junction with the subsidiary force under Colonel Stevenson, and the contingent of his Highness the Nizam.

4. To proceed eventually to Poona, and establish an order of things in that capital favourable to the return of the Peishwa, and the attainment of the ends of the late treaty.

The means of accomplishing these objects must be regulated by your own judgment, in conformity to circumstances. It will require every exertion of your ability to unite the southern Jaghire-dars in an effectual support of the Peishwa's cause, distracted as they are at present by internal dissensions and hostilities. The interests and fears, however, of those chieftains, will render them solicitous to avert the calamities threatened by the farther success of a power that derives its support from contributions and plunder, and they must be sensible that the retreat or overthrow of that power, and the restoration of a regular government, are the only means by which the dangers to which they are now exposed can be prevented, and the possession of their tranquillity secured. But in encouraging the co-operation of those chieftains, you will carefully abstain from any specific engagements of a nature incom-

patible with the rule established by his Excellency the Governor General, for the conduct to be observed towards them. You will receive herewith duplicates of the letters stated by Lieutenant-Colonel Close, in his dispatch of the _____ to have been transmitted by the Peishwa, to the chieftains in the neighbourhood of Meritch and the Kistna, who are considered to be attached to his cause, enjoining them to join and co-operate with the British troops on their advance. You will forward those letters to their respective addresses, at such times, and accompanying them with such instructions to the chieftains on the subject of their co-operating with you, as you may find to be most expedient.

The general state of affairs renders the rapidity of your advance of essential advantage, as your early arrival upon the Kistna, and your junction with the Peishwa's troops and the subsidiary force, will materially contribute to frustrate any designs which may be meditated against his Highness's interests, or the arrangements of the late treaty, and to give union and efficacy to your operations. I consider it therefore of importance that you should employ every practicable degree of expedition in collecting the forces of the southern Jaghire-dars, and proceeding in conjunction with them to join the Peishwa and the Nizam's force. I attach the greatest consequence to the latter junction, and I request that you will keep the means of accomplishing it at all times in view.

The detachments under you and Colonel Stevenson, while separated from each other, are exposed to misfortunes from which they united

united strength would effectually secure them.

The subsidiary force in particular, destitute of Europeans, and occupying an advanced position, may be liable to the necessity of acting under very unfavourable circumstances.

Every view of our situation appears to me to require that your junction with Colonel Stevenson's force should be effected at the earliest practicable period of time, as that measure will secure, more than any other, the safety of the British troops, and the general success of the plans of government.

I have not noticed in the foregoing orders the conduct to be observed on your part in case of the opposition of any chieftain, and in particular of Jeswant Rao Holkar, from whom we are led to expect most opposition to your proceedings.

The instructions of the Governor General and Lord Clive contain no orders, and afford no positive rule to guide my determination on this important head. I infer, however, from the spirit of those instructions, that if the majority of the southern Jaghiredars, and the sentiments of the body of the people, are found to declare in favour of the restoration of Baajy Rao, the British detachment ought to persevere in the endeavours to re-establish his authority; and should the detachment, during the prosecution of that endeavour, encounter the hostility of any individual Jaghredar, that they are to employ, in concert with the well-affected Jaghredars, every practicable means to overcome his opposition. In the event, therefore, of any single feudatory opposing resistance to the restoration

of the Peishwa, after you have ascertained that the sentiments of the majority of the chieftains are favourable to that measure, I am of opinion that the instructions which I have received justify me in authorizing you to compel his submission.

This authority must, however, be understood to apply to the case only of your experiencing hostility from any of the Mahratta chiefs, for the principle of his Excellency the Governor General's policy is, to avoid a war, and as his Excellency has directed me to bear this principle in mind as the rule of our conduct on every emergency that may arise, you will carefully forbear from the adoption of any measure that is likely to involve the occurrence of hostilities with any of the parties of the Mahratta empire.

The numerous considerations which recommend the early and expeditious advance of the detachment, render it inadvisable, in my judgment, to undertake the siege of Darwar.

The reduction of that fortress might be attended with delays extremely detrimental to the success of our cause, and I do not apprehend that Bappoojee Scindia, intimidated as he will be by the vicinity of the army under my command, and afraid to exasperate his future treatment from the Peishwa, will attempt to molest your communications.

I therefore consider it to be expedient that this fortress, notwithstanding the important advantage which would be derived to your operations from its possession at the present crisis of affairs, should be permitted to remain under its present Kelledar. It may, however, be proper that you should avail yourself of the impression

pression which the advance of the British force will produce upon the minds of the people, to require of Bappojee Scindia his probable views.

The instructions to Colonel Stevenson, which I have ordered to be furnished to you, will explain the measures prescribed to that officer. I have instructed him to communicate regular information of his proceedings and situation to you, and to obey your orders. When you shall have opened a safe communication with this officer's force, you will detach his Majesty's Scotch brigade to join it, and consider that corps from the time of its removal from your detachment, as attached to the establishment of the subsidiary force. Colonel Stevenson, according to the last letter which I received from that officer, was to be at Perauda on the 16th of March.

I have written to the Residents at Poona and Hydrabad, informing them of your advance, and requesting them to communicate with you; and I am desirous that you should afford them every information regarding your progress that it may be requisite for them to know.

You are aware of the importance of making me regularly acquainted with your operations,

with the sentiments of the people, and the general state of affairs connected with the proceedings of your detachment. It will be particularly necessary for you to transmit to me the earliest possible information of such circumstances as may be expected to occur, to obstruct the progress of the detachment, either from the disinclination of the people in general to the cause which it supports, or from the opposition of any individual chieftain.

The army will take a position in the ceded districts ready to support your operations, when support shall appear from either of these causes to be necessary.

I shall, on receiving information of the probability of serious resistance being opposed to your advance, anticipate this necessity by a movement of the army to support you.

I have the honour,

&c. &c. &c.

(Signed) J. STUART.

Head Quarters,
Camp at Nonsighur,
9th March, 1803.

(A true Copy.)

(Signed) T. GRANT,
Military Sec.

(A true Copy.)

N. B. EDMONSTONE,
Sec. to Gov.

INCLOSURE (C.)

Letter from the Governor General in Council, to the Governor in Council at Fort St. George; dated 4th April, 1803.

To the Right Honourable Edward Lord Clive, Governor in Council, Fort St. George.

My Lord,

The Governor General in
Vol. 6.

Council has the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Lordship's official dispatch to the Governor General, No. 11. dated the 15th of March, inclosing

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ing the copy of a letter from his Excellency the Commander in Chief of the army of Fort St. George to your Lordship's address, in which his Excellency has detailed the arrangements, adopted under your Lordship's authority, for the formation and march of a detachment under the command of the Honourable Major-General Wellesley, towards Poona, in conformity to the instructions of the Governor General, addressed to your Lordship in an official letter under date the 2d of February.

Those arrangements appear to have been regulated by Lieutenant General Stuart, under your Lordship's orders, with the utmost degree of judgment and ability, and to have embraced every object connected with the successful accomplishment of the service on which the detachment is employed. The Governor General in Council entirely approves of the selection of the Honourable Major-General Wellesley for the command of the troops detached towards Poona. The extensive local knowledge and influence possessed by that officer, and the confidence reposed in his approved talents, firmness, temper, and integrity, by the Mahratta chieftains on the frontiers of Mysore, render him peculiarly qualified to discharge the complicated duties of a command which will require the united exertion of considerable military skill, and great political experience and discretion.

The Governor General in Council observes, with peculiar satisfaction, the judicious arrangements which have been adopted for securing to the detachment regular and sufficient supplies of provisions, independently of the

resources of the country through which the detachment will have occasion to march.

Those supplies being principally derived from the resources of Mysore, it becomes an object of the utmost importance to provide, by every practicable precaution, against the decline of that active influence and energy, by which we have hitherto been enabled to apply the resources of Mysore to the exigencies of the army in the field.

The activity and energy which have distinguished the conduct of the Executive Authority in Mysore, are principally to be ascribed to the influence which Major-General Wellesley has been enabled to establish in that country, by his judicious conduct of the British army stationed at Mysore.

The preservation of that influence is inseparably connected with the continuance of Major-General Wellesley in the command of the British forces in Mysore, while that officer shall be employed in the immediate conduct of the operations of the detachment advancing towards Poona.

The Governor General in Council, therefore, considers Major-General Wellesley's continuance in the military command of Mysore to be essentially necessary to the successful accomplishment of the service in which that officer is at present engaged. With these sentiments his Excellency in Council deems it to be proper to direct in this special manner, that Major-General Wellesley retain the military command of Mysore until further instructions shall reach your Lordship from this government. Your Lordship will be pleased accordingly

ngly to instruct his Excellency the Commander in Chief on the coast, to frame, in concert with Major-General Wellesley, such arrangements as may appear to be necessary to enable Major-General Wellesley to exercise the military command in Mysore, while employed in conducting the operations of the detachment, and other public duties, within the Mahattata territory.

If any officer should have been appointed to succeed Major-General Wellesley in the military command in Mysore previously to the receipt of this dispatch, his Excellency in Council directs that the command in Mysore be restored to Major-General Wellesley immediately upon the receipt of these instructions.

The instructions which his Excellency the Commander in Chief on the coast has issued to Major-General Wellesley, are framed with the greatest wisdom and prudence, and are entirely conformable to the views and intentions of the Governor General in Council.

The state of the internal government of Mysore in all its branches, being intimately connected with the subject of these instructions, his Excellency in

Council further directs, that no alteration be made in any civil or military appointments in Mysore (including the appointment of all native officers, civil and military) without previous reference to the Governor General in Council, and without his express authority; and that no change be suffered to take place in any part of the existing system of the civil or military government of Mysore, without the previous sanction of this government.

The Governor General in Council requests that your Lordship, in Council will be pleased to consider the instructions stated in this dispatch to be intended to form the basis of a permanent system for the future administration of Mysore, and for regulating the extent and nature of the controul to be exercised over the affairs of that possession, by the Governor General in Council.

We have the honour to be,
My Lord, &c.

(Signed) WELLESLEY,
G. H. BARLOW,

Fort William, G. UDNEY,
the 4th April 1803.

(A true Copy.)

N. B. EDMONSTONE,
Sec. to Gov.

INCLOSURE (D.)

Governor General's Instructions to the Resident at Poona; dated 30th March 1803; and 6th Article of the Treaty of Hydrabad 1798.

To Lieut.-Col. Close, Resident at Poona.

Sir,

ADVICES which his Excellency the most noble the Govern-

nor General has received from Europe, of the possible renewal of hostilities between Great Britain and France, render it highly expedient, in his Excellency's

judgment, that you should avail yourself of any state of circumstances which may afford an expectation of obtaining the Peishwa's consent to a modification of the 11th article of the treaty lately concluded between his Highness and the British government.

2. The means afforded to us by the terms of that article, for the exclusion of the influence and interest of the French in the state of Poona, even in time of war between Great Britain and France, are defective and precarious; and, in the season of peace, no restraint whatever is imposed by that article, which can preclude the danger of a future connection between the state of Poona and the French, through the agency of persons of that nation, or subjects of other European powers in the interests of France, residing within the Peishwa's dominions, or holding official situations under his Highness's authority.

3. His Excellency is anxious to remedy these defects, by obtaining the Peishwa's consent to the dismissal of any Frenchmen

who may now be residing within his Highness's dominions, and to the insertion of an article in the present treaty, in terms similar to those of the sixth article of the treaty concluded between the British government and his Highness the Nizam, on the 1st of September 1798, in the form of the 11th article of the late engagement with the Peishwa.

4. A transcript of that part of the sixth article of the treaty of Hyderabad, of September 1798, which relates to the subject of this letter, is inclosed for your information and guidance.

5. His Excellency desires that you will not neglect any opportunity which may be afforded you, for the accomplishment of this important object, at the earliest practicable period of time.

I have the honour to be,
&c. &c. &c.

(Signed)

N. B. EDMONSTONE,

Fort William, Sec. to Gov.
30th March 1803.

(A true Copy.)

N. B. EDMONSTONE,
Sec to Gov.

INCLOSURE (E.)

Letter from the Resident with Dowlut Rao Scindia, to the Governor General; dated the 30th March 1803.

To his Excellency the Most Noble
Richard Marquis Wellesley, K.
P. Governor General, &c. &c.
My Lord,

YESTERDAY evening Mon-
shee Kavel Nyn waited on me
by order of Dowlut Rao Scindia.
After paying me several compli-
ments in the name of his master,

the Monshee said, that the Ma-
haraja, having been apprized that
a large body of British troops
was approaching the Mahratta
frontier, by the route of Hydra-
bad, he (the Monshee) had been
deputed to offer to my considera-
tion certain remarks on this im-
portant event, and which the
Maharaja

Maharaja trusted I would communicate to your Excellency without delay.

2. Moonshce Kavel Nyn, at my entreaty, then proceeded to state as follows :

That the British government was connected with his Sircar, as well in friendship as political views, since the measure of restoring his Highness the Peishwa to the Musnud of Poona was equally the object and wish of the Maharaja, as of your Lordship. That the military preparations of your Excellency, consequent of the outrages lately perpetrated at Poona, were expedient, wise, and proper, under the existing circumstances; but that the situation of Jeswunt Rao Holkar was widely different now to what it was when his Highness the Peishwa applied for the protection of the British government, since, owing to the advanced state of your Lordship's military preparations in the Decan, and to the arrival of the army of the Maharaja at this place, Jeswunt Rao had it no longer in his power, even if it were his intention, to prevent the immediate restoration of the Peishwa's authority. That this being the real state of affairs, the Maharaja conceived it would be altogether unnecessary that any considerable body of British troops should approach Poona, and therefore he (Scindia) could wish that your Excellency would order the army now advancing by the route of Hyderabad to halt on its arrival at the frontier of the Mahratta territory. Moonshce Kavel Nyn concluded by observing, that it was the intention of the Maharaja to proceed to Poona with all his forces, and that his master

had directed him to suggest to me, how difficult it would be to secure a sufficiency of every description of provisions in the vicinity of Poona, should two large armies advance towards that city at the same time.

3. In reply, I observed to Moonshce Kavel Nyn, that the Maharaja had delayed preferring his request until a compliance therewith became utterly impossible, since the distance from hence to Calcutta was so great, that before the wish of the Maharaja could even be made known to your Excellency, the British army would most probably be arrived at Poona. I further said, that Colonel Close, in a letter under date the 14th of Ruzmaun (9th of January) had apprised the Maharaja, that in consequence of the defensive engagements entered into between his Highness the Peishwa and the British government, an English force would be stationed in the dominions of his Highness. That Colonel Close had received an answer to this letter, expressing the cordial and entire acquiescence of the Maharaja in the proposed measure, and that, accordingly, the British troops had been ordered to advance, for the purpose of restoring the Peishwa to the Musnud of Poona; and I repeated, that it was now too late to make any reference on this subject to your Lordship.

4. With respect to the suggestion of the Maharaja, regarding the difficulty of providing supplies in the vicinity of Poona for two large armies, I said, that this intimation evinced the wisdom of the Maharaja, and likewise was a proof of his friendly disposition towards the English.

However,

However, inasmuch as this precaution referred to the British army, it was altogether needless, since your Excellency, whose comprehensive mind embraced every object of importance, had adopted the necessary measures for securing ample supplies of all kinds of provisions for the use of the British troops, and that for a period of many months. That I conceived the army of the Maharaja was as little likely to suffer distress as ours, since it could be supplied from hence, or from Nagpore. But should these resources prove inadequate, that in this event the Maharaja might rely on the liberal assistance of our ally his Highness the Nizam, whose territories abounded in grain, as well as in every other article of camp consumption.

5. Moonshee Kavel Nyn seemed somewhat confused at my answer, and was silent for a considerable time after he received it. At length he said, there was certainly a great alteration in the situation of Jeswunt Rao Holkar's affairs since the Maharaja replied to Colonel Close's letter. I admitted the justness of this remark, but at the same time desired the Moonshee to recollect, that it was nearly a month since I arrived at this court, and that no change whatever had taken place in Holkar's situation during my residence here, for it was now a matter of notoriety that the Maharaja had entered into a negotiation with that chieftain, for the purpose of obtaining peace some time previous to my arrival; nevertheless, that the Maharaja never intimated to me any wish of the nature he had now expressed, although, had he then done so, there might have been time

for me to have obtained your Excellency's instructions on the subject, but which was at present impossible.

6. Moonshee Kavel Nyn agreed with me, that the application had been preferred too late to produce the desired effect; yet, he said, my writing to your Excellency on the subject would gratify the Maharaja, and possibly, were I to represent to Colonel Close the present wish of his prince, as well as the motives which induced it, such representation might be the means of preventing the advance of the British troops beyond the frontier of the Nabob Nizam's country. I assured the Moonshee, that I should faithfully relate to your Excellency the whole of the conversation that had passed between us, and that a copy of my letter on this occasion should likewise be forwarded to Colonel Close, to whom, however, I could make no representation, since I was well aware that the Colonel was not authorized by your Excellency to adopt any measures that would in the least retard the restoration of his Highness the Peishwa to the Musnud of Poona. I moreover insisted that the Moonshee should apprise the Maharaja, that although I had consented to write to your Excellency on this subject, and also to send a transcript of what I wrote to Colonel Close, yet that my compliance in this instance would be attended with no effect whatever; and I concluded with requesting that Gunput Rao might be present when the Moonshee delivered my answer to the Maharaja. This was readily assented to by Moonshee Kavel Nyn, who shortly after took his leave of me, accompanied

panied by my agent Gunput Rao.

7. The only reflections that occurred to my mind, after the Moonshee's departure, were, that his Durbar is greatly alarmed at the approach of the British army towards the Mahratta territory, and that the ministers conceived it might be possible to arrest its further progress by the language of intimidation.

8. Rhunde Rao and the daughter of Jeswunt Rao Holkar have been released from confinement, and are now residing in the city of Assur, where they are treated with distinction. It is said that the Maharaja has promised to send both these children to Jeswunt Rao Holkar, who is at present encamped at a place named Rujapore, distant sixteen coss from Ahmednugger.

9. I understand the Maharaja has received a letter from his Highness the Peishwa, informing him that he (the Peishwa) expected to arrive shortly at Poona, under the protection of the Bri-

tish forces, and enjoining him on no account to come to an accommodation with Holkar.

10. Jadoon Rao writes to the Maharaja, that the Berar Rajah has sworn to continue the steadfast friend of this Durbar under all circumstances: but I do not understand that Ragogee Bhomslah has by any means consented to assist Scindia, either with money or troops. However, the Berar Rajah seems extremely desirous of effecting a reconciliation between Jeswunt Rao Holkar and the Maharaja, and I have little doubt of his succeeding in the accomplishment of this object, as both the belligerent powers appear disposed to condescend in his mediation.

I have, &c. &c.
(Signed) J. Collins,
Rcs. D. R. 6

Camp near Scrowleth,
30th March 1803.

(A true Copy.)
N. B. EDMONSTONE,
Sec. to Gov.

*From the Governor General to the Secret Committee;
dated 20th June 1803:*

With INCLOSURES (A.) to (G.)

Received overland, 22d December 1803.

To the Honourable the Secret Committee of the Honourable Court of Directors.

Honourable Sirs,

In my dispatch of the 19th of April 1803, forwarded overland, I had the honour to communicate to your Honourable Committee the progress of transactions on the western side of the Peninsula to the period of my latest advices; and to state my sentiments re-

specting the situation of affairs in the Mahratta empire. The Resident at Poona, in conformity to my instructions, has transmitted to your Honourable Committee a narrative of occurrences in the Mahratta state, to the 15th of May.

2. By the Honourable Company's extra ship the *Devaynes*, now under dispatch, I propose to transmit to your Honourable Committee

mittee a duplicate of my last letter addressed to you ; and a copy of Colonel Close's letter to your Honourable Committee of the 15th May.

3. The intelligence of the important event of his Highness the Peishwa's restoration to the exercise of his just authority in the Mahratta state, under the protection of the British power, must have afforded great satisfaction to your Honourable Committee. Every circumstance connected with that prosperous event justifies a confident expectation of the complete and pacific accomplishment of the beneficial objects of the late alliance with the Peishwa.

4. It is my duty on this occasion to express to your Honourable Committee the high sense which I entertain of the distinguished ability manifested by the Honourable Major-General Wellesley, in conducting the British detachment under his command from the frontier of Mysore to Poona.

5. The documents forming the inclosures to this dispatch, and transmitted by the Devaynes, will afford to your Honourable Committee a full view of the considerable military skill with which Major-General Wellesley surmounted the difficulties of his long and arduous march, and combined the various arrangements requisite to secure the supply and movement of his army, and the co-operation and junction of the troops from Hyderabad and Bombay. Your Honourable Committee will also observe with pleasure the prudence, address, and temper, with which Major-General Wellesley conciliated the Mahratta states occupying the

countries through which he passed : and you will approve the signal success with which he composed the various animosities and dissensions of the several Mahratta chiefs, and united that discordant and turbulent race in the common cause of the Peishwa and of the British government.

6. The particular attention of your Honourable Committee will be directed to the judgment, humanity, and activity manifested by Major-General Wellesley, in saving the city of Poona from destruction by the rapid march and seasonable arrival of the British troops. This happy event impressed the inhabitants of that city with the most favourable opinion of the British power. It is a circumstance equally honourable to our character, and propitious to our interests in that quarter of India, that the first effects of the British influence in the Mahratta dominions should have been displayed in rescuing the capital of the empire from impending ruin, and its inhabitants from violence and rapine.

7. It will be satisfactory to your Honourable Committee to be informed, that his Highness the Peishwa has expressed the utmost degree of admiration in observing the promptitude, energy, and success of those exertions, to which his Highness is indebted for his restoration to his government and dominions ; and that the conduct of Major-General Wellesley and of Lieutenant-Colonel Close on this occasion, has apparently established in his Highness's mind the most implicit confidence in the good faith, justice, and power of the British government, and in its valour, skill, and integrity of its officers,

officers, with a high sense of the benefits which his Highness must derive from the operation of the late alliance on every branch of his interests and affairs.

8. From the inclosed copy of my latest advices from the Resident at Poona, your Honourable Committee will observe the disposition of the Peishwa to conform to the advice and recommendation of the British government, in the adoption of every measure necessary to consolidate his Highness's authority, and to accomplish the objects of the treaty of Bassein; and you will find that his Highness's confidence in the British government has been increased, and has received additional confirmation by every event which has occurred since his Highness has resorted to our protection for the recovery of his rights.

9. Although the information contained in Lieutenant-Colonel Close's address to your Honourable Committee, and the tenor of my latest advices from the courts of Dowlat Rao Scindia and the Rajah of Berar, tend to countenance the rumours of a projected confederacy between those chieftains and Jeswunt Rao Holkar, the existence of any such confederacy is still a subject of considerable doubt. If any such combination has been formed, its object is probably restricted to purposes of a defensive nature, without involving any views of hostility towards the British power. The local situation and comparative power and resources of Scindia and Ragojee Bhoonslah, preclude the apprehension of any attempt of those chiefs to subvert the Peishwa's government, or the treaty of Bassein, at the desperate hazard of a war with the British

power. The situation of Holkar's power is entirely precarious, and accidental; the instability of the resources of that adventurer reduces the continuance of his power to the utmost degree of uncertainty, and absolutely deprives him of the means of opposing any systematic or formidable resistance to the operation of an alliance with the state of Poona. With a view, however, to anticipate every possible contingency, I have framed and dispatched the instructions and letters which are annexed to this dispatch, and are noted in the margin.

10. Anxious to furnish the Resident at Poona, and Major-General Wellesley, with instructions for the regulation of their conduct immediately after the return of the Peishwa to Poona, I have transmitted directions to those officers, of which copies are inclosed.

11. That dispatch contains a general statement of the principles on which the late treaty with the Peishwa is founded, of the objects to which it is directed, and of the measures necessary to be pursued for securing the complete operation and stability of the alliance between the Company and the Mahattas; I therefore deem it sufficient to refer your Honourable Committee to that document for information on those important points.

12. With a view to aid the representations which Lieutenant-Colonel Close was instructed in that dispatch to address to his Highness the Peishwa, I deemed it to be expedient to address a letter to his Highness. A copy of that letter is also annexed to this dispatch, for the information of your Honourable Committee.

13. Your Honourable Committee was informed by Lieutenant-Colonel Close of the exactions levied by Jeswant Rao Holkar upon his Highness the Nizam's city of Aunungabad. No reason exists to countenance an apprehension that these depredations on the Nizam's territory are connected with the supposed confederacy between Holkar and Scindia. Destitute of any permanent resources, Holkar is compelled to supply his exigencies by indiscriminate plunder. It is probable that Holkar has been induced to levy contributions from Aunungabad by the treacherous suggestions of the Nizam's officer commanding at that station, who is believed to have participated in the booty.

14. Major-General Wellesley, however, deemed it to be proper to direct Lieutenant-Colonel Stevenson to advance with the whole of the Nizam's subsidiary force towards Aunungabad, for the eventual protection of His Highness's dominions. I have lately received information that Holkar has retired with his army from the Nizam's frontier towards the northward.

15. The judicious arrangement which Major-General Wellesley has effected for the disposition of the troops under his command, is calculated to meet every exigency of affairs. Even under the improbable supposition that Scindia, the Rajah of Berar, and Jeswant Rao Holkar, have really entertained designs of an hostile nature against the British government or its allies, our early state of preparation, and the formidable force which Major-General Wellesley has opposed to every possible operation on the part of any or

all of those chieftains, must effectually deter them from the prosecution of war. In the same spirit of seasonable precaution, Lieutenant-General Stewart has judged it to be expedient to advance the army under his immediate command to a position which may enable him to co-operate with the troops under Major-General Wellesley and Lieutenant-Colonel Stevenson.

16. My instructions to Colonel Collins, on the 5th May, and to Lieutenant-Colonel Close of the 7th May, together with my letter on the 10th May to the Rajah of Berar, have probably already produced an arrangement of a pacific nature with all the chiefs of the Mahratta empire, whose formal accession to the treaty of Bassein has not yet been signified to me. The Peishwa having actually resumed his government, the stipulations of the treaty have been notified to Scindia, and to the Rajah of Berar. The terms of the treaty must also have become known to Jeswant Rao Holkar; and, as the articles of the treaty provide a more effectual security for the possessions of Holkar and Scindia than either could have attained under any other arrangement, compatible with the existence of the Peishwa's power, it may be expected that a sense of their own interests will induce those chiefs to acquiesce in the settlement which has been effected at Poona.

17. The depredations which have been committed by Holkar on the territories of the Nizam, unquestionably, would furnish a just ground of war against that adventurer, if he were to be considered in the situation of an established power in India; but as the exactions

actions at Aurungabad appear to have been levied with the connivance of the Nizam's officers, whose faith had been long suspected; and as no principle of justice or policy requires the acknowledgment of Holkar among the states of India, I propose to view this transaction as the combined offence of two unfaithful servants of the states of Poona and Hyderabad; and I shall not attempt to prosecute hostilities against Holkar, unless he shall endeavour, by force, to obstruct the operation of the treaty of Bassein. It will not be difficult to obtain sufficient satisfaction for the Nizam, by pacific accommodation with Holkar, after the latter shall have submitted formally to the legitimate authority of the Peishwa.

18. At the date of my latest advices from the Resident with Dowlut Rao Scindia, that chieftain had not proceeded beyond the frontier of his own territory. The Resident described Dowlut Rao Scindia to be personally disposed to pursue measures of an amicable nature towards the British government, although it is possible that Scindia may have been induced to signify a reluctant consent to the formation of the projected confederacy by the urgency of his principal ministers.

19. This circumstance is confirmed by the communications which Colonel Collins has received from Ballojee Koonger, the officer dispatched by his Highness the Peishwa to Scindia, for the purpose of explaining to that chieftain the detail of the engagements concluded by his Highness with the British government. The

substance of those communications is stated in the inclosed extracts from the dispatches of Colonel Collins.

20. I have received intelligence that the Rajah of Berar had entered his tents, with a view of commencing his march from Nagpore, for the purpose of meeting Scindia; but that the information of the arrival of the British troops at Poona, which reached the Rajah of Berar soon after he had entered his tents, would probably deter that chief from advancing.

21. Under all these circumstances, any opposition from the Mahratta chieftains to the complete accomplishment of the stipulations of the treaty of Bassein appears to be improbable; and I entertain a firm hope that the British government will be speedily relieved from the danger which menaced our possessions in the Peninsula during the recent commotion in the Mahratta empire, and that tranquillity will be permanently established on our frontier, by the operation of the alliance happily concluded with his Highness the Peishwa.

22. By the annexed extract of a letter from Major-General Wellesley, your Honourable Committee will be enabled to form a competent judgment of the danger to which the tranquillity of Mysore and of the Deccan would have been exposed by the uninterrupted progress of disorder and confusion in the Mahratta empire, and you will estimate the advantages which have been derived from the success of the measures adopted by the British Government for removing the scene of war from our frontier, and for restoring

storing the foundation of peace and good order.

23. By the dispatch overland which will convey this letter, I have directed Lieutenant-Colonel Close to submit to your Honourable Committee the latest advices which may have reached him from the chiefs of Scindia, Holkar, and the Rajah of Berar, with such further observations as may be necessary for your information.

24. It would be unjust to Lieutenant-Colonel Close to suffer this dispatch to depart without adding my earnest request, that your Honourable Committee may be pleased to direct your particular attention to the zeal, ability, and industry which have distinguished the eminent services of that valuable public officer, during the late important crisis in the Mahratta empire.

25. In adverting to the conduct of Lieutenant-Colonel Close at the Peishwa's Court, your Honourable Committee will remark, with satisfaction, the unabated continuance of those able, honest, and indefatigable exertions, which furnished the most essential aid in the conquest and settlement of Mysore, and which have since

contributed to establish, through the Rajah's government, a system of internal administration calculated to augment and secure the happiness and prosperity of the inhabitants of that flourishing country.

26. Reviewing the general state of affairs, your Honourable Committee will concur in the sentiments of confidence and satisfaction with which I reflect, that the final accomplishment of the arrangements happily commenced at Poona, is entrusted to the approved abilities of Major-General Wellesley, and of Lieutenant-Colonel Close.

27. In closing this dispatch, it will be satisfactory to your Honourable Committee that I should add my expectation, that the necessary expence of the late military operations in the Peninsula is not likely to occasion any derangement in the general prosperity of the finances of the Company in India, or in the accounts or services of the current year.

I have the honour to be,
&c. &c.

(Signed) WELLESLEY.

Fort William,
the 20th June, 1803.

INCLOSURE (B.)

Letter from the Resident at Poona to the Governor General,
dated 21st May 1803;
And Letter from him to Ballojee Koonger,
dated 18th May 1803.

To his Excellency the Most Noble
Marquis Wellesley, K. P.
Governor General, &c. &c.
&c.

My Lord,
AGREEABLY to the arrange-

ment which had been previously adjusted, the Honourable Major-General Wellesley visited his Highness the Peishwa on the 14th instant in Poona. At this meeting the general recapitulated what

what he had formerly stated, and, with the view to inspire his Highness with confidence, went into an explanation of the principles which should invariably govern his conduct in prosecuting the objects committed to his charge, connected with the interests of his Highness's government. He observed, that although he felt it to be his duty to recommend to his Highness's notice and favour such of his Sirdars as were distinguished by their attachment to the Poona state, he had yet been careful not to make any promises to them from himself, assuring them only, that he should represent their conduct respectively to his Highness, in order to their being rewarded, or discountenanced, according to their merits; that he was certainly anxious that his Highness should afford relief to such of his meritorious servants as suffered from want, and adopt measures for conciliating others, who, from different circumstances, might require encouragement and confidence; but that whatever his feelings might be in those respects, he would strictly adhere to the rule he had hitherto followed, by avoiding to make promises to any of the Sirdars, and contenting himself with stating their merits to his Highness.

2. This declaration of the Honourable Major-General Wellesley appeared to afford the Peishwa the highest satisfaction. He said, that nothing could be more just or pleasing to him than the principle which the General resolved to follow; and added, that he should be ever attentive to the recommendations of the General in favour of the Sirdars, and indisposed towards those who, from misconduct, should incur the

General's displeasure; and that on these principles, it would be with the General to direct their efforts, and represent their services, and with the Poona state to favour or discourage them according to his report.

3. His Highness went on to observe, that a few of the southern Jaghiredars were still backward in affording their services; that as it was requisite to call forth the whole force of the state, he would repeat his summons to those Jaghiredars to attend, and would be happy if the General also would address them to the same effect. To this the General expressed his acquiescence, adding, that obedience to his Highness's authority from the subordinate Sirdars of the state was indispensably necessary, and that in time it would be only proper to coerce such of them as should be obstinately refractory.

4. The General now observed that he should soon be prepared to march, and that he looked to be accompanied by his Highness's troops; that the Goklah and the Vinchoor Jaghiredars stood in need of most aid from his Highness to enable them to satisfy their troops, and that he would give in a memorandum respecting the claims of those Sirdars, which, he trusted, would soon be satisfied. His Highness replied, that the wants of those Sirdars should be immediately relieved, and that he would so adjust with the whole of the Sirdars, as that they should encamp near the General by the time he should be ready to move, and willingly proceed on service under his orders.

5. A conversation now took place concerning the Putwurdan family, of whom Appa Sahib in particular has been averse to visit the Peishwa. After his claims had been

been discussed. it was agreed that an assurance should be given to him, that on the Poona affairs being finally settled, his Highness the Peishwa would examine into his claims, and proceed to arrange matters permanently on fair grounds between him and the Rajah of Kolhapoor, who has gradually stripped the Putwurdan family of a large part of their possessions.

6. At every stage of the interview it was observable that his Highness's manner was less formal than usual. He shewed no disinclination to converse largely on the business of his government, and at the close of the conference he told the Honourable Major-General Wellesley, with great cordiality, that he could not permit him to march till he should have the pleasure of giving him an entertainment.

7. It would now appear that the Peishwa derived the happiest impressions from the foregoing conference. His confidence has increased so much, that he does not hesitate to avail himself of the influence which the Honourable Major-General Wellesley has, from a variety of causes, acquired over the Sardars and Jaghiredars of the state; his orders to them on points of importance are generally transmitted through the General, who enforces them by dispatches from himself, an united mode of proceeding which can scarcely fail of efficient operation.

8. His Highness having arranged with Goklah, paid him a visit yesterday evening, and there is reason to believe that he has satisfied the Jaghiredars of Vinchoor. Chintimance Rao, of the Putwurdan family, has visited the Peishwa a second time, but was received by his Highness with some reserve.

Appa Sahib, it is hoped, will be prevailed on to pay his first visit in the course of a few days.

9. Ball Kissen Gunjader, and the two Painschs, are arrived at a stage on this side of Punderpoor. They are increasing their troops at his Highness's desire, and wait his further orders. At this period the only absentees of consequence are the Piette Nedde, Raja Bhomsrah of Akulcotah, and Raja Behander of Mallygom, and it is probable they will either attend in person, or furnish their respective quotas of troops.

10. The Honourable Major-General Wellesley talks of marching in five or six days, and there is every prospect that he will be accompanied by a handsome corps of Mahratta horse.

11. The Peishwa has received a letter from Ballojee Koonger, dated 23d Mohurum (16th May), in which he says confidently, that Scindia's mind is amicably disposed towards the Peishwa's government, but that the councils of his Durbar are of a different tendency; that Anglia has acquired great influence over Scindia, being the only person of real power at his court; that Scindia and the Berar Rajah are moving towards each other, with the intention of having an interview; that he (Ballojee Koonger) is reserved in his communications at the Durbar, and will continue so till the return of Jadoo Rao Bhasker, with whom he will have a full conference, and report to his Highness the result. Ballojee Koonger adds, that he is in communication with Colonel Collins, from whom he has received great civilities and assurances of all aid and support.

12. From Ballojee Koonger I have a cordial note of the same date.

late. Copy of a letter which I had previously addressed to him is inclosed for your Lordship's notice. The Peishwa has lately addressed a letter to Semlia, discouraging him from visiting Poona, and directing his attention to the mischievous and refractory, who have offered such violence to his government.

13. By the latest advices from the northward, Holkar lies at a position a few marches distant from Aunimabad, in the direction of Chandora, and Meer Khan continued at the former city, with the greatest part of his force.

14. Amrut Rao has a party of troops at Sungum Nair, on this side of the Godavery; and the Peishwa has intelligence that a corps in his interest has lately invested the fort of Pultun, held by his Highness, and situated southwest of Sungum Nair.

I have the honour to be,

With the highest respect,

&c. &c. &c.

(Signed) B. CLOSE,

Poona, Res. at Poona.

21st May, 1803.

*Colonel Close to Ballojee Koonger;
dated 18th May.*

SINCE you proceeded from Bassein, on your mission to the court of Dowlat Rao Scindia, I have anxiously watched your progress, and had great pleasure in hearing that at Baroda you met with a reception and expression of cordiality from the Guickwar government, and the British Resident, suitable to your rank as a confidential servant of his Highness the Peishwa, the Honourable Company's ally, and to the important

commission entrusted to your management. The pleasure I experienced from the above circumstances could not but be augmented when I learned, that, after some delay, you had pursued your journey under a strong escort from Nuldebar; and you may suppose that my satisfaction is now great at finding, from the correspondence of Colonel Collins, that you have arrived in safety at Scindia's court, and have had several conferences with that chieftain; that in those conferences you have, by forcible statements, supported the Peishwa's cause under his Highness's alliance with the Honourable Company; and that you were about to visit Colonel Collins, for the purpose of conversing with him on the common interests of the alliance, and concerting a joint system of proceeding for its support.

I don't repeat that the wisdom of your conduct, and the devotion which you shew to his Highness's interests, contribute highly to my satisfaction, and cannot fail to inspire me with the sincerest wishes for your welfare.

You will learn from Colonel Collins, the state of things here. His Highness ascended the Musnud on the 13th instant, and his capital is now covered by a powerful army under the Honourable Major-General Wellesley, which will soon move towards the Godavery. Let me add my best wishes for your health, and my desire that you should correspond with me as circumstances may permit.

(A true Copy.)

(Signed) E. STRACHEY.

INCLOSURE (C.)

Letter from the Secretary to the Governor General to the Resident
with Dowlut Rao Scindia; dated 5th May 1803;

Covering Notes of Instructions to him.

To Colonel John Collins, Resident
with Dowlut Rao Scindia.

Sir,

I AM directed by his Excellency the Governor General to transmit to you the inclosed notes, which are intended to form the basis of detailed instructions for the regulation of your conduct in the actual crisis of affairs.

2. Those instructions will be prepared and transmitted to you at the earliest practicable period of time. In the mean while his Excellency directs you to act under the authority of the inclosed document, which your knowledge and discernment will enable you to apply to actual circumstances in the manner best calculated to promote the views and interests of the British government.

I have the honour to be,
&c. &c. &c.

(Signed)

N. B. EDMONSTON,
Fort William, Sec. to Gov.
5th May 1803.

No. 1.
Notes of Instructions to Colonel Collins.

THE necessity of Dowlut Rao Scindia's immediately crossing the Nurbuddah, and returning to Hindustan, to be fully stated.

The real object of a resolution on the part of Scindia to proceed to Poona, or to remain south of the Nurbuddah, can only be to subvert the arrangements between the British government and the Peishwa, and to re-establish his

own ascendancy in the government of Poona.

The following arguments and observations to be stated to Dowlut Rao Scindia, for the purpose of preventing his proceeding to Poona:

1. Treaty of Bassein to be fully communicated to Scindia without a moment of delay, and explained to Scindia. A copy of the treaty to be given to him if he desires it.

2. The Peishwa possessed a full right to avail himself of the aid of the British power for his restoration, and to contract his present engagements with that power, independently of the consent of the feudal chiefs of the Mahratta empire.

3. Dowlut Rao Scindia and the other chiefs were unable to afford the Peishwa the necessary aid for the restoration of his authority, after the success of the rebellion of Hokar; and the assistance which the Peishwa solicited, and has received from us, was the only possible mode of recovering his authority.

The treaty of Bassein not only offers no injury to the independence of the feudatory Mahratta chiefs, but expressly provides additional security for it.

5. Dowlut Rao Scindia himself invited the co-operation of the British power, for the purpose of restoring the Peishwa.

6. Dowlut Rao Scindia's own power and dominions have been saved from ruin by the interference

ence of the British power, which has checked the progress of Holkar's arms.

7. Dowlut Rao Scindia has admitted the expediency and wisdom of our engagements with the Peishwa, and has formally disavowed any intention of obstructing the completion of the arrangement.

8. Under all these circumstances we have a right to expect that Dowlut Rao Scindia shall not adopt any measures which we deem calculated to impede the accomplishment of that arrangement, unless such measures be absolutely necessary for Dowlut Rao Scindia's security.

9. Dowlut Rao Scindia's march to Poona, or his continuance south of the Nurbuddah, can have no other view than to disturb our arrangement with the Peishwa; neither Scindia's march to Poona, nor his continuance to the south of the Nurbuddah is necessary to his security.

10. An attempt on the part of any power to oppose or counteract that which another power is strictly authorized by the law of nations to perform, may justly be considered as an act of hostility.

11. In communicating the whole of the treaty of Bassein to Scindia, point out to him particularly, that it provides against any molestation being offered to his government, unless he should place himself in the situation of an enemy to the Peishwa, or to the British government.

12. Dowlut Rao Scindia must therefore retire, or must expect to expose to hazard all the advantages which the treaty offers to him.

13. If Dowlut Rao Scindia should be disposed to accede to the treaty as a contracting party, the British government is ready to negotiate the terms with him.

14. The British government will not be offended if Dowlut Rao Scindia should object to acceding to the treaty as a contracting party; he is at liberty to remain, if he thinks fit, utterly unconnected with us; but the disadvantages of such a separation to him are evident.

15. We cannot, however, suffer him in any degree to obstruct the execution or operation of the treaty with the Peishwa; and the Governor General is resolved not to admit the slightest opposition on the part of any power to the execution of a treaty founded in principles of undeniable justice, equity, and moderation.

16. Dowlut Rao Scindia must therefore explain himself without reserve, and must return to his own dominions north of the Nurbuddah. The first pledge required of his amicable intentions, even if he should choose to accede to the treaty, is, that he should immediately cross the Nurbuddah.

17. Offer to arbitrate any demands Dowlut Rao Scindia may have on the Peishwa or on Holkar.

18. Offer a subsidiary treaty and guarantee.

19. Positive declaration of friendship, and of a determination to abstain from any attempt whatever upon the independence of Dowlut Rao Scindia, unless he should provoke hostility.

20. Inform Scindia, that his military operations, conducted in opposition to our remonstrances, will compel measures of precaution on our part, and on every boundary of his dominions; and that certain intelligence of his accession to any confederacy against the British power, will produce immediate hostility on all parts of

his frontier, and will justify the destruction of his power.

21. Inform Scindia, that similar representations have been addressed to the Rajah of Berar, for whom the British government feels an equal regard, with an equal resolution to anticipate any sinister project by promptitude and alacrity.

22. Intelligence from various quarters has excited a just apprehension that negotiations have been commenced between the Rajah of Berar and Scindia, of a nature injurious to the connection established between the Peishwa and the British government. Scindia must be required to state explicitly the nature of his negotiations with the Rajah of Berar, and the propositions of that chief.

23. The same requisitions to be urged respecting the propositions of Holkar to Scindia, and the recent negotiations which have passed between these chiefs.

24. Inform Scindia, that any attack upon the territories of his Highness the Nizam will be considered as an act of hostility against the British government.

(A true Copy.)

N. B. EDMONSTONF,
Sec. to Gov.

No. 2.

Governor General's Instructions to Colonel Collins, Resident at the Court of Dowlut Rao Scindia.

Sir,

In my letter of the 5th of May, I had the honour to transmit to you, by the orders of his Excellency the Most Noble the Governor General, a document contain-

ing the general heads of his Excellency's instructions on the subject of a representation to be made to Dowlut Rao Scindia, for the purpose of inducing that chieftain to recross the Nerbuddah, and to return to his dominions in Hindustan. I am now directed to communicate to you the following detailed observations and instructions for the regulation of your conduct in the present crisis of affairs.

2. While Jeswunt Rao Holkar continued at the head of a powerful army in the vicinity of Poona, and maintained in the Mahratta state the ascendancy which he had acquired, by his successful rebellion against the authority of the Peishwa, and while the result of measures adopted by the British government at the solicitation of the Peishwa, for his Highness's restoration to the Musnud of Poona, continued in suspense, Dowlut Rao Scindia would have discharged his duty as a feudatory chieftain of the Mahratta empire, in directing the exertion of his power to the extinction of Jeswunt Rao Holkar's rebellion, and to the support of the supreme executive authority of the state, and the co-operation of his army with the British troops might have been eventually necessary for that purpose. But Scindia having in fact made no effort against the power of Holkar, and the approach of the British army towards Poona having induced Jeswunt Rao Holkar to abandon his design of effecting a revolution in the Peishwa's government, and to retire with his troops from that capital; and the promptitude and energy of our operations having secured the restoration of the Peish-

wa to his legitimate authority, without the aid of Scindia, the prosecution of that chieftain's march to Poona, for the purpose either of supporting the cause of the Peishwa, or for providing for the security of his own power and dominions against the ambitious projects of Jeswunt Rao Holkar, is now become unnecessary; and under these circumstances the perseverance of Dowlut Rao Scindia in his intention of marching with his army to Poona can have no other object than the subversion of the arrangements lately concluded between his Highness the Peishwa and the British government, and the re-establishment of his own usurped ascendancy in the state of Poona.

3. His Excellency bears in mind the formal declaration of Scindia in his conference with you on the 24th March 1803, after being apprised of the conclusion of a treaty of defensive alliance between the Peishwa and the British government, that he had no intention to obstruct the completion of that arrangement; but the subsequent conduct of Dowlut Rao Scindia, and the information which his Excellency has received from your dispatches, and from various other quarters, of a projected confederacy between that chieftain, the Rajah of Berar, and Jeswunt Rao Holkar, afford reason to doubt the sincerity of that declaration. His Excellency therefore deems it necessary to endeavour to preclude the adoption of any designs on the part of Dowlut Rao Scindia of a nature hostile to the British interests, by requiring Scindia either to return with his troops to the northward

of the Nurbuddah, or to afford some other unequivocal proof of his intention to refrain from any attempt to disturb the arrangement concluded between the British government and his Highness; and I am accordingly directed to communicate to you the following observations and instructions for the regulation of your conduct on this occasion, conformably to the note which you have already received under date the 5th ultimo.

4. Any design on the part of Scindia to aim at the subversion of the late arrangement must be supposed to originate either in an apprehension that it is directed to objects injurious to his just rights and independence, and to the general interests of the Mahratta empire, or in an impatience of that effectual controul to which his ambitious and unwarrantable projects are subjected, by the provisions of the alliance concluded with his Highness the Peishwa; and with a view to remove from Scindia's mind any erroneous impressions with regard to the real objects of that alliance, and to convince him of the justice and moderation of our views, his Excellency directed you, in my note of the 5th ultimo, to communicate to Scindia the whole of the treaty of Bassein, to explain to that chief, in the fullest manner, the general principles on which it is founded, and the just and moderate views to which it is directed; and you were authorized at the same time, if Scindia should desire it, to furnish him with a copy of the treaty. You will state to Scindia, that the uniform object of the endeavours of the Governor General has been to establish a permanent

foundation of general tranquillity in India, by securing to every state the free enjoyment of its just rights and independence, and by frustrating every project calculated to disturb the possessions, or to violate the rights of the established powers of Hindustan or of the Deccan. You will observe to Scindia, that the treaty of Bassein is founded on the application of this general principle to the circumstances of his Highness the Peishwa's situation and government; and you will particularly explain to Scindia, that while the treaty of Bassein establishes his Highness the Peishwa in the full and independent exercise of his legitimate authority in the Mahratta state, it provides the most effectual security for the preservation of the respective interests and possessions of all the Mahratta chieftains within the limits of their separate dominions and authorities; that the treaty, being exclusively of a defensive nature, imposes no restraint upon any state or power which shall respect the rights and possessions of the British government and of its allies; and that no right or power to interfere in the internal concerns of any of the Mahratta chiefs can be derived from the stipulations of that treaty beyond the limits of the Peishwa's legitimate authority, to maintain which is equally the duty of his Highness's subjects, feudatories, and allies. Finally you will endeavour to convince Dowlut Rao Scindia, that, in concluding the late alliance with his Highness the Peishwa, the objects of the Governor General are to secure the British dominions, and those of our ally the Nizam, from the dangers of contiguous anarchy and confusion, to fulfil the duties

of friendship towards our ally the Peishwa, and to provide at the same time for the safety of the several branches of the Mahratta empire, without disturbing the constitutional form of the state, and without affecting the legitimate independence of its feudatory chieftains; and that this course of policy must tend to strengthen the bonds of amity and alliance with Dowlut Rao Scindia, as well as with every other branch of the Mahratta power.

5. It will be proper that you should point out to Dowlut Rao Scindia those stipulations of the treaty of Bassein, which contain an explicit disavowal of any intention on the part either of his Highness the Peishwa, or of the British government, to molest any of the Mahratta chieftains who shall not place himself in the condition of a public enemy, by the adoption of measures hostile to the rights and interests of the British government and its allies.

6 Although it may not be difficult to convince Dowlut Rao Scindia of the justice and moderation of our views in concluding the late alliance with the Peishwa, and to remove from his mind all apprehension of danger to the security of his legitimate rights and independence from the operation of the treaty of Bassein, it is not to be expected that he will be immediately disposed to subscribe cordially to an arrangement by which the prosecution of his known projects of ambition will be effectually controuled, and his ascendancy in the state of Poona will be permanently excluded. You will observe to Scindia, however, that his ascendancy at Poona had in fact been annihilated by the success of

Holkar;

Holkar, before Scindia applied for the interposition of the British power; and that the success of Holkar had at the same time greatly endangered the existence of Scindia as a power in India. If therefore, in the restoration of the Peishwa to his Highness's legitimate authority, a due restraint has been imposed on the usurpations of Scindia as well as on those of Holkar, upon the established supreme power of the Mahratta empire, Scindia should be taught to reflect, that, by submitting to this sacrifice, he will acquire additional security to his own legitimate power, and that he has already derived the preservation of a considerable part of his dominions from the check which has been opposed to the progress of Holkar's arms.

7. You will be prepared to oppose any arguments founded on Scindia's alleged rights and privileges, as a branch of the Mahratta empire, by which Scindia may contest the right of the Peishwa to conclude political engagements with the British government, or with any foreign power, without the previous consent and concurrence of the feudatory chieftains, or may endeavour to justify his interference in the late arrangements, or assert a right to participate in the future administration of the Peishwa's affairs.

8. Under the instructions of his Excellency the Governor General, you have already successfully combated the principle assumed by Dowlut Rao Scindia, that, as guarantee to the treaty of Salbhey, his previous consent to the engagements between the British government and the Peishwa should have been obtained. No such principle can, in his Excellency's judg-

ment, be maintained by any arguments derived either from the original constitution of the Mahratta empire, or from the actual practice of the several chieftains composing the Mahratta confederacy. The exclusive right of concluding treaties and engagements with foreign states, not of a nature to compromise the separate rights and interests of the feudatory chieftains of the empire, must be considered to be inherent in the supreme executive authority of the Mahratta state, and it may be a question whether the Peishwa, acting in the name and under the ostensible sanction of the nominal head of the empire, might not conclude treaties which shall be obligatory upon the subordinate chiefs and feudatories, without their concurrence. But even under a contrary supposition, it would be absurd to regulate any political question by the standard of a constitution which time and events have entirely altered or dissolved. The late Maharaja Scindia and his successor Dowlut Rao have uniformly exercised the powers of independent dominion, by making war on the neighbouring states; by concluding engagements with them; and by regulating the whole system of their internal administration without the participation or previous consent of the Peishwa, whose supremacy, however, both Maharaja Scindia and Dowlut Rao Scindia have uniformly acknowledged.

9. Dowlut Rao Scindia therefore cannot, even on the supposed principles of the original constitution, deny the right of the Peishwa to conclude his late engagements with the British government independently of his concurrence, without impeaching the validity of his own proceedings, and those of his predecessor;

predecessor; nor can he, according to the more admissible rules derived from practice and prescription, justly refuse to admit the exercise of those independent rights of dominion on the part of the Peishwa, which both Scindia and his predecessor assumed in a condition of acknowledged subordination to his Highness's paramount authority.

10. The Rajah of Berar is known to entertain pretensions to the authority of the Sahoo Rajah, and on the accession of a Peishwa, he is admitted to the privilege of investing the Peishwa with a Khehant. Under these circumstances the Rajah of Berar's acknowledgment of subordination to the paramount authority of the Peishwa may be doubted: but while the Peishwa continues to exercise that authority in his capacity of representative of the Sahoo Rajah, the Rajah of Berar cannot possess the right of contending the Peishwa's actions.

11. In proportion as the Rajah of Berar disclaims the supremacy of the Peishwa, he has less right to interfere in any degree in the Peishwa's concerns. The Peishwa must be considered by the Rajah of Berar either as the representative of the Rajah of Berar's paramount sovereign, or as an independent state in amity with the Rajah of Berar, or as a power acknowledged by every other state in India, but which it is the secret design of the Rajah of Berar to subvert, with a view to supersede its authority for his own aggrandizement. In any of these cases, and more especially in the last, the other powers of India cannot admit the right of the Rajah of Berar to contend the Peishwa's intercourse with other states, un-

less the Peishwa shall attempt to injure the independence of the Rajah of Berar.

12. The arguments stated in the 10th and 11th preceding paragraphs are equally applicable to Dowlut Rao Scindia's assumption of a right to interfere in any manner in the arrangement concluded between the British government and the Peishwa, or in the future administration of his Highness's affairs. Such interference is incompatible with the complete and effectual operation of our engagements with his Highness, and the right to secure their due operation is necessarily combined with the right to contract them.

13. Scindia cannot justly deny the right of the Peishwa, and of the British government to conclude the terms of a defensive alliance without his previous consent, nor claim the right of interfering in the arrangement, or in the future administration of the Peishwa's affairs, on the ground of his having employed his arms and resources in the support of the Peishwa's cause.

14. Scindia did not originally take up arms for the defence of the Peishwa. He had long been engaged in a contest with Jeswant Rao Holkar, whose frequent successes and increasing power menaced the security of Scindia's dominion; and his unsuccessful resistance which the forces of Dowlut Rao Scindia opposed to those of Holkar in the vicinity of Poona, was merely a continuation of the contest. The efforts of Scindia to check the progress of Holkar's arms were necessary for the preservation of his own power, and the object of his exertions was not changed by the danger to which the state of Poona was exposed by the approach of Holkar to that capital.

The

The preservation of Scindia's usurped ascendancy in the state of Poona, and the security of his own dominion, which would have been more than ever endangered by the establishment of Holkar at the capital of Poona, rendered the protection of the Peishwa an object of individual interest to Scindia; and the same motives must be supposed to have influenced his subsequent operations. His exertions, however, have not contributed in any degree to the Peishwa's restoration. Aware of the doubtful issue of a further contest with the arms of Holkar, Scindia solicited the co-operation of the British power, and continued in a state of inactivity at a considerable distance from the scene of action. The energy, promptitude, and power of the British government were the exclusive causes which compelled Jeswunt Rao Holkar to abandon his design of subverting the dominion of the Peishwa, and of establishing his own authority upon its ruins; and to retire from Poona, deprived him of the means of supporting his military power, and secured the restoration of the Peishwa to his capital and government; and to these seasonable and arduous exertions of the British power, Scindia is absolutely indebted for the present secure possession of his dominion.

15. The combined result of all these facts and arguments is, that the interposition of the British power for the restoration of the Peishwa and the conclusion of the late alliance with the state of Poona is not only warrantable upon every principle of justice and the law of nations, but indispensably necessary to the preservation of the integrity of the Mahratta em-

pire, and to the security of the legitimate rights and interests of its respective branches, and especially of Scindia. That those rights and interests are effectually secured by the terms of the alliance, and consequently that any attempt on the part of any state or chieftain to disturb the operation of the treaty of Bassein, may justly be considered to be an act of hostility against the British government.

16. Under all these circumstances, we possess an undoubted right to require that Dowlut Rao Scindia should afford the most unequivocal proofs of his resolution to abstain from the adoption of any measures which we may deem to be calculated to impede the accomplishment of the late arrangements in the Mahratta state.

17. The most satisfactory evidence of that intention would be the immediate return of Scindia to his dominions north of the Nurbuddah; and if the report of an accommodation of differences between that chieftain and Jeswunt Rao Holkar be well founded, Scindia cannot reasonably object to comply with your requisition for that purpose. Scindia may, however, maintain, that his continuance to the southward of that river is necessary for the purpose of opposing the hostile designs of Holkar, or for adjusting the terms of an accommodation with that chieftain. In either of those events, your own judgment, and the knowledge which you will possess of the actual state of affairs in the Mahratta territory to the southward of the Nurbuddah, will enable you, in concert with Major-General Wellesley and with Colonel Close, to determine whether this objection is well founded, or whether it is
stated

stated merely as a pretext for Scindia's refusal to comply with your requisition. In the latter case, you will distinctly explain to Scindia, that his continuance in that position, without any other apparent motive connected with the security of his just rights, and with the exigency of his affairs, can only be considered to indicate designs injurious to the combined interests of the British government and its allies, and will render necessary the immediate adoption of the most active measures to compel his return within the limits of his northern dominions.

18. If Scindia should be sincerely desirous of effecting an accommodation with Jeswunt Rao Holkar, you will offer the mediation of the British government for that purpose, consulting with Major-General Wellesley and with Colonel Close respecting the terms of any such accommodation.

19. If it should appear to you that any important interests of Dowlut Rao Scindia would be exposed to hazard by his immediate return towards Hindustan, you are at liberty to recede from this requisition, provided that Scindia shall afford some other unequivocal proof of his determination to refrain from any attempt to obstruct the complete operation of the treaty of Bassein, and that such proof shall be satisfactory to Major-General Wellesley and to Colonel Close, with whom you will communicate fully on this subject; but it will be proper to apprise Scindia, that his proceeding to Poona under any pretext whatever, except by the express permission of his Highness the Peishwá, approved by the British government, will infallibly involve him in hostilities with the British

power. If Scindia should be permitted by the Peishwá, Major-General Wellesley, and Colonel Close, to proceed to Poona, Scindia must not be accompanied by any number of troops exceeding the strength of a reasonable escort of state. If Scindia should urge the necessity of his proceeding to Poona, for the purpose of adjusting any demands which he may have on the Peishwá, you will inform him that the British government is ready to arbitrate such demands on principles of equity and justice, and that under that professed security for the equitable adjustment of his claims, his proceeding to Poona in person for that purpose, is neither necessary or admissible.

20. The repeated information which his Excellency the Governor General has received of a projected confederacy between Scindia, the Rajah of Berar, and Jeswunt Rao Holkar, renders it necessary, in his Excellency's judgment, that Scindia should be required either to disavow such intended confederacy, or distinctly to declare the object of it.

21. If Scindia should avow that design, or should declare his intention to march for the purpose of meeting the Rajah of Berar, without affording a satisfactory explanation with regard to the object of that proceeding; or if you should obtain authentic intelligence of any such design on the part of Scindia, and if he should not afford you a satisfactory explanation according to the spirit of these instructions, you will intimate to Scindia, that in the actual situation of affairs, the British government will be justified in considering that proceeding to be directed to purposes hostile

to its interests and to those of its allies, and will be compelled to adopt corresponding measures of precaution and defence; and you will signify to Dowlut Rao Scindia, that his intended interview with Ragojee Bhomslah will not be considered as a sufficient plea for postponing his return to Hindustan, unless preceded by the most satisfactory proofs of the pacific designs of those chieftains. You will inform Scindia, that his Excellency the Governor General has addressed a representation, in the spirit of these instructions, to the Rajah of Berar, and has expressed to that chieftain his resolution to anticipate any sinister project on his part with the utmost degree of promptitude and alacrity.

22. You will also require from Scindia an explanation with regard to the object of any confederacy, meditated or concluded between him and Jeswunt Rao Holkar.

23. You are already in possession of the instructions of the Governor General for the eventual negotiation of the terms of a defensive alliance with Dowlut Rao Scindia. It will be proper, on this occasion, to renew the Governor General's propositions to Scindia for that purpose, informing him, that his Excellency is disposed either to admit Scindia as a contracting party to the treaty of Bassein, or to conclude a separate subsidiary alliance with Scindia; and stating to Scindia the manifest advantages to the stability of his government, and to the prosperity of his affairs, which the proposed connection is calculated to secure: but, if the dictates of an erroneous policy should induce Scindia to reject those proposals, you will assure him that the British government

will not be offended at his refusal; that he is at liberty to remain entirely unconnected with the British power, and that this government will continue to maintain the relations of amity and peace which have so long subsisted between the two states, and to abstain from any attempt to injure his rights or to controul his independence, unless the circumstances of his conduct should compel the British government to pursue an opposite course of measures. You will, at the same time, apprise Scindia of the determined resolution of the Governor General to resist, with the full force and energy of the British power, any attempt on the part of Scindia, or on that of any other power or state, to obstruct the operation of the treaty of Bassein, or to injure the interests of the British government or of its allies; and that the formation of any confederacy, or the prosecution of any military operations on the part of Scindia, in opposition to the repeated remonstrances of the British government, will compel the adoption of measures of precaution on our part on every boundary of Scindia's dominions.

24. The first pledge of Scindia's amicable intentions, even if he should be disposed to accede to the treaty of Bassein, must be his immediate return to the northward of the Nurbuddah, excepting under the circumstances stated in the first paragraph of this dispatch; you will, however, be particularly cautious in regulating your conduct by the tenor of any of those exceptions which have been admitted by the Governor General, rather for the purpose of removing any undue obstacle to the exercise of your discretion under any local exigency which may arise,

arise, than from any expectation that Scindia can afford to the British government any satisfactory security for his pacific disposition, while he shall remain with an army to the southward of the Nurbuddah. The expediency of Scindia's return to the northward may be enforced by an exposition of the danger to which Scindia's dominion and possessions will be exposed, by his perseverance in a system of policy which must be considered to be hostile to the British government, and its allies.

25. The nature of the existing connection between the Honourable Company and his Highness the Nizam is so well known to Scindia, that he must be aware of the consequences of any aggression against that ally of the British government; but it may be proper to remind Scindia on this occasion, that any attack on the territories of his Highness will be considered to be an act of hostility against the British government, and will be resented with the whole force of the British power.

26. His Excellency the Governor General confidently expects that the amicable representations which you are instructed to make to Scindia, will convince that chief of the justice and moderation of our views in concluding the late alliance with his Highness the Peishwa, and will induce him to refrain from the adoption of any measures directed to the subversion of that alliance, and injurious to the rights and interests of the British government and its allies.

27. Scindia must be sensible of the peculiar disadvantages under which he would enter upon a contest with the British arms, although supported by the combined power

of the Rajah of Berar and of Jeswunt Rao Holkar; and must be aware that his temerity, in provoking the resentment of the British government; must expose to imminent hazard the existence of his own power.

28. You have already been furnished with a copy of his Excellency the Governor General's detailed instructions to the Resident at Poona, and you will have been apprized by those instructions of the precautionary measures which have been adopted, with a view to eventual hostilities with Scindia, Holkar, or the Rajah of Berar.

29. In the present situation of affairs, it is of the utmost importance that your communications with the Honourable Major-General Wellesley, and with the Resident at Poona, should be conducted by the most expeditious channel of conveyance, and you will accordingly make every effort in your power to accelerate the Dawk from Scindia's camp to Poona, and to the camp of General Wellesley.

30. Copies of these instructions will be transmitted to the Honourable Major-General Wellesley, and to the Residents at Poona and Hyderabad. You will be careful to apprise his Excellency the Commander in Chief at Cawnpore, from time to time, of the temper and disposition of Scindia, and of the effect of the remonstrances which you have been directed to address to that chief.

31. You will receive by this dispatch, from the Persian department, a letter which his Excellency the Governor General has thought proper to address to Dowlut Rao Scindia on the present occasion. You will deliver that letter to Dowlut Rao Scindia

at

at such time as you may judge most advisable.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed)

N. B. EDMONSTONE,
Fort William, Sec. to Gov.
3d June 1803.

No. 3.

Letter from the Secretary to Government, to Dowlut Rao Scindia; June 3d, 1803.

I HAVE received the satisfactory intelligence of his Highness the Peishwa's actual restoration to the Musnud of Poona, under the protection of the British power, and in conformity to the treaty of defensive alliance concluded at Bassein between his Highness and the British government.

You have long since been apprized of the general nature of the engagements concluded with his Highness the Peishwa, and I received with great satisfaction, from Colonel Collins, the information of your entire concurrence in the expediency and wisdom of the measures undertaken by the British government for his Highness's restoration, accompanied by a declared intention on your part to abstain from any measures calculated to obstruct the completion of the arrangements established under the treaty of Bassein.

This resolution manifested your wisdom as well as your good faith: and your declaration to Colonel Collins was conformable to the principles of prudence and policy which dictated your direct application contained in your letter (received 13th Decemb. 1802), for the co-operation of the British power for the purpose of restoring his Highness the Peishwa to the Musnud.

With this experience of your pub-

lic declarations, and in possession of your authentic letters under your signature and seal, I am disposed to discredit the reports which have reached me of the formation of a confederacy between you, the Rajah of Berar, and Jeswunt Rao Holkar, directed to the subversion of the arrangements concluded at Bassein; nor can I credit the rumour of your supposed intention to meet the Rajah of Berar on the frontier of his Highness the Nizam's dominions, in order to concert with that chieftain the measures to be adopted for the purpose of defeating the treaty lately concluded between the British government and his Highness the Peishwa. The credit of these reports is, however, in some degree sustained by the information which I have received, of your having actually marched in the direction of the Nizam's frontier, and of the Rajah of Berar having entered his tents with a design of meeting you.

Compelled reluctantly to direct my attention to reports, of which I still hope that you will enable me to detect the falsehood, the obligations of friendship, as well as the laws of prudence and precaution, require that I should declare to you, without reserve, my sentiments and resolutions in the event of your actually entertaining the design of interfering between the British government and any of its allies, especially the Nizam or the Peishwa, or of violating the rights or possessions of the Company, or of any state connected with it by alliance or friendship. The interposition of the British power for the restoration of his Highness the Peishwa to the Musnud, and the arrangements concluded between his Highness and the British government, in no de-

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gree disturb your just rights and authority, or the general interests and prosperity of the Mahratta empire. Before this dispatch can reach you, you will have been apprized of the full extent of the engagements concluded between his Highness the Peishwa and the British government, by the treaty of Bassein. An examination of the articles of the treaty will demonstrate the justice, moderation, and honourable policy of those engagements; and a review of the late transactions in the Mahratta empire will be sufficient to convince you, that the interposition of the aid of the British government for the restoration of his Highness the Peishwa to the Musnud of Poona, far from having a tendency to subvert the order of the Mahratta state, afforded the only means of averting confusion, and of providing for the future security and tranquillity of every branch of the Mahratta power.

The success of Jeswunt Rao Holkar had completely established the ascendancy of his power in the Mahratta state; and his views have been demonstrated by his attempt to destroy the Peishwa's government, and to assume the entire authority of the Mahratta empire. You must acknowledge the danger to which your interests, and those of the other Mahratta chieftains were exposed by the extraordinary success of Jeswunt Rao Holkar. In the moment of his victory your prudence and wisdom foresaw the approaching ruin of your own power; and in the persuasion that the progress of his success must destroy your dominions, you solicited and obtained the powerful and seasonable aid of the British

government. The Mahratta empire, and your power, have been preserved by the timely interposition of the British government at a moment when the distance of your army from the scene of action precluded the possibility of any effectual aid from you.

The arrangements, connected with the interposition of the British government, have effected the restoration and provided for the future stability of the Peishwa's just authority, and have afforded additional security for the legitimate and separate rights of the feudatory chieftains of the empire.

Under the treaty of Bassein those chieftains are effectually protected against any molestation, either on the part of his Highness the Peishwa or the British government, unless any chief should place himself in the condition of a public enemy to the state; at the same time an option is afforded to all the principal chieftains of participating in the defensive alliance.

The constitution of the Mahratta state, and the authority of various precedents, have established the independant right of his Highness the Peishwa to contract with foreign powers all such engagements as shall not affect the separate rights and interests of his feudatory chieftains. That right is inherent in the supreme executive authority of the Mahratta state.

The objects of the treaty of Bassein are to secure the British dominions, and those of our ally the Nizam, from the dangers of contiguous anarchy and confusion; to fulfil the duties of friendship towards our ally the Peishwa; and to provide at the same time for the

the safety of the several branches of the Mahratta empire, without disturbing the constitutional form of the state, and without affecting the legitimate independence of its feudatory chieftains. This course of policy is calculated to strengthen the bonds of amity and alliance with your government, as well as with every other branch of the Mahratta power.

Under these circumstances, therefore, I deem it necessary to signify to you my determined resolution to accomplish the provisions of the treaty now concluded with his Highness the Peishwa; any attempt on the part of any state or power to obstruct the operation of that treaty, any combination among the Mahratta chieftains directed to that purpose, must be deemed an act of hostile aggression against the Peishwa and the British government.

I have been informed by Colonel Collins, that it is your intention to proceed with your army to Poona. The original object of your march towards that capital having been completely accomplished by the exertions of the British power, the prosecution of your march to Poona is obviously unnecessary for any purpose connected either with your own security, or with the interests of his Highness the Peishwa. I shall therefore be justified in considering that measure to be an unequivocal indication of your resolution to attempt the subversion of the late arrangement concluded between his Highness and the British government, and in that event the British government will be compelled to adopt measures calculated to counteract such unwarrantable designs.

For the same reason, your con-

tinuance to the southward of the Nurbuddah at the head of a powerful body of your forces, is equally unnecessary, and is calculated to excite apprehensions with regard to the nature of your designs. I confidently expect, therefore, to receive early intelligence of your having commenced your return to the northward of that river.

The British government is disposed to arbitrate, on principles of equity and justice, any demands which you may have on his Highness the Peishwa. The settlement of such demands, therefore, cannot be considered to be a justifiable plea for your proceeding to Poona. The British government is also willing to arbitrate any differences which may subsist between you and Jeswunt Rao Holkar, with whom it is my wish to maintain peace, provided he shall manifest a disposition to relinquish every inordinate pretension, and to accept reasonable terms of accommodation with the Peishwa and with the other powers, whose dominions he has invaded, and whose rights he has violated.

If the reports of your intention to enter into a confederacy with the Rajah of Berar should be well founded, the British government has a right to expect that you will explain the motives and objects of such a confederacy, with the same degree of candour which I have manifested in communicating to you the views and intentions of the British government, in concluding the late arrangements with his Highness the Peishwa. I deem it necessary to apprise you, that I have addressed to the Rajah of Berar representations similar to those contained in this letter. I have expressed to that chieftain my solicitude

licitude to maintain with him, unimpaired, the relations of peace and amity; and I have at the same time communicated to him my resolution to resist any attempt on his part, either singly or combined with any other state, to obstruct the full accomplishment of the treaty of Bassein.

I further deem it to be necessary to remind you, that, in conformity to the defensive engagements subsisting between the British government and his Highness the Nizam, any attack upon his Highness's territories must be considered to be an act of aggression against the British government.

It is my earnest desire to maintain with you the relations of amity and peace; but at the same time it is my determined resolution to resist any attempt on your part to violate the rights, or to injure the interests of the British government or its allies.

If a just regard to the real interests and prosperity of your government should dispose you to conclude defensive engagements with the Honourable Company; similar to those which have been contracted with his Highness the Peishwa, I shall be ready to enter into a negotiation with you for that purpose. The ties of friendship, however, will not be relaxed by your resolution to remain unconnected with the powers allied by the treaties of Hyderabad and Bassein.

Whatever may be your determination with regard to this proposal, I shall continue to maintain, with cordial solicitude, the relations of amity and peace which have so long subsisted between the British government and you, unless you should compel me to pursue a contrary course.

I trust to your wisdom and good faith that you will rather endeavour to strengthen the ties of amity and good will, than to favour the evil designs of the enemies of both states, by listening to any counsels adverse to the stability of the friendship which now happily subsists between us.

I have instructed Colonel Collins to communicate fully with you on all the points stated in this letter, to which I shall anxiously expect to receive a speedy and amicable reply.

(A true Copy.)

N. B. EDMONSTONF,
Per, Sec. to Gov.

No. 4.

Letter from the Secretary to Governor, to Rajah Ragoojee Bhonslah; dated 13th May 1803.

THE intimate friendship and alliance which have long subsisted between the British government and the state of Berar, induce me to communicate to you without reserve, the engagements recently concluded between the Honourable Company and his Highness the Peishwa; to explain to you the principles on which those engagements are founded; and to demonstrate to you that the treaty of Bassein is formed with a sincere regard for the integrity, of the Mahratta empire, and for the security of the separate rights and privileges of the constituent branches of that respective power.

When his Highness the Peishwa was compelled by the violence and usurpation of Jeswunt Rao Holkar to abandon the seat of government at Poona, and to retire into the Koncan, his Highness earnestly solicited the aid of

the British power for the protection of his person against the outrages of his rebellious subjects, and for the restoration of his just authority in the Mahratta state. At the same time Maharaja Dowlut Rao Scindia, alarmed at the successful progress of Jeswunt Rao Holkar's rebellion, solicited the co-operation of the British arms for the accomplishment of the same important object. His Highness the Peishwa and Dowlut Rao Scindia were sensible that the active interposition of the British power in that arduous crisis of affairs, afforded the only means of preserving the fabric of the Mahratta empire from disorder and confusion.

The British government entertained a sincere disposition to fulfil the obligations of friendship towards his Highness the Peishwa, in the hour of adversity, and an anxious solicitude to preserve the Mahratta empire from a condition of anarchy, which must have proved highly dangerous to all the contiguous states of India; I therefore readily consented to the united wishes of the Peishwa, and Dowlut Rao Scindia; and his Highness the Peishwa accordingly proceeded under the protection of the British power to Bassein. His Highness subsequently concluded engagements with the British government on principles calculated to secure the stability of his just authority in the Mahratta empire, the rights and privileges of the several subordinate chieftains of that empire, and the future tranquillity and prosperity of the state.

For the accomplishment of this arrangement, a considerable detachment of British troops, which had been stationed on the fron-

tier of Mysore with a view to the protection and defence of the British dominions, was directed to march from the frontier of Mysore to Poona; and the British subsidiary force serving with his Highness the Nizam, joined by a considerable body of the Nizam's forces, was assembled on the frontier of the Nizam's dominions for the same purpose; at the same time amicable remonstrances were addressed to Jeswunt Rao Holkar, and assurances were conveyed to him by the British resident at Poona, of the sincere disposition of the British government to mediate between him and the Peishwa, and Dowlut Rao Scindia, on just and reasonable terms, with the consent and knowledge of all parties.

The object of these proceedings was to restore order and tranquillity, and to conciliate the concurrence of the contending chiefs on such a system of mutual justice, reason, and moderation, as might secure the continuance of peace.

These measures have induced Jeswunt Rao Holkar to withdraw his troops from the city of Poona, and have removed every obstacle to the return of his Highness the Peishwa to his capital, in the full exercise of his authority. The attention of the British government will now be directed to the efficient accomplishment of the arrangements concluded by the treaty of Bassein. For your information, with regard to the engagements contracted by his Highness the Peishwa, I transmit to you inclosed a copy of the treaty of Bassein, containing every article and stipulation of that engagement. This explicit communication will afford you an additional

additional proof of my friendship and respect: you will be enabled by a copy of the treaty, and by this letter, to ascertain the full extent of all my views and intentions with regard to the Mahratta power.

An examination of the inclosed copy of the treaty, will demonstrate the justice, moderation, and honourable policy of that engagement; and a review of the late transactions in the Mahratta empire, will be sufficient to convince you, that the interposition of the aid of the British Government, for the restoration of his Highness the Peishwa to the Musnud of Poona, far from having a tendency to subvert the order of the Mahratta state, afforded the only means of averting confusion, and of providing for the future security and tranquillity of every branch of the Mahratta power.

Experience has already manifested the inability of Dowlut Rao Scindia to resist the attacks of Jeswunt Rao Holkar; and the views of Jeswunt Rao Holkar have been demonstrated by his attempt to destroy the Peishwa's government, and to assume the entire authority of the Mahratta empire.

Great danger must have menaced the several states under such circumstances. From the hazard of this calamity the Mahratta empire has been preserved by the reasonable interposition of the British government, which has provided for the restoration and stability of the Peishwa's just authority, and has afforded additional security for the legitimate and separate rights of the feudatory chieftains of the empire. Under the treaty of Bassein, (par-

ticularly by the 9th article,) those chieftains are effectually protected against any molestation either on the part of his Highness the Peishwa, or of the British government, unless any chief should place himself in the condition of a public enemy to the state; at the same time an option is afforded to all the principal chieftains of participating in the benefits of the defensive alliance. The constitution of the Mahratta state, and the authority of various precedents, have established the independent right of his Highness the Peishwa, to contract with foreign powers all such engagements as shall not affect the separate rights and interests of his feudatory chieftains. That right is inherent in the supreme executive authority of the Mahratta state.

Under these circumstances, therefore, I deem it necessary to signify to you my intention of establishing the provisions of the treaty now concluded with his Highness the Peishwa; any attempt on the part of any state or power to obstruct the operation of that treaty must be deemed an act of hostility against the combined interests of the Peishwa and the British government.

My objects are to secure the British dominions, and those of our ally the Nizam, from the dangers of contiguous anarchy and confusion; to fulfil the duties of friendship towards our ally the Peishwa; and to provide at the same time for the safety of the several branches of the Mahratta empire, without disturbing the constitutional form of the state, and without affecting the legitimate independence of its feudatory chieftains. This course of policy must tend to strengthen

strengthen the bonds of amity and alliance with the state of Berar, as well as with every other branch of the Mahratta power.

If a just regard to the real interests and prosperity of your government should dispose you to conclude defensive engagements with the Honourable Company, similar to those which have been contracted by his Highness the Peishwa, I shall be ready to enter into a negotiation with you for that purpose. The ties of friendship, however, will not be relaxed by any declaration of your disposition to remain unconnected with the powers now allied by the treaties of Hyderabad and Bassein; whatever may be your determination with regard to this part of my present proposal, I shall continue to maintain, with cordial solicitude, the relations of amity and peace which have subsisted between the British government and the state of Berar.

It has been reported to me that you have viewed the conduct of the British government, in the restoration of the Peishwa, with jealousy and suspicion, and that you are sedulously employed in endeavouring to form a confederacy for the purpose of frustrating the beneficial operation of the treaty of Bassein.

The acknowledged prudence and discretion of your character, your wisdom and experience, your approved friendship, combined

with the conscious sense of my just regard for your rights and independence, preclude any suspicion in my mind of your intentions and conduct. I therefore conclude that you will continue to regard the British power with that confidence and esteem which our uniform conduct towards you justly demands.

To this candid declaration of my sentiments, it may, however, be proper to add a distinct view of my future intentions: any military preparations on your part, any combination of your power with that of any other state, directed to the subversion of the arrangement lately concluded with the Peishwa, will be followed by corresponding measures of precaution and security on the part of the British government.

Unavoidable circumstances have hitherto prevented the departure of Mr. Webbe, whom I have selected to be the representative of this government at your court: Mr. Webbe, however, will proceed to Nagpoor, and on his arrival will be prepared to enter upon the discussion of all questions depending between you and the British government.

In the mean while I trust that you will return a speedy and amicable reply to this friendly letter.

(A true Copy.)

(Signed) N. B. EDMONSTONE,
Per. Sec. to Gov.

INCLOSURE (D.)

Letter from the Secretary to the Governor General, to the Resident at Poona, dated the 7th May 1803; covering notes of intended instructions to him.

To Lieutenant-Colonel Barry
Close, Resident at Poona.

Sir,

I AM directed by his Excel-
Vol. 6.

lency the Most Noble the Governor General, to transmit to you the accompanying notes, intended to form the basis of detailed instructions

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instructions, which will be dispatched with the least practicable delay.

2. His Excellency desires that you will regulate your conduct, in the mean time, according to the principles stated in these notes, and that you will communicate copies of the notes to the Honourable the Governor of Bombay, and to the Honourable Major-General Wellesley.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,

Your most obedient
Humble Servant,

(Signed) N. B. EDMONSTONE.
Sec. to Gov.

Fort William,
the 7th May, 1803.

No. 1.

Notes for a dispatch to Col. Close.

1. On the arrival of the Peishwa at Poona, the Resident will of course, under his former instructions, have manifested every degree of respect to his Highness, in restoring him to the Musnud.

2. The greatest pains must be employed to satisfy the Peishwa of our intention to abstain from all interference in the details of his government, and to maintain his dignity and independence.

3. This object, however, may be difficult of attainment, when combined with the absolute necessity of soliciting the Peishwa's favour for many of the Jaghiredars, and of endeavouring to place the power of the British government in the situation of mediator between the Peishwa and the Jaghiredars, as well as of guaranteeing for their respective rights. The stability, however, of the whole system, under the treaty of Bassein, will depend upon the address with which the British government shall assume the protection

of all the contending parties, without exciting the jealousy of any one.

4. Early endeavours must be used to mitigate the hostility of Peishwa towards Holkar and Amrut Rao, and to conciliate each of those chieftains by moderate concessions, properly secured.

5. The subsidiary force must be established as soon as possible, in exact conformity to the treaty: it would certainly be very desirable to extend it, and to compose it in a manner precisely similar to the subsidiary force at Hydrabad. General Wellesley will, for the present, appoint the officer to command the subsidiary force at Poona. The commands at Poona and Hydrabad will henceforth be filled directly under the authority of the Governor General in Council.

6. The proceedings of Major-General Wellesley must be regulated, in a great measure, by the information which he may receive from the Resident with Dowlut Rao Scindia, with respect to the effect produced on Scindia by the representations which Colonel Collins was instructed to make to that chieftain, by the orders of the 5th instant, with a view to a speedy communication between Colonels Close and Collins, and General Wellesley; every effort should be made without delay to accelerate the Dawk from Poona to Scindia's camp; and Holkar and Amrut Rao, or other chiefs whose forces may be stationed in the intermediate country, must be compelled to allow a free passage to the Dawk.

7. It is extremely desirable that the British troops employed for the restoration of the Peishwa (with the exception of the subsidiary

diary

tiary force) should return within the British territories at the earliest period of time in which circumstances will admit of the separation of the army.

8. Whenever the troops shall separate, they must be so posted as to possess the power of effecting a speedy junction (if necessary) with the subsidiary forces of Poona and Hyderabad. For this purpose the north-western frontier of Mysore, the districts ceded by his Highness the Nizam, and the Nizam's northern frontier, ought to be maintained in strength. A considerable body of Europeans and a sufficient train of ordnance should remain at Bombay, in order to join the subsidiary force at Poona.

9. Of the detachment from Lieutenant-General Stuart's army, now under General Wellesley's command, six battalions of infantry, and a due proportion of artillery, &c. to be stationed at Poona, to form the subsidiary force. The Europeans and ordnance to retire to Bombay; the cavalry to retire into the ceded districts, to join the force at Hyderabad, if necessary.

The troops under Major Irton to return into the Company's territories, whenever the government of Fort St. George shall direct.

The army under Lieutenant-General Stuart to separate as soon as Major-General Wellesley shall have signified to Lieutenant-General Stuart, that the state of affairs at Poona will admit of the separation of the army.

Proper posts to be occupied on the frontier of Mysore, and in the districts southward of Poona ceded by the Peishwa.

10. It will not be prudent to separate the army, unless Scindia shall have either crossed the Nurbuddah, on the suggestion of Colonel Collins, or shall have afforded some unequivocal proof of his intention to refrain from any attempt to disturb the execution of the treaty of Bassein.

11. In the event of Scindia's return to the northward of the Nurbuddah, it may still be necessary to retain the army in the field, for the purpose of preventing the return of Holkar's troops to Poona, and of enforcing the complete acknowledgment of the Peishwa's authority throughout his immediate possessions, and of precluding any attempt of the adherents of Scindia and Holkar to obtain possession of his Highness's person.

12. If no accommodation shall take place between Scindia and Holkar, the dissension of those chiefs will afford security to the Peishwa.

13. If, however, the disputes of Scindia and Holkar should be amicably adjusted, Holkar will necessarily disband a great part of his army (which he is now unable to pay) unless he should meditate offensive measures against the Nizam or against the Peishwa, and provision must accordingly be made to defeat such attempts.

14. The determination of the question respecting the separation of the army must depend on the future proceedings of Scindia and Holkar. If the troops can be separated with safety, the early adoption of that measure would undoubtedly be productive of considerable advantage, as it would satisfy the principal Mahratta Jaghiredars that the British govern-

ment had no views beyond the express stipulations of the treaty of Bassein.

15. If Scindia should proceed to Poona, in opposition to Colonel Collins's remonstrances, the British force in that city must be as strong as possible.

16. Some of the Peishwa's immediate dependents or Aumils may refuse to submit to his authority. In that event, measures must be adopted to compel submission.

17. A force to be detached from Guzerat, if practicable, for the purpose of occupying the districts ceded to the Company in that province.

18. If the condition of Guzerat should not permit the adoption of this arrangement, a sufficient force should be detached either from Surat or Bombay, to be replaced by a part of the force under the Honourable Major-General Wellesley, or Colonel Stevenson.

19. Part of the troops, in returning to the Carnatic or to Mysore, may occupy the cessions to the southward of Poona.

20. Colonel Close is supposed to have obtained from the Peishwa the necessary orders for the cession of the districts, under the stipulations of the treaty.

21. The government of Bombay, in concert with General Wellesley and Colonel Close, will appoint the proper officers of collection in the ceded districts in Guzerat.

22. The government of Fort Saint George to pursue the same course with respect to the ceded districts to the southward of Poona.

23. Proper measures will be taken to reinforce Midnapoor, and to collect a force on the north-western frontier of Oude, in the direction of Agra.

24. If Major-General Wellesley and Colonel Close should be convinced of the hostile intentions of Scindia or Holkar, the army must be properly employed to disperse Holkar's forces, and to drive Scindia beyond the Nurbuddah. In such an event, the earliest notification should be sent to General Lake at Futty Ghur, who will be ordered to seize Agra, Matura, Cowle, and Delhi, with other places (probably Colpee), and to take or disperse Scindia's troops in those quarters.

25. These suggestions are stated; but no reason exists to countenance an apprehension that Scindia, Holkar, the Rajah of Berar, or any other power, will now attempt to frustrate the treaty by hostilities.

(A true Copy.)

N. B. EDMONSTON,
Sec. to Gov.

No. 2.

Governor General's Instructions to the Resident at Poona; dated the 30th May.

Sir,

WITH a view to furnish you at the earliest moment with instructions of the Governor General for your guidance, upon the expected return of his Highness the Peishwa to Poona, I forwarded to you on the 7th instant, by his Excellency's command, a note containing the general tenor of the measures proposed to be pursued in the present posture of affairs in the Mahratta empire. The Governor General is satisfied that the early circulation of that note will have enabled you and all the subordinate authorities to which it was communicated, to act in concert under the proposed plan; and I am now commanded by his

his Excellency to state to you in detail the directions necessary for the further regulation of your conduct, and for the guidance of the Honourable Major-General Wellesley.

2. His Excellency concludes that the Peishwa's restoration to the Musnud of Poona will have been accompanied by the most public demonstrations of ceremony and respect on the part of the British authorities at that station, and the Governor General has issued orders which will afford to the Peishwa an ample testimony of the cordiality and zeal with which the British government has entered into this happy alliance with the Mahratta power.

3. The Governor General intends at a future period of time to review in a more particular manner, the principles on which the treaty of Bassein is founded, the objects to which it is directed, and the means by which the stability of our alliance with the Mahrattas is to be maintained.

4. I am commanded however by his Excellency to apprise you, at this early season, of the general scope of his intentions and views in concluding this important arrangement.

5. The destruction of the hostile power of Mysore, accompanied by the consolidation of our alliance with the court of Hyderabad, left no possible antagonist to the British government among the native states in India, excepting the Mahratta power.

6. The Mahratta states, unconnected with any European ally, could never become formidable to the British government, excepting in the event of an actual union of the feudal chiefs under an efficient sovereign power, or in the event

of a revolution, which should unite the command of the resources of a large portion of the Mahratta territory in the hands of an active and enterprising chief. Such events, however, to be averted, might have been encountered without apprehension by the British government in the present commanding posture of its foreign relations, and in the vigorous condition of its internal resources and concentrated strength.

7. But it was obviously prudent to employ every endeavour to effect such an arrangement as should preclude the union of the Mahratta states, under any circumstances which might menace interruption to the tranquillity of our possessions, or of those of our allies and dependants, especially of the Nizam and the Rajah of Mysore.

8. The most effectual arrangement, with a view to this important object, appeared to be an intimate alliance with the acknowledged sovereign power of the Mahratta empire, founded upon principles which should render the British influence and military force the main support of that power. Such an arrangement appears to afford the best security for preserving a due balance between the several states constituting the confederacy of the Mahratta empire, as well as for preventing any dangerous union or diversion of the resources of that empire; you will therefore understand that the principal object to be accomplished by the operation of the treaty of Bassein is the prevention of any hostile union of the Mahratta states under the sovereign power of that empire against the British government or its allies.

9. The same policy requires that the operation of the treaty should be

be so directed as to prevent the aggrandizement of any individual chief, or the combination of any number of chiefs under circumstances adverse to the authority of the Peishwa, or to the tranquillity of the territories of the Company, its dependants, and allies.

10. The treaty restores the legitimate power of the Peishwa, on the foundation of our support, and establishes our influence as the channel of mediation and protection, for the maintenance of the separate rights and interests of the confederated chiefs.

11. Your discretion and experience will sufficiently indicate to you the real nature of our situation in regard to the operation of the treaty on these points. You will observe, that it is neither consistent with the principle nor necessary to the objects of the treaty, to exercise any influence in the internal affairs of the Peishwa's immediate government of a nature injurious to his dignity and independence, or offensive to his prejudices or pride; you will endeavour to satisfy his Highness, that his real and legitimate power is effectually secured by this alliance, and that he may confidently expect, under the operation of his engagements with the British government, to enjoy that tranquillity and security, accompanied by respect and honour, which he has never experienced under the degrading influence of his own subjects, servants, or feudatory chieftains, and which he could never have attained under the protection of Scindia or of the Rajah of Berar, or under any pacification with the rebel Holkar or with the traitor Amrut Rao.

12. In demonstrating to the Peishwa the benefits of his new

alliance, you will not fail to advert to the advantages which have been enjoyed by the Nizam since the conclusion of similar engagements with the British power. You will describe the uniform disposition which the British government has manifested to maintain inviolate the dignity and honour of the Nizam, and to abstain from any infringement of his Highness's just authority within his own dominions.

13. It must be evident to the Peishwa, that while the independent authority of the Nizam over his own subjects, and the internal order of his dominions and government have been considerably improved, the power and importance of the court of Hyderabad among the states of India have been greatly augmented by the Nizam's connection with the British government. The continued security of the Nizam's dominions under the protection of the Company, from the encroaching spirit of the neighbouring powers, must have been remarked by the Peishwa in the course of the various transactions which have passed between the Mahratta states and the Nizam since the year 1798.

14. The Peishwa must have remarked, that the protection of the British government has preserved the Nizam from the rapacity, ambition, and treachery of Scindia, and of other Mahratta powers:—and that every sinister project of the Mahratta states against the Nizam has been frustrated by the vigilance and strength of the British government. If the death of the Nizam should happen, and the succession of Secunder Jah should take place under the orders of the Governor-General of the
of January to Major
Kirk.

Kirkpatrick, you will direct the Peishwa's particular attention to the justice, moderation, and honourable spirit of public faith, which the British government will have displayed in the unconditional establishment of Sec under Jah on the Musnud of Hydrabad; and you will contrast the order and regularity of the established system of affairs at Hydrabad with the confusions which have distracted the state of Poona, and which must have endangered its existence if the Peishwa had not solicited and obtained the powerful and seasonable protection of the Company.

15. In reviewing the probable effect of the stipulations of the treaty of Bassein, you will observe, that while they are calculated to protect the authority of the Peishwa from the encroachment of the great feudatory chiefs, the most effectual security is also provided for the preservation of the respective interests and possessions of those chiefs within the just limits of their separate dominions and authorities.

16. It is a principal object of the treaty of Bassein to prevent the sovereign power of the Mahratta states, or the power of any great branch of the Mahratta empire, from passing into the hands of France.

17. To this object, in all its relations, your constant and unremitting vigilance must be directed. The Governor General trusts, that the operation of the treaty must immediately exclude the French from the councils and armies of the Peishwa, and gradually from those of every Mahratta power which shall resort to the British protection for the preservation of its separate station in the Mahratta empire.

18. It may reasonably be expected that all the Mahratta states will speedily discover the advantages of resorting to that protection which offers the best attainable security for the preservation of their respective possessions and interests with the least possible sacrifice of prejudice or pride.

19. Beyond the limits of the principles and views stated in the preceding paragraphs, the Governor General wishes that the British government should abstain from all interference in the internal affairs of the Mahratta states.

20. In stating to you the detailed instructions of the Governor General, for the execution of the treaty, the following objects appear to require special attention :

1. The restoration of his Highness the Peishwa to the due exercise of his regular authority in the Mahratta empire :

2. The effectual exercise of the rights of mediation and guarantee acquired by the British government under the treaty of Bassein, or originating in the measures adopted by the British government for the restoration of his Highness the Peishwa to the Musnud of Poona, without exciting the jealousy or offending the pride of the Peishwa, or of the Mahratta chieftains; under this head may be classed the exertion of your endeavours to mitigate the resentment of his Highness against Amrut Rao and Jeswunt Rao Holkar, and to obtain from his Highness such concessions in favour of each of those chieftains, as may be calculated to conciliate their submission to his Highness's authority :

3. To establish the subsidiary force in exact conformity to the treaty,

treaty, and to provide for the return of the remainder of the forces employed in the restoration of the Peishwa to their respective stations, or for the disposal of such parts of those forces as it may be necessary to employ for the completion and security of the arrangements concluded with his Highness the Peishwa :

4. To provide for the security of his Highness the Nizam's dominions against any attack on the part of Scindia or of Holkar :

5. To provide for the complete occupation, by the Company's officers, of the districts ceded by his Highness the Peishwa.

21. It may be expected that the Peishwa will be solicitous to provide for the effectual re-establishment of his authority, by proceeding to appoint proper officers for conducting the detail of his administration ; but it may be proper that you should afford to his Highness the benefit of your advice, in framing the arrangements necessary for that purpose ; at the same time you will employ your utmost endeavours to satisfy his Highness's mind, of the resolution of the British government to abstain from all interference in the details of his administration, and to maintain his dignity and independence: this object however may be difficult of attainment, when combined with the absolute necessity of securing the effectual mediation of the British government, in the manner described under the 2d head, especially in favour of the several Jaghiredars who have manifested a disposition to co-operate with the British troops in the restoration of the Peishwa to the Musnud of Poona, and to whom the faith of the British government may have been pledged for the ex-

ertion of its influence with the Peishwa for the attainment of any concessions in their favour, or for the future security of their just and acknowledged rights.

22. The Peishwa must be aware that the complete consolidation of his power will depend in a considerable degree on the successful exertion of his endeavours to conciliate the allegiance and attachment of the Jaghiredars, who occupy so large a portion of his territory, and this consideration may induce his Highness to admit the mediation of the British government, in favour of such of the Jaghiredars as have established a claim to it by their attachment to the Peishwa's cause.

23. Considerations connected with the consolidation of his Highness's power may also favour the success of your endeavours to obtain from the Peishwa such concessions as may induce Amrut Rao and Jeswunt Rao Holkar to submit to his authority.

24. The Governor General does not possess the means of suggesting the nature and extent of the concessions which it may be expedient to solicit from the Peishwa in favour of Amrut Rao and Jeswunt Rao Holkar. That point must necessarily be regulated by the expectations and disposition of both parties, and by the relative rank and reasonable pretensions of those chieftains.

25. The characteristic insincerity of Baajy Rao will, however, preclude all confidence in his offers and engagements, unless they shall be secured by the mediation and guarantee of the British government.

26. The effectual and equitable exercise of our mediation and guarantee between the Peishwa and his subordinate

subordinate chieftains, is therefore equally necessary for the consolidation of his Highness's authority, and for the stability of the arrangement concluded under the treaty of Bassein; and both must depend upon the address with which the British government shall assume the protection of all the contending parties, without exciting the jealousy of any one of them.

27. All unnecessary interference, therefore, in the affairs of the Mahratta state, should be carefully avoided, and every act of necessary interposition on our part should be accompanied with a distinct and demonstrative explanation of the equitable principles on which it is founded, and of the just and salutary objects to which it is directed.

28. If any of the Peishwa's immediate dependents or Aumils should refuse to submit to his authority, even under the faith of the British guarantee, measures must be adopted to compel their submission.

29. The subsidiary force to be permanently stationed at Poona, for the protection of the Peishwa's person and government, should be established as soon as possible, in exact conformity to the stipulations of the treaty of Bassein. It would certainly be desirable to extend it, and to compose it in a manner precisely similar to the subsidiary force at Hyderabad; but this object must be pursued with a careful regard to the general principle of suppressing all emotions of jealousy in the minds either of the Peishwa, or of any of the Mahratta chieftains.

30. Any state of affairs in the Mahratta empire, affecting the stability of the Peishwa's authority, may induce his Highness to

desire the extension of the subsidiary force, and may appear to the Mahratta chieftains to afford a sufficient motive for the adoption of that measure, without exciting in their minds a suspicion that it is dictated by any other views than those really entertained by the British government, and distinctly declared in the treaty of Bassein.

31. The agitation of this question is left to the exercise of your judgment and discretion.

32. The Honourable Major-General Wellesley will, for the present, appoint the officer to command the subsidiary force. The command of the subsidiary force at Poona and Hydrabad respectively will hereafter be filled directly under the authority of the Governor General in Council.

33. It is extremely desirable that the British troops employed for the restoration of the Peishwa to the Musnud of Poona (with the exception of the subsidiary force) should quit the Mahratta territories, and repair to their allotted stations at the earliest practicable period of time, consistent with the complete accomplishment and security of the arrangement concluded under the treaty of Bassein. Independently of the important object of enabling the British government to apply that portion of its military establishment, which has been employed for the Peishwa's restoration, to other eventual exigences of the public service, the early adoption of this measure would tend to satisfy the Mahratta chieftains and Jaghiredars, that the British government entertain no views beyond the express stipulations of the treaty of Bassein.

34. The separation and disposal

sal of the troops must; however, depend on the proceedings of Scindia and Holkar, and on the degree in which his Highness the Peishwa's authority shall be recognized and established throughout the territories subject to his dominions.

35. It will not be prudent to separate the army, unless Scindia shall either have recrossed the Nurbuddah with his troops, or shall have afforded some unequivocal proof of his intention to refrain from any attempt to disturb the arrangement concluded between the British government and his Highness the Peishwa.

36. By the note of his Excellency the Governor General's instructions to the Resident with Dowlut Rao Scindia, transmitted in my letter of the 5th May, you have been apprised of the representations which Colonel Collins has been directed to make on this subject to Dowlut Rao Scindia.

37. You will speedily receive a copy of the detailed instructions of this date to Colonel Collins.

38. The proceedings of the Honourable Major-General Wellesley must be regulated, in a great measure, by the information which he may receive from the Resident with Dowlut Rao Scindia, with regard to the effect produced on Scindia by the representations which Colonel Collins has been instructed to make to that chieftain. It is expedient, therefore, that every practicable measure should be immediately adopted, for the purpose of expediting and securing the communication between you, Major-General Wellesley, and Colonel Collins.

39. If those representations should not have the effect of deterring Dowlut Rao Scindia from the prosecution of his intended march with the whole body of his army to Poona, Major-General Wellesley must adopt hostile operations against that chieftain.

40. Every amicable endeavour must however be employed to dissuade Dowlut Rao Scindia from the prosecution of his march to Poona. His Excellency the Governor General is anxious that no hostile operations against Scindia should be commenced on the part of the British troops until the last extremity; but if you and Major-General Wellesley should be convinced of the hostile intentions of Scindia, the army must be actively employed in compelling Scindia to retreat across the Nurbuddah. In that event, or if any probability of such an event should appear, the earliest information should be transmitted to his Excellency Lieutenant-General Lake, who will be prepared, at a proper season, to employ the troops under his immediate command in military operations within the possessions of Scindia, in the north-western quarter of Hindustan.

41. It is scarcely possible that Scindia should incur the hazard of hostilities with the British power, unless assured of the co-operation of the Rajah of Berar, and of Jeswunt Rao Holkar; nor that Scindia should proceed to Poona for hostile purposes, without being joined by the forces of one or both of those chieftains. Notwithstanding the repeated reports of the actual combination of those chieftains for purposes hostile to the British interests, his Excellency the Governor General continues to

to discredit the truth of such rumours. Many of the circumstances, related for the purpose of accrediting these rumours, are manifest fabrications; and the object of the Mahrattas in circulating the report of the existence of a general confederacy of such a description, being evidently to intimidate the British government and its allies, it is the duty of every British officer, civil and military, to employ his utmost efforts for the purpose of checking the dissemination of opinions calculated to impair the interests of our country in India, to encourage our enemies, and to depress the spirit of our friends. The terror of the British name will preclude such combinations, if the confidence of our allies be not shaken by the manifest decline of our own fortitude and decision in the season of our utmost glory and power. A premature disposition on our part to credit the possibility of the supposed confederacy, may create the evil of which it supposes the existence, and may animate the councils of our secret enemies with a spirit of audacity and rashness, which may demand an effort of our superior strength. It is therefore the positive order of the Governor General that you use the most active exertions to discountenance the rumours (which have been so assiduously circulated) of the existence of an hostile confederacy between Scindia, Ragojee Bhonslah, and Holkar, against the British power. If you should obtain authentic intelligence of such an event, the Governor General directs you to communicate it to the Secretary in the secret department at Fort William, and to Major-General Wellesley; but his Ex-

cellency trusts that your discretion and prudence combined with your zeal for the public service, will induce you to discourage the belief of such an event in every other quarter.

42. Even if such a combination should take place, no danger can be apprehended from it to the British interests; indeed, it is not credible that even with such a combination, the Mahratta chiefs would venture to encounter the British power. His Excellency, however, adverting to every means of preventing such a confederacy, or of restraining its operation, has addressed a remonstrance to the Rajah of Berar, in terms corresponding with the representations which the Resident with Dowlut Rao Scindia has been instructed to make to Scindia, and has directed the post of Midnapore to be strengthened with a view to alarm the Rajah of Berar for the safety of the province of Cuttack.

43. The practicability of impeding the junction of Scindia and the Rajah of Berar, if those chieftains should actually march for that purpose, is a question of a military nature, the decision of which must either have been determined already by the judgment of the Honourable Major-General Wellesley, or must now remain for his decision. If Scindia, however, in conjunction with the Rajah of Berar, should seriously meditate hostilities, the operations of their combined forces will probably be directed, in the first instance, against the possessions of his Highness the Nizam. It will be necessary, in that event, to adopt such measures as may be practicable to provide both for the defence of his Highness's dominions

and for the protection of Poona, which, in the absence of the main body of the British forces, may be exposed to the attempts of Jeswunt Rao Holkar acting in that direction, either singly or in concert with Scindia and the Rajah of Berar.

44. His Excellency deems it unnecessary to state the various possible plans of military operations, which, in the supposed event of an hostile confederacy among those chieftains, they may resolve to undertake. His Excellency is satisfied that the vigilance and discernment of Major-General Wellesley will secure the earliest information with regard to the nature of such plans, and that his judgment and military skill will enable him to adopt the most effectual measures to render them abortive.

45. In the event of Scindia's return to the northward of the Nurbuddah, it may still be necessary to retain the army in the field, for the purpose of preventing the return of Holkar's troops to Poona, and of enforcing the complete acknowledgment of the Peishwa's authority throughout his immediate possessions, and to precluding any attempt of the adherents of Scindia and Holkar to obtain possession of his Highness's person.

46. If no accommodation shall take place between Scindia and Holkar, the dissention of those chiefs may afford sufficient security to the Peishwa to admit of the separation of the British army in the field. If however, the disputes of Scindia and Holkar should be amicably adjusted, it may be expected that Holkar will disband a great part of his army (which he is now unable to pay) unless he should meditate of-

fensive measures against the Peishwa, or should prosecute his predatory operations within the Nizam's dominions; provision must accordingly be made to defeat any such views on the part of Holkar.

47. Whenever the state of affairs shall admit of the separation of the troops, they should be so posted as to possess the power of effecting a speedy junction (if necessary) with the subsidiary forces of Poona and Hydrabad. For this purpose, the north-western frontier of Mysore, the southern districts ceded by the Peishwa, and the north-western frontier of his Highness the Nizam, ought to be maintained in the utmost practicable degree of strength. A considerable body of Europeans, and a sufficient train of ordnance, should remain at Bombay, in order to secure the eventual junction of a body of troops from that presidency with the subsidiary force at Poona.

48. The Honourable Major-General Wellesley will state to his Excellency Lieutenant-General Stuart, his opinion with regard to the particular positions in the southern ceded districts, and in Mysore, at which it may be advisable to station British forces, and to the extent of such forces for the purpose above stated; and Major-General Wellesley will also communicate his sentiments to Lieutenant-Colonel Stevenson, and to the Resident at Hydrabad, with regard to the disposal of the subsidiary force of Hydrabad, and of his Highness the Nizam's troops, with a view to the same purpose. Of the detachment from his Excellency Lieutenant-General Stuart's army, at present under the command of the Honourable Major-General Wellesley, six battalions

of

of native infantry, with a due proportion of artillery, are to be stationed at Poona, to form the subsidiary force, in conformity to the stipulations of the treaty. The European infantry, and the remainder of the ordnance attached to Major-General Wellesley's army, should be directed to proceed to Bombay, and the British cavalry should retire to the ceded districts, or to such a position as may enable it to join the subsidiary force of Hyderabad, if circumstances should appear to render such a junction advisable.

49. The body of cavalry belonging to the Rajah of Mysore, and serving under the command of Major-General Wellesley, may either be remanded to Mysore or employed in such direction as to Major-General Wellesley may appear most advisable.

50. His Excellency, however, leaves to Major-General Wellesley a discretionary authority to deviate from the disposition of the British forces herein stated, according to the suggestions of his judgment, regulated by events and circumstances.

51. His Excellency confidently expects, that when the nature of our connection with the Peishwa, and the justice and moderation of our views with relation to the Mahratta empire, shall have been sufficiently understood by the Mahratta chieftains, the necessity of extraordinary precautions for the security of the late arrangements will cease; and that the system of our alliance, under the treaty of Bassein, will be permanently maintained under the operation of those principles which have secured the stability of our present connection with the state of Hyderabad.

52. The army under the immediate command of his Excellency Lieutenant-General Stuart will separate as soon as Major-General Wellesley shall have signified to Lieutenant-General Stuart that the state of affairs in the Mahratta territories will admit of that measure without hazard to the public interests.

53. The detachment under the command of Major Irton will return into the Company's territories, to such station as the government of Fort St. George shall direct, unless the state of affairs in his Highness's dominions should render the continuance of that detachment at Hyderabad, or its employment in other parts of his Highness's territories or elsewhere, expedient in the opinion of Major-General Wellesley.

54. Measures should be adopted at the earliest practicable period of time, for the occupation of the districts ceded by his Highness the Peishwa to the British government in Guzerat, and in the southern division of his territories.

55. A force should be detached from the British troops serving in the province of Guzerat, for the purpose of occupying the districts ceded to the Company in that province. If the condition of Guzerat should not permit the adoption of that arrangement, a sufficient force should be detached, either from Surat or Bombay, to be replaced by a part of the force under the Honourable Major-General Wellesley or Colonel Stevenson.

56. The ceded districts southward of Poona may be occupied by a portion of the troops under the command of Major-General Wellesley, on their return to the southward,

southward. In the event of the whole of Major-General Wellesley's detachment being necessarily employed in other directions, a detachment from the army under the immediate command of Lieutenant-General Stuart must be appointed for that service.

57. It will be necessary that the detachments appointed to occupy the ceded districts in Guzerat, and to the southward respectively, should be of sufficient strength to overcome any opposition on the part of the Peishwa's officers, who, in the present inefficient state of the Peishwa's authority, may refuse to obey his Highness's orders for the cession of the territories under their immediate controul; but the commanding officers of those detachments should be instructed to employ every effort to obtain the peaceable surrender of the districts from the persons in charge of them.

58. The government of Bombay will be directed, in concert with you and the Honourable Major-General Wellesley, to appoint the proper officers of collection in the ceded districts in Guzerat, and the government of Fort Saint George will be directed to pursue the same course with respect to the districts ceded to the southward of Poona.

59. Although these instructions are now stated, the Governor-General is aware of the motives which have precluded the government of Fort Saint George from taking possession of the districts ceded by the Peishwa, to the southward of Poona; and his Excellency entirely approves the proceedings of the government of Fort Saint George in that respect.

60. I am directed to suggest to you the expediency of considering the means of inducing the Peishwa to compensate to the British government for the loss incurred by the delay of the proposed cessions to the southward of Poona. It may indeed be questionable whether the Peishwa might not now be induced to substitute, in place of the cessions (to the southward of Poona) contained in the treaty of Bassein, territories more conveniently situated, and more easy of occupation. You will direct your particular attention, in concert with Major-General Wellesley, to this point, and you will advert to the possibility of obtaining a cession of territory for this purpose, either in the Koncan or in Bundeikund.

61. You will be pleased to communicate this dispatch to the Honourable Major General Wellesley: his Excellency the Governor-General desires that Major-General Wellesley will consider this dispatch to convey to him instructions on those arrangements described in it, which depend upon him for their accomplishment.

62. Copies of this dispatch will also be transmitted to the governments of Fort Saint George and Bombay, to his Excellency Lieutenant-General Stuart, and to the Residents at Hydrabad and with Dowlut Rao Scindia, for their information and guidance. I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed)

N. B. EDMONSTONE,
Sec. to Gov,

Fort William,
30th May 1803.

STATE PAPERS,

INCLOSURE (E.)

Letter from the Governor General to the Peishwa ;
dated the 9th June 1803.

To his Highness the Peishwa.

I HAVE received, with sentiments of the most cordial satisfaction, the happy intelligence of your Highness's return to Poona, and of your restoration to your dominions and government, to the free exercise of your independent authority, and to the secure enjoyment of your dignity and honour. On this prosperous result of your auspicious alliance with the British government, I offer to your Highness my sincere congratulations. The happy event was proclaimed at this capital by every distinction of military honour and of public rejoicing, on the same day on which the intelligence of your return to the city of Poona reached me ; and I have ordered similar demonstrations of joy to be manifested at all the principal stations throughout the British possessions in India.

Your Highness has been restored to the Musnud of Poona under every circumstance that could tend to provide for the efficient exercise of your authority, to secure your dignity and independence, and to preclude the return of evils similar to those from which your Highness has been happily relieved by the good faith, energy, valour, and power of the British councils, and the British army. The situation in which your Highness has been placed since your departure from Poona, has afforded sufficient experience of the conduct of your ally, to enable you to form a correct judgment of the character and views

of the British government, and of the real advantages which must be derived from the treaty of *Assaia*. Your Highness is therefore prepared to receive, with the confidence of established friendship, a full explanation of the nature and extent of my views and expectations in concluding the late arrangements with your Highness, and of the principles which will uniformly regulate the conduct of the British government towards your Highness, and towards every branch of the Mahratta state. My endeavours have been anxiously employed, for some years past, to establish between your Highness and the British government, such a connection as might secure the stability and efficiency of your Highness's authority, without injury to the rights of your Highness, or to those of the confederate chieftains of the Mahratta empire.

My efforts for that purpose were renewed at those seasons of difficulty and danger when your independence was controuled, and when the existence of your government was exposed to hazard by the violence, rapacity, and ambition of your feudatory chieftains. Had your Highness then assented to the moderate and salutary propositions which I offered to you: acceptance, you could not have been exposed to the disastrous event by which your Highness was expelled from Poona, by which your authority was subverted, your person endangered, and your country and your capital abandoned to desolation.

tation and plunder. Your Highness is now convinced that the powerful alliance, which, if seasonably formed, would have averted that calamity, afforded the only means of repairing its injurious consequences, by restoring your Highness to the free exercise of your authority in the state, and to the full enjoyment of your rights, dignity, and independence.

Maharaja Dowlut Rao Scindia could not easily have subdued Jeswunt Rao Holkar, whose troops had recently defeated the united armies of your Highness and of Scindia; and your Highness's experience of the controul exercised over your authority by Dowlut Rao Scindia must have convinced you, that even the success of Scindia's arms against the rebel, and your Highness's return to the Musnud of Poona under the protection of Dowlut Rao Scindia, would have been followed by an humiliating subjecton of your dignity and power to the controul of one of your Highness's feudatories and servants.

In the most desperate crisis of your Highness's affairs, I renewed my former proposition to your Highness, with the same limited views and equitable intentions to which it was originally directed. Without waiting your Highness's assent to the articles of the proposed alliance, I immediately adopted the most active measures for the protection of your Highness's person, and for the restoration of your authority; and your Highness has remarked with satisfaction the rapid and judicious movement of the British army under Major-General Wellesley, and the extraordinary effort by which that gallant and skilful officer saved your capital from

destruction. The conduct of the British government on this occasion manifests the sincerity of my regard for your Highness's welfare, as well as the justice and moderation of my views. Reflecting on these circumstances, your Highness will rely on the stability of the alliance which you have wisely framed, and on the good faith, equity, and magnanimity, of the powerful government which I represent.

My object is to establish a permanent foundation of general tranquillity in India, by securing to every state the free enjoyment of its just rights and independence, and by frustrating every project calculated to disturb the possessions, or to violate the rights of the established power of Hindustan or of the Deccan.

My propositions to your Highness were founded on the application of this general principle to the circumstances of your Highness's situation and government, and the stipulations of the treaty of Bassein have been framed exclusively with a view to maintain the general tranquillity of India, by preventing the destruction of your power, and by securing your just rights from violence and usurpation.

Under the treaty of Bassein, your Highness is restored to the exercise of your legitimate power on the foundation of the support of the British government. The Company is pledged to protect your Highness's dominions from any encroachment either on the part of your feudatory chieftains, or of any foreign power; at the same time the most effectual security is provided for the preservation of the respective interests and possessions of all the Mahratta chieftains

tains within the limits of their separate dominions and authorities. The late treaty, being exclusively of a defensive nature, imposes no restraint upon any state or power which shall respect the rights and possessions of the British government and its allies; nor can any right or power to interfere in the internal concerns of any of the Mahratta chiefs, be derived from the stipulations of that treaty, beyond the limits of your Highness's legitimate authority, to maintain which is equally the duty of your subjects, feudatories, and allies.

The presence of the subsidiary force at Poona will enable your Highness to enforce a due submission to your authority within your immediate dominions, and your Highness is entitled to command the exertion of the whole British power in the event of any emergency which may require the aid of the Company, for the protection and defence of your government and possessions.

It is neither consistent with the principle, nor necessary to the objects of the treaty, that the British government should exercise any interference in the internal affairs of your Highness's immediate government of a nature injurious to your dignity and independence. The amicable right of mediation, which the British government derives from the treaty of Bassein, is manifestly necessary to the effectual operation of that general guarantee, which constitutes a fundamental principle of the alliance, and which is equally essential to the preservation of your Highness's legitimate authority, and to the security of the just rights and interests of other states. It is not the intention of the British government to claim the exercise of

the right of mediation, excepting in cases expressly warranted by the treaty of Bassein, or in those cases in which the British mediation has been rendered necessary by the measures adopted for the restoration of your Highness to the Musnud of Poona. Your Highness has justly appreciated the zeal, ability, and success of the Honourable Major-General Wellesley, in obtaining the co-operation of several of your Highness's southern Jaghiredars, for the support of your Highness's cause, and in securing their future attachment to your Highness's government.

I received with great satisfaction from Lieutenant-Colonel Close, the information of your Highness's declared resolution to distinguish by your favour those among your Jaghiredars, who, on the faith of Major-General Wellesley's assurances, have manifested their attachment to your Highness's cause; and I am happy to learn that your Highness had adopted measures for conciliating the general body of your subordinate chiefs and Jaghiredars. Your Highness must be sensible that the complete consolidation of your authority must depend, in a considerable degree, upon the success of the measures which you may adopt for the purpose of securing the attachment and duty of your subordinate chiefs and Jaghiredars. On this consideration, I found a confident expectation that your Highness will readily admit the advice and mediation of the British government in fulfilling its equitable claims, and in establishing the just rights and privileges, of that class of your subjects.

The stipulation of the treaty, which requires that your Highness

should neither commence nor pursue any negotiations with any other state whatever, without previous communication with the British government, is obviously essential to the consolidation of the friendship of the two states, and is a necessary consequence of the identity of interests established between your Highness and the British government by the late alliance.

I have now stated to your Highness the utmost limit of my views and intentions in concluding the treaty of Bassain; and I trust that your Highness will be satisfied that the alliance is calculated to secure your Highness's just authority, dignity, and independence; to preserve your dominions from internal anarchy and external danger; and to promote the happiness and tranquillity of your subjects, and the general prosperity of your government.

Your Highness cannot fail to have remarked the advantages enjoyed by his Highness the Nizam, since the conclusion of engagements with the British government, similar to those which have now been contracted with your Highness. While the independent authority of the Nizam over his subjects, and the internal order of his dominions and government have been considerably improved, the power and importance of the court of Hyderabad among the states of India have been greatly augmented by the Nizam's connection with the British government.

The vigilance and exertion of the British power under the obligations of the treaty of Hyderabad, have been, on various occasions, successfully employed in suppressing the evils of internal commotion, and

in protecting the Nizam's dominions from the encroachments and ambitious projects of external enemies. Under the protection of the British power, the government of his Highness the Nizam has enjoyed uninterrupted security, amidst the distractions and disorders which have disturbed the surrounding states of the Decan, and which (if the British protection had been withdrawn) must have agitated the Nizam's dominions. Your Highness will not fail to contrast the comparative order and regularity of the Nizam's government, under the protecting influence of the British power, with the confusions which have distracted the state of Poona, and which must have endangered its existence if your Highness had not solicited, and obtained, the powerful and seasonable protection of the British government.

Your Highness will also contrast the condition of your authority and government, under the oppressive controul and unwarrantable usurpation of your own chiefs or servants, with the freedom and independence of his Highness the Nizam's authority, under the operation of his defensive engagements with the Honourable Company.

Faithful to the fundamental principles of the treaties subsisting with the Nizam, the British government has invariably limited the exertion of its power to the protection of his Highness's person and government, and has manifested an uniform disposition to maintain inviolate the dignity and power of the Nizam, and to abstain from any infringement of his Highness's just authority within his own dominions.

Your Highness will therefore

be satisfied, by an attentive observation of the conduct of the British government towards your Highness, towards the Nizam, and towards all our allies, that in concluding the late alliance with your Highness, my views and intentions have been just, amicable, and moderate; that your real and legitimate power is effectually secured by this alliance; and that under the operation of your engagements with the British government, you may confidently expect to enjoy that tranquillity and security, accompanied by respect and honour, which you have never experienced under the oppressive influence of your own subjects, servants, or feudatory chieftains, and which you could never have attained by the aid of any other state or power.

My anxious exertions will be employed to maintain the alliance between the two states in the spirit of its original formation, and

to cultivate your Highness's confidence and friendship by every demonstration of zeal for your prosperity and happiness, and of respect for your dignity, authority, and honour.

May these sentiments ever continue reciprocal; and may the bonds of amity between your Highness and the British government be perpetuated by the mutual experience of an united interest, and by the confirmed sense of a common benefit to the allies, and to every state interested in the preservation of general tranquillity, or in the maintenance of a just system of harmony and order between the respective powers of India.

For further particulars I refer your Highness to the verbal communications of the Resident, Lieutenant-Colonel Close.

(A true Copy.)

N. B. EDMONSTONE.

Per. Sec. to Gov.

INCLOSURE (F.)

Extracts of two Letters from the Resident with Dowlut Rao Scindia, to the Governor General; dated the 13th and 17th May, 1803.

BALLOJEE KOONGER replied, that he had been instructed by his Highness the Peishwa to inform me, without reserve, of all his transactions with Scindia, and with his ministers, and that he should have great pleasure in so doing. He then proceeded to state, that on his arrival at this court, he soon discovered that Ambajee Inglia had put evil designs into the head of the Maharaja, and was the principal person in causing a change of measures at this Darbar. That, influenced by

Ambajee's suggestions, Scindia had indirectly reproached him (Ballojee Koonger) on account of the engagements which the Peishwa had lately contracted with the British government. In answer to which he (Ballojee Koonger) had observed, that his Highness had been driven from his capital by the violence of one of his servants; and as Scindia had delayed four months marching to the relief of the Peishwa, his Highness was reduced to the necessity of seeking the protec-

tion of the English for the preservation of his life and of his honour.

Ballojee then expressed his surprise to Scindia that his Durbar had negotiated a peace with Jeswunt Rao Holkar, since formerly, when his Highness the Peishwa had proposed his mediation for the purpose of accommodating all differences between the Maharaja and Holkar, he (Scindia) had declined the offer; and that in fact it was by espousing the cause of the Maharaja, that the Peishwa had recently suffered both defeat and disgrace. Therefore, it would be proper and prudent in this court to act in concert with the English, in order to restore the authority of the head of the empire, in opposition to the evil designs of an ungrateful servant.

Ballojee Koonger apprized Mirza Banker, that Dowlut Rao Scindia had endeavoured to obtain from him information regarding the articles of the treaty of Bassein; but that he plainly told the Maharaja, he should enter into no explanation on this subject until the return of Jadoon Rao Bhow to this Durbar.

Ballojee Koonger says, he shall in the first place ascertain the real designs of Scindia and of his ministers, and that having so done, he will then demand of the Maharaja, whether it be his intention to act conformably to the engagements which the head of the Mahratta empire had entered into with the English. That should Scindia promise obedience to his Highness the Peishwa in the present instance, he would in that case disclose the articles of the new treaty; but in the event of a refusal on the part of the Maha-

raja to acquiesce in those engagements, he (Ballojee Koonger) would immediately solicit permission to leave this court.

The Vakeel has assured Mirza Banker that Ambajee has now sworn to act in concert with him, and to support all his views. Ballojee Koonger also seems confident that he shall be able to detach Jadoon Rao, and the Berar Rajah, from the disaffected party; and declares that his Highness Baajy Rao would soon deprive Dowlut Rao Scindia of the assistance of all the Mahratta Sirdars in his service, should that chieftain attempt to obstruct the completion of the engagements concluded between the head of the empire and the British government.

(A true Extract.)

N. B. EDMONSTONE,
Sec. to Gov.

Extract from a Letter from Colonel John Collins, Resident with Dowlut Rao Scindia, dated 17th May 1803. (No. 253.)

DOWLUT RAO SCINDIA having readily assented to Ballojee Koonger's paying me a visit, that Vakeel waited on me this morning, and was received with marked distinction on my part.

Ballojee gave me the same assurances as he had before made to Mirza Banker Khan, and which I did myself the honour of communicating to your Excellency in my letter of the 13th instant. He seems confident of success in his endeavours to dissolve the present confederacy, and is the more sanguine in his expectations on this head, in consequence of a letter which he lately received from Jadoon Rao Bhasker, containing the most explicit declaration of that minister's intention to act in every respect

respect conformably to the wishes of Ballojee Koonger.

Ballojee expressed himself highly satisfied with the arguments I had urged in my several conferences with the Maharaja and his ministers, the most material of which he repeated to me; and I must confess I was both pleased and surprised to find, that this *English* had acted with candour in its statement of those conferences.

Govind Rao Bhow is expected to arrive here in three days, and Ballojee Koonger is decidedly of opinion, that neither he nor I should take any steps in relation to the objects of our respective missions, until the return of that minister to this court.

I suggested to Ballojee Koon-

ger, that as Scindia had expressed an intention of marching to Poona with his forces, it might be proper in him, as Vakeel on the part of his Highness the Peishwa, to mention to the Maharaja, that if it were his design to repair to the capital of his Highness, it would be altogether unnecessary for him to take on this occasion more than 2,000 horse, and one or two battalions of sepoy's, as an escort merely. Ballojee assured me, that the same idea had occurred to him; and that it was his intention to speak to Scindia on this subject, in terms similar to those I had proposed.

(A true Extract.)

N. B. EDMONSTONE,

Sec. to Gov.

INCLOSURE (G.)

Extracts from Letters from Major-General Wellesley to the Governor General; dated March the 13th, April 15th and 21st, and May 27th, 1803.

No. 1.

Camp at Karisgy upon the Verda,
March 13th, 1803.

You will be anxious to hear from me as soon as possible, after I have entered the Mahratta territory, and I lose no time in writing to you.

I crossed the Toombudra at Havanoor yesterday, and marched to this river, and made another march towards Savanour this day. We have been well received by the inhabitants of the country; the villages are all full, and the camp is well supplied, with forage and provisions: I have no doubt whatever but that I shall be able to bring forward for the service of the Peishwa, all the Jaghiredars in the southern part of the empire,

and I think that all your plans will be carried into execution.

This detachment of the army is well supplied with provisions, and every thing it can want, and excepting in forage, for which every large body of troops must depend upon the country which is to be the seat of its operations, is nearly independent of the resources of this country. We owe this state of our supplies to the flourishing resources of Mysore, and to the ease with which they are brought forward for the use of the British armies. But any change in the system of government in that country will be felt immediately, and particularly by that body of troops which will be in advance.

I hear

I hear nothing of any of Holkar's troops, and I do not know that we have an enemy in this country.

No. 2.

Extract of a Letter from the Honourable Major-General Wellesley to the Governor General; dated Camp at Anklooss, April 15th, 1803.

You will be desirous to hear from me, and to receive my opinion of the state of our military affairs in this country; and I take the earliest opportunity of writing to you, afforded by the junction of the Nizam's army.

My march to this place has been unopposed, and I have received from the country all the assistance which it could afford. I have been joined by some of the southern Jaghiredars, and of the Peishwa's officers, who quitted him by his desire at Mhar, after he had fled from Poona; but there are many of both descriptions still absent. The Jaghiredars who have joined are principally those who served with the troops under my command in the campaign of 1800, and the Sirdars are those lately raised by the Peishwa to high offices in the state from very inferior situations. In all it is easy to observe a want of attachment to the cause of the Peishwa, but particularly in the Jaghiredars I have observed not only a want of attachment and zeal, but a detestation of his person, and an apprehension of his power founded upon a long series of mutual injuries.

None of these persons have ever hinted to me the nature of our engagements with the Peishwa, or their sentiments upon them; as, however, these engagements

may effect the interests of some, and the objects of ambition of all, it is not unreasonable to suppose that they view them with jealousy. I am far from thinking, however, that if in consequence of these engagements we should be attacked by any thing like a confederacy of the greater Mahratta powers, we shall have to carry on this contest unassisted by these chiefs; but the number of those who will assist us, and the degree of assistance which they will give, will depend much upon the Peishwa.

We have undoubtedly an influence over those chiefs, one which is daily increasing, to which I attribute our successful progress to this moment. This influence is founded in some degree upon their fear of our power, but much more upon their hope of our support in forwarding their views, and of our protection against the violence and oppression of their own government, and the greater Mahratta powers.

Here we must depend upon the personal character of the Peishwa, and upon the manner in which the new treaty will work, upon which points I shall defer to write any thing until I am better informed.

Having brought up my corps thus far, and effected a junction with the Nizam's army, it is my intention to march to Poona, which place I shall reach about the 20th, and then to bring up the Peishwa from Bassein. I have already arranged a plan for this purpose, which I have sent to Colonel Close, according to which the Peishwa will ascend the Ghauts about the 28th. Holkar himself has gone towards Chandore, about two hundred miles from Poona, and his detachments under Futteh Sing

Sing and Meer Khan, which were, the former near Meritch and the latter on the Nizam's frontier, near Besapour, have fallen back gradually as I advanced. They joined at this place, and went off towards Poona five days ago. You will have heard of Futteh Sing's treating with the Peishwa, and Meer Khan's treating with the Nizam, to enter into the service of those princes respectively. Futteh Sing offered himself to me, and I referred him to the Peishwa, and I heard last night from the Peishwa's Vakeel at Sattarah, who, I believe, conducted this treaty, that all matters between the Peishwa and Futteh Sing were arranged. It, however, they should not be so, and these chiefs should still continue in Holkar's service, I conclude that they will fall back still farther as I advance to Poona, and that they will take with them Amrut Rao, who is still in that city with a small force. I intend, therefore at present, to dispose of the troops between the Ghauts and the Nizam's frontier, in such a manner as that all will find forage and subsistence; and that if there should be any appearance of an attack, the whole may form and protect the part menaced without loss of time.

The question, whether the supposed confederacy will be formed, and whether we shall have to contend with it, ought to be brought to a decision as soon as possible:

First, Because, if we are to have a war, we shall carry it on with great advantage during the rainy season:

Secondly, Because we are ready, and the supposed enemy are not, and every day's delay after

this time is an unnecessary increase of expence to us, and an advantage to them:

Thirdly, Because we shall immediately ascertain the views and intentions of the Peishwa regarding the alliance in general, and we shall leave no time for intrigues amongst the Jaghiredars in his and our interest:

Fourthly, Because nothing but our determined and early opposition to the confederacy can save us from it, supposing it to exist. To withdraw from our engagements with the Peishwa will rather accelerate its attack, with the addition of the Peishwa's force.

In order to bring this question to a decision, the Peishwa should be urged immediately (if possible before he should arrive at Poona) to desire Scindia to cross the Nurbuddah. This chief ought at the same time to be pressed upon this point by our minister at his camp. If Scindia should cross the Nurbuddah, and our minister is kept in his camp, we shall know upon what to depend.

We ought immediately to break up our army in this country, taking care to have at Bombay a sufficient number of Europeans to reinforce the Poona detachment, whenever their services can be required, and to keep our north-west frontier of Mysore and the ceded districts in strength.

My reasons for thinking that the army here ought to be broke up, if Scindia goes across the Nurbuddah are, First, that it does not weaken us, because the same number of native troops as we have at present, will be at Poona; we shall have the Europeans and train of ordnance at Bombay, to join the Poona detachment; and the cavalry

cavalry in the ceded districts can always join the Hydrabad detachment in a short time :

Secondly, Because the corps at Hydrabad and Poona, thus reinforced, can join as soon as Scindia shews an intention to cross the Nurbuddah :

Thirdly, Because by breaking up the army, and leaving nothing more at Poona than the usual detachment, the jealousy of our strength will cease in a great degree, and we may then see in what manner the new treaty will work.

No. 3.

Extract of a Letter from Major-General Wellesley to the Governor General; dated Poona, 21st April, 1803.

I ARRIVED here yesterday with the cavalry of my division, and the Mahratta troops under Appa Sahib, Goklah, and others of the Peishwa's officers.

I had received repeated intimations from Colonel Close that Amrut Rao, who still remained at Poona, intended to burn that city when I should approach with the British troops ; and at last a request from the Peishwa, that I would detach some of his officers, with their troops, to provide for the safety of his family. It was obvious, that even if I could have prevailed upon these officers to go to Poona, their force was not of the description, or of such strength as to prevent the execution of Amrut Rao's design, and I therefore determined to march forward with the British cavalry and the Mahrattas, as soon as I should arrive within a long forced march from Poona. In the mean time, I received intelligence that Amrut

Rao was still in the neighbourhood on the 18th, and that he had removed the Peishwa's family to Sevagur, a measure which was generally supposed to be preparatory to the burning of the town ; and I marched on the 19th at night above 40 miles to this place, making the total distance which the cavalry have marched since the 19th in the morning about 60 miles.

Amrut Rao heard of our march yesterday morning, and marched off with some precipitation leaving the town in safety. It is generally believed here, that he intended to burn it, and that it was saved only by our arrival. The infantry will come here to-morrow,

I received a very civil letter from Amrut Rao in answer to one which I wrote him. He says, that he will send a person to talk to me upon his business. I consider it to be very important that he should be brought in, and I will do every thing in my power to induce him to submit to the Peishwa's government.

Matters in general have a good appearance. I think they all will end as you wish. The combined chiefs, of whom we have heard so much, have allowed us to come quietly, and take our station at this place, and, notwithstanding their threats, have taken no one step to impede our march, or to divert our attention to other objects. Here we are now in force, in a position from which nothing can drive us, and in which we shall gain strength daily. On the other hand, they have not yet made peace among themselves, much less have they agreed to attack us, or in any particular plan of attack.

If I should be mistaken, and that,

that, in opposition to the conclusions of reasoning upon the state of our affairs with each of the Mahratta chiefs, who, we are told, were to combine to attack us; and upon a comparison of our means of annoying each and all of them, with theirs of annoying the Nizam (which is all that they can do) we should still have a war with them; you will have the satisfaction of reflecting, that in consequence of the course of measures which you have already pursued, you have removed the seat of war to a distance from the Company's territories, and that you have the means of carrying it on in such a state of preparation, as to insure its speedy and successful termination.

In this reasoning upon the subject I conclude that we should have had to contend with this confederacy at all events, or at least that we should have had a war with the Mahratta powers in some shape, even if this treaty with the Peishwa had not been concluded.

Upon this point I have only to observe, that the establishment of Holkar's power at Poona, founded as it was upon repeated victories over Scindia's troops, would probably have occasioned demands upon the Nizam. But supposing that I should be mistaken, I declare, that from what I have seen of the state of this country, it would have been impossible for Holkar to maintain an army in the Deccan without invading the Nizam's territory. They have not left a stick standing at the distance of 150 miles from Poona; they have eat the forage and grain; have pulled down the houses, and have used the materials as firewood; and the inhabitants are fled with their

cattle. Excepting in one village, I have not seen a human creature since I quitted the neighbourhood of Meritch; so that the result of your omitting to make some arrangement for the Peishwa, which was to occasion the re-establishment of his power, must have been the invasion of the Nizam's territories, if only for the subsistence of those multitudes in Holkar's suite, or their march to the countries to the southward of the Kistna. This last course might have procrastinated the evil, as they might in those countries have found subsistence for another year; but then their next step would have been to seek for it in the Company's territories, the very sources from which we should have been obliged to draw our supplies in the contest which must have ensued.

Supposing, therefore, that there is a distant risk that you may have a contest with the Mahratta powers, you have the satisfaction of reflecting that in consequence of those measures, the scene of action must be at a distance from the Company's territories, and that you are in such a state of preparations as to ensure its speedy success; and that at all events, it is probable, that if you had not adopted those measures, either the Company or their ally must have suffered all the evils of war without having the same means of averting them, or of limiting their duration.

No. 4.

Extract of a Letter from the Honourable Major-General Wellesley to the Governor General; dated Poona, 27th of May 1803.

It is evident that the Peishwa's confidence

confidence in us increases daily. He calls for our assistance frequently, to support and enforce, by our influence over the Jaghiredars and other chiefs, his authority and orders, and he pays attention to our recommendation of their claims upon his government. He has consented to give Appa Sahib (the eldest son of Fuseram Bhow, and the chief of the Patwardan family) the Zurree Putka to go out with me, provided that chief will present him with a Nuzzer of one or two lacks of rupees; and by this measure he shows his confidence in us, he secures to his cause this powerful family, and secures the tranquillity of the southern districts if there should be a war; and as Appa Sahib is known to have been our friend, and the determined enemy of the Peishwa, all the chiefs of the empire will know to what quarter they are to look in future for the favours and honours of the state. We do not know yet whether Appa Sahib will or can give the Nuzzer which will be required from him; but I make no doubt that if he can afford it, I shall be able to prevail upon him to give it.

I have had a correspondence with Amrut Rao, the result of which is that he has written a letter, which he calls an engagement regularly sealed, &c. as such, in which he promises, that from that moment he will separate himself from the Peishwa's enemies, and will have no further communication with them, and he requests that the British government will interfereto reconcile him to his brother, and to obtain for him a provision in the state. All the former letters which passed

between Amrut Rao and me were given to the Peishwa some time ago, and this last letter from Amrut Rao was given to him three days ago, with a request that he would take it into consideration, and let me know what answer he wished me to give it. He was at the same time informed, that the British government was very desirous that he should be reconciled to Amrut Rao, and that that chief should have a provision in the state, as the best mode of insuring the internal tranquillity of his Highness's territories; and as we expected that he would urge Amrut Rao's disposition to intrigue as an argument against a reconciliation with him, we desired that it might be observed to him, that now that his government was strengthened by an alliance with the Company, and that all his subjects saw that the British government was determined to support his lawful and accustomed authority, it was not probable that any of them would venture to enter into intrigues to disturb or overturn it, as they had heretofore, or that if they did, he had much to apprehend from those intrigues. We have not yet received his answer, but if we succeed in reconciling the Peishwa with Amrut Rao, the interior of this state will be settled as far as it can be at present; and his defection will shake the nerves of the members of the congress to the northward. This will be a greater object than the disposal of the Zurree Putka; but the two measures secure every thing within in case of a contest.

Your instructions to Colonel Collins of the 5th will have arrived just in the proper time. The treaty of Bassein is, in fact, a better

better security to Holkar and to Scindia for the possessions which they have extorted from the Peishwa, and those lying to the southward of the Nurbuddah, than either of those chiefs could have under any other arrangement which could secure the Peishwa's power. They will see that clearly, and their sense of their own interest will combine with their fears to prevent a war.

You will have seen Holkar's letter to me upon the subject of the plunder of Aurungabad. If matters are brought to a peaceable conclusion with Scindia, and Holkar goes off to Hindustan, towards which quarter he is now moving, in my opinion it will be most proper to take no further notice of the contribution levied upon Aurungabad; at least not to go to war to force Holkar to pay it back again. In fact, this chief is only a free-booter, and the Nizam's government allow that the Soubahdar of Aurungabad had combined with him. They acknowledge that they were aware of the intercourse between Holkar and the Soubahdar some time before the contribution was levied, but they were afraid to at-

tempt to dismiss their own treacherous servant. Upon the whole, therefore, the levy of the contribution upon Aurungabad may be considered as the act of two rebels to the states of the Peishwa and the Nizam.

In case Holkar should be considered in the light of a power in India, his conduct at Aurungabad affords ample grounds for hostilities against him; but upon the whole, considering that the Maharrattas have long been in the habit of plundering the Nizam's territories, that his Highness's government omit to take any measures for their defence, and that in this particular instance they were aware of the combination between their own servant and a Mahratta chief, and they were afraid to take the most obvious steps to frustrate their designs; I think that if all parties acquiesce peaceably in the arrangements of the treaty of Bassein, it will not be worth while to commence a chase after Holkar to recover the plunder of Aurungabad.

(True Extracts.)

N. B. EDMONSTONE,
Sec. to Gov.

From the Governor General to the Secret Committee;
dated the 1st August 1803;

With Inclosures (A,) to (I.)

Received per Lord Duncan, the 24th April 1804.

To the Honourable the Secret Committee of the Honourable the Court of Directors, &c. &c. &c.

Honourable Sirs,

THE Governor General has had the honour of Communicating to your Honourable committee, in his several dispatches of the 24th

December 1802; 10th of February, 19th of April, and 20th of June, 1803, the progress of transactions in the Mahratta empire, and of stating to your Honourable Committee the measures which his Excellency deemed it necessary to pursue for the security and improvement of the British interests

as connected with that empire, and his general sentiments with respect to the actual state of affairs at those several periods of time.

2. The Governor General in Council now deems it proper to continue the narrative of events from the date of the Governor General's latest communications to your Honourable Committee, a duplicate of which accompanies this dispatch overland.

3. At a conference between Dowlut Rao Scindia and the Resident at the court of that chieftain, holden on the 28th of May, the Resident communicated to Dowlut Rao Scindia the representations which he was instructed to make in conformity to the notes of instructions, of which a copy formed an inclosure in the Governor General's address to your Honourable Committee of the 20th June.

4. The Resident began the conference by imparting to Dowlut Rao Scindia the whole of the treaty of Bassein, of which he also delivered a copy to that chieftain, agreeably to the directions of the Governor General. After some discussion with regard to particular parts of that treaty, the Resident called on Dowlut Rao Scindia to declare, whether it appeared to him to contain any stipulations injurious to his just rights: in reply to which, that chieftain candidly acknowledged, that it contained no such stipulations. The Resident then adverted to the reported confederacy between Dowlut Rao Scindia, the Rajah of Berar, and Jeswunt Rao Holkar, and to the actual approach of the Rajah of Berar for the purpose of meeting Dowlut Rao Scindia; and, in conformity to the Governor General's instructions, required that chieftain to state the nature

of the late negotiations between those Mahratta chiefs, and to disavow any intention of confederating with the Rajah of Berar and with Jeswunt Rao Holkar, for the purpose of obstructing the completion of the arrangement established by the treaty of Bassein.

5. The Resident enforced these demands by every argument which the nature of the case suggested, and by the declaration which he was instructed to make, of the determined resolution of the British government to resist any attempt on the part of any state or power to obstruct the complete execution of the treaty of Bassein; and the Resident apprized Dowlut Rao Scindia, that in the event of his refusing to afford the just and reasonable explanations and assurances which the Resident had demanded, and of his continuing to prosecute military operations in opposition to the Resident's remonstrances, the British government would be compelled to adopt measures of precaution on every boundary of that chieftain's dominions. The Resident added, agreeably to the Governor General's instructions, that certain intelligence of the accession of Dowlut Rao Scindia to any confederacy against the British power, would produce immediate hostility on all parts of his frontier.

6. These representations, however, failed to produce the desired effect: Dowlut Rao Scindia repeatedly declared to the Resident, that he could not afford the satisfaction demanded until a meeting should have taken place between that chieftain and the Rajah of Berar, whose arrival was expected in the course of a few days; and Dowlut Rao Scindia closed the discussion, by stating to the Resident,

Resident, that immediately after his interview with the Rajah of Berar, the Resident should be informed "whether it would be Peace or War."

7. For your Honourable Committee's more particular information, a copy of the Resident's letter, containing the detail of his conference with Dowlut Rao Scindia on that occasion, is annexed to this dispatch.

8. This unprovoked menace of hostility, and the insult offered to the British government, by a reference of the question of Peace or War to the result of a conference with the Rajah of Berar, who, at the head of a considerable army, had reached the vicinity of Dowlut Rao Scindia's camp, together with the indication which it afforded of a disposition on the part of those chieftains to prosecute the supposed objects of their confederacy, rendered it the duty of the British government to adopt, without delay, the most effectual measures for the vindication of its dignity, and for the security of its rights and interests, and those of its allies, against any attempt on the part of the confederates to injure or invade them.

9. The Governor General accordingly issued private instructions to his Excellency the Commander in Chief at Cawnpore, to make the necessary arrangements for assembling the army on the north-west frontier of the Company's possessions, and the Governor General at the same time directed his attention to the formation of a plan of operations for the British army in that quarter, and to the accomplishment of a system of political arrangement with the neighbouring states and chieftains, calculated to diminish

the power and resources of the enemy, and to facilitate the success of the British arms, in the event of our being compelled to proceed to measures of hostility against the power and possessions of Dowlut Rao Scindia.

10. The course of measures which the Governor General deemed it advisable to adopt for those purposes, is described in the inclosed paper of notes, which was transmitted to the Commander in Chief for his information and guidance.

11. The Commander in Chief was subsequently furnished with detailed official instructions on the basis of those notes.

12. The entire detail of those instructions, and the documents to which they refer, being too voluminous for a conveyance overland, the Governor General in Council reserves the transmission of them for a dispatch by sea; his Excellency in Council, however, transmits with this dispatch a copy of the Governor General's letter of the 27th July to the Commander in Chief, which contains a general view of the plan proposed by the Governor General for counteracting the designs of Dowlut Rao Scindia, and of the Rajah of Berar, and for deriving every possible benefit to the British interests in the event of war.

13. Adverting to the actual state of affairs on the western side of India, and to the doubtful nature of the designs of Dowlut Rao Scindia and the Rajah of Berar, it appeared to the Governor General to be indispensably necessary that a temporary authority should be constituted at the least possible distance from the scene of eventual negotiation or hostilities, with full powers to conclude upon the spot

spot whatever arrangements might become necessary, either for the final settlement of peace, or for the active prosecution of war. The Governor General considered, that in such a crisis, various questions might arise of which the precise tenor could not be foreseen, and which might demand a prompt decision; that the issue of those questions might involve the result of war or peace, and, in either alternative, the delay of reference to the Governor General's authority might endanger the reasonable dispatch and the ultimate prosperity of the public service.

14. That the success of the military operations, placed under the direction of the Honourable Major-General Wellesley, by the Governor General's instructions to the Resident at Poona of the 30th May (a copy of which was transmitted to your Honourable Committee in the Governor General's address of the 20th June) might depend on the timely decision of various political questions which might occur with relation to the interest and views of the several Mahratta chiefs and Jaghiredars, and of their Highnesses the Peishwa and Nizam; and that on the other hand, the issue of every political arrangement, then under negotiation with the powers of Hindustan nor the Deccan, must be inseparably blended with the movements of the army under the command of Major-General Wellesley.

15. The Governor General therefore deemed it necessary, during that crisis, to unite the general control of all political and military affairs in Hindustan and the Deccan, connected with the depending negotiation and with the movement of the army,

under a distinct local authority, subject to the Governor General in Council; and the Governor General was decidedly of opinion, that those powers could not be placed with advantage in any other hands than those of the General Officer commanding the troops destined to restore the tranquillity of the Deccan; and the approved ability, zeal, temper, activity, and judgment of the Honourable Major-General Wellesley, combined with extensive local experience, his established influence and high reputation among the Mahratta chiefs and states, and Major-General Wellesley's intimate knowledge of the Governor General's views and sentiments concerning the British interests in the Mahratta empire, determined the Governor General to vest those important and arduous powers in that officer's hands. The same powers were also vested in Lieutenant-General Stuart, in the event of his assuming the immediate command of the forces in the Deccan.

16. The detail of the instructions under which the Honourable Major-General Wellesley, and eventually Lieutenant-General Stuart, was authorized to exercise those powers, is contained in a letter from the Governor General to Major-General Wellesley, under date the 26th of June, of which a copy is inclosed for your Honourable Committee's information.

17. The Governor General, at the same time, deemed it necessary to issue instructions to Major-General Wellesley, for the regulation of his conduct in the eventual prosecution of war against the confederated chieftains, and in the conclusion of a final

final and permanent pacification with those chieftains. A copy of those instructions is also inclosed for your Honourable Committee's information.

18. The Governor General in Council will communicate to your Honourable Committee, in a subsequent part of this dispatch, the further measures which the Governor General deemed it necessary to adopt, with a view to the eventual occurrence of hostilities with the confederated chieftains.

19. The Governor General in Council now proceeds to state the progress of negotiations and transactions on the western side of India.

20. Although the answer which Dowlut Rao Scindia returned to the just and reasonable demands of the Resident on the 28th of May, would have justified the Resident in immediately quitting the camp of that chieftain, the Resident, in conformity to the desire expressed by the Governor General, to employ every practicable endeavour to effect a pacific accommodation of subsisting differences, properly resolved to postpone his departure until a meeting should have taken place between Scindia and the Rajah of Berar.

21. On the 3d of June, the Rajah of Berar arrived within one march of Scindia's camp, and was met by the latter chieftain on the following morning. On the 5th, the Resident dispatched his native secretary with a complimentary message to the Rajah of Berar, who received him with distinguished attention. The Rajah of Berar expressed, with apparent sincerity, his solicitude to maintain the relations of friendship which had so long subsisted

between the British government and the state of Berar, and informed the Resident's emissary, that he had received the Governor General's letter of the 13th of May (a copy of which was transmitted to your Honourable Committee in the Governor General's address of the 20th June), and that he should speedily return a reply.

22. The two chieftains having held a private conference on the 8th, the Resident dispatched a message to Dowlut Rao Scindia on the following day, intimating, that the intended interview between Dowlut Rao Scindia and the Rajah of Berar having taken place, it was incumbent on Dowlut Rao Scindia to return an immediate and explicit answer to the demands which the Resident had stated on the 28th of May. To this message Dowlut Rao Scindia returned an evasive reply. The Resident being of opinion that Dowlut Rao Scindia systematically postponed a decisive reply, with a view to gain time, and being aware of the necessity of bringing the question of peace or war to an immediate decision, addressed a memorial to that chieftain, of which a copy is annexed to this dispatch. The Resident received a verbal message, purporting, that the required explanation should be afforded in the course of two or three days. On receiving this message, the Resident signified to Dowlut Rao Scindia, that he considered that reply to be final, and apprized that chieftain of his intention to quit his camp without further delay. On the 11th the Resident received a reply to his memorial, containing excuses for the delay of a specific answer on the subject of the ques-
tion

tion depending, and soliciting the Resident to postpone his departure.

23. Dowlut Rao Scindia having declared, that the decision of the question of peace or war rested with the Rajah of Berar, and the latter chieftain being equally concerned in the progress and issue of the depending negotiations, the Resident deemed it expedient to communicate with that chieftain, in the hope that the Governor General's letter of the 13th of May might have induced the Rajah of Berar to manifest a disposition more conformable to the dictates of policy and justice than that which appeared to actuate the conduct of Dowlut Rao Scindia. The Resident accordingly dispatched his native secretary to the Rajah of Berar, with instructions to ascertain whether that chieftain had prepared any reply to the Governor General's letter of the 13th of May, and to apprise him of the contents of the memorial which the Resident had addressed to Dowlut Rao Scindia. This message produced no other result, than a continuation of the same system of evasion and delay which the Resident had already experienced from Dowlut Rao Scindia. The Resident therefore addressed another memorial to Scindia, repeating his determination to quit the camp on a specified day. This memorial produced a correspondence between the Resident and Dowlut Rao Scindia, which terminated in a resolution on the part of the Resident to postpone his departure for a few days, in the expectation which he was induced to entertain of a change of conduct on the part of those chieftains.

24. It is impracticable to comprize within the compass of a dispatch overland, the details of

the subsequent negotiations between the Resident and the confederated chieftains, to the date of our latest advices from the Resident. Those details will be communicated to your Honourable Committee by a sea conveyance. The particulars already stated will enable your Honourable Committee to form a judgment of the spirit which has actuated those chieftains in the late important discussions. It is sufficient to add, that although they continued to practise the same artful evasions, the Resident was induced, by their promises and persuasions, to protract the period of his actual departure from the camp of Dowlut Rao Scindia, with a view to afford an unequivocal proof of the anxiety of the British government to maintain the relations of amity and peace with those chieftains, and to render them exclusively responsible for the consequences of their perseverance in a system of conduct inconsistent with those relations, and repugnant to every principle of justice and good faith. With a view, however, to apprise your Honourable Committee of the state of the negotiation at the date of our last advices from the Resident with Dowlut Rao Scindia, the Governor General in Council deems it expedient to transmit to your Honourable Committee a copy of the Resident's dispatch of the 6th ultimo, communicating the substance of a conference between the Resident and the confederated chieftains, and also copies of the letters from those chieftains to the Governor General, which, in the course of that conference, they had promised to transmit, and which were received on the 31st ultimo.

25. From

25. From the documents herewith transmitted, it will be manifest to your Honourable Committee, that the utmost degree of moderation and forbearance has been practised by the British Government, consistently with the due support of its dignity, and with a just regard to its acknowledged rights and essential interests.

26. Those chieftains have distinctly acknowledged that the treaty of Basscin contains no stipulations injurious to their rights, and their continuance with their united armies in the Deccan being manifestly unnecessary for any purposes connected with their security, or with the interests of their respective states, no reasonable cause exists for their refusal to afford the proofs which the Governor General has required of the sincerity of their amicable professions: under these circumstances, the continuance of their armies in their present menacing position, combined with the equivocal and evasive tenor of their language and their conduct, justifies the most serious doubt of the sincerity of those professions; and the Governor General in Council would consider it to be a violation of his public duty to accept, as sufficient security for the safety of the dominions of our ally the Nizam, the pacific declarations contained in the letters from those chieftains, while those chieftains remain on the frontiers of the Nizam's dominions with a formidable military force, and absolutely refuse to return to their respective dominions. The Governor General in Council therefore deems it indispensably necessary to prosecute the political and military arrangements which have been adopted, with a view to the event of a war

between the British government and its allies, and the confederate Mahratta chieftains.

27. Your Honourable Committee is apprised of the grounds on which the Governor General founded his reasonable expectation of the pacific accomplishment of the arrangement concluded between the British government and the Peishwa; every argument deducible from the just and amicable nature of those arrangements, from the equitable and moderate course of proceeding adopted by the British government towards the Mahratta states, and from the relative power and resources of the British government, and the confederated chieftains in the actual situation of their respective forces, favoured that expectation. If, under the peculiar disadvantage with which those chieftains must now undertake a contest with the British power, they should continue to withhold the proofs which the Governor General has demanded of their pacific intentions, it must be obvious to your Honourable Committee, that any delay in the prosecution of offensive operations against the power and possessions of those chieftains would hazard the security of the British interests, by enabling those chieftains to pursue their hostile designs at a future period of time, under circumstances more favourable to their success.

28. The Governor General in Council confidently expects, that under the powers vested in the Honourable Major-General Wellesley, by the Governor General's instructions of the 26th and 27th of June, that officer will have required the Resident with Dowlat Rao Scindia to quit that chieftain's camp within a specified period

period of days, unless Scindia and the Rajah of Berar shall previously separate their forces, and commence their return to their respective territories.

We have the honour to be,
Honourable Sirs,
Your most obedient and humble
Servants,
WELLESLEY.
G. H. BARLOW.
G. UBNEY.

Fort William,
1st August, 1803.

[We omit the remaining paragraphs of this dispatch, as they relate exclusively to the operations of the British armies, which are detailed in our last Register. See the Account of the Rise, Progress, and Termination of the War with the Mahratta Chiefs Dowlut Rao Scindia and Ragojee Bhomslah.]

INCLOSURE (A.)

Letter from the Resident with Dowlut Rao Scindia to the Governor General; dated the 29th May, 1803.

*To his Excellency the Most Noble
Richard Marquis Wellesley,
K. P. Governor General, &c.
&c. &c.*

My Lord,

IN an official address to Mr. Secretary Edmonstone, under date the 25th instant, I acknowledged the receipt of your Excellency's notes of instructions, transmitted to me in his letter of the 5th of this month; at the same time I informed him, that I expected to have an interview with Dowlut Rao Scindia on the 27th instant; in which expectation I was, however, disappointed, the Maharaja having postponed granting me an audience until the following day.

2. Yesterday afternoon I waited on Dowlut Rao Scindia, accompanied by my assistant Captain Paris Bradshaw, Mirza Bunker Khan, and Gunput Rao; Unna Bhasker, Ambajee Inglia, Eithul Purth, Bappoo Chitnaves, Moonshee Kavel Nyn, and Suddasheo Rao, were present on the part of the Maharaja. After

an interchange of compliments, I informed Scindia, that as he had expressed a desire to be made acquainted with the articles of the treaty concluded at Bassein between his Highness the Peishwa and the British Government, your Excellency, actuated by motives of friendship, as well as by a wish to remove all doubts which might be entertained at this court respecting the tendency of the late engagements contracted with Baajy; Rao, had directed me to communicate to the Maharaja, without delay, the whole of that treaty; that accordingly I had brought with me copies, in Persian and English, of the treaty, in order that it might be fully explained to him. I then gave the copies into the hands of Moonshee Kavel Nyn, with a request that he would peruse the Persian one, and make a faithful report of its contents to his prince.

3. Moonshee Kavel Nyn having attentively read the whole of the treaty, proceeded to interpret it, article by article, to
Dowlut

Dowlut Rao Scindia : but when the Moonshce came to the 12th article, which expressly provides additional security for the independence of the feudatory Mahratta chiefs, he by no means gave that force to the words thereof which he ought to have done; I was therefore under the necessity of assisting him, and I embraced this opportunity of giving the clearest explanation of that important stipulation; and I had the pleasure to perceive that Scindia was at length fully satisfied of the moderation, as well as friendly intent, of the 12th article.

4. When the whole of the treaty had been distinctly explained to the Maharaja, I then asked him, whether he thought it contained any thing injurious to his just rights, since I had reason to think some doubts had arisen in his mind on this head?—Unna Bhasker, who thought proper to reply to my question, acknowledged that the treaty did not contain any stipulation prejudicial to the rights of the Maharaja, to which the latter assented. I then said, it afforded me real pleasure to observe that your Lordship's liberal communication of the engagements contracted at Bassein had been productive of the desired effect; for that, connected as our respective states were in friendship, no explanation whatever ought to be withheld by either which could tend to remove any doubts or suspicions that might occasionally occur.

5. After making the foregoing observation, I proceeded to state, that negotiations had of late been carried on between Dowlut Rao Scindia and the Berar Rajah; that these chiefs were, I under-

stood, to have an interview shortly, somewhere in the vicinity of this place; that the Maharaja had concluded a peace with Jeswunt Rao Holkar, in whose camp a Vakeel now resided on the part also of Ragojve Bhomlah; that he (Scindia) had likewise avowed an intention of proceeding with his army to Poona, accompanied by the Berar Rajah; and that on combining these circumstances, I could not but suspect that this court meditated designs adverse to the interests of the British government; for since his Highness the Peishwa was restored to the Musnud of Poona, the presence of the Maharaja at that capital could not now be of any use, but, on the contrary, might be productive of evil consequences; nor could the longer continuance of the Maharaja in the Deccan be necessary to his security, since he had come to an accommodation with the only enemy from whom he had any thing to apprehend south of the Nurbuddah. That therefore I felt it my duty to require an unreserved explanation from this court, as well respecting the intent of the proposed interview between the Maharaja and the Rajah of Berar, as regarding the nature of the engagements entered into by those chiefs with Jeswunt Rao Holkar, as their recent union, and present proceedings, induced some suspicion that they were confederated, either for the purpose of invading the territories of our allies his Highness the Peishwa and Nabob Nizam, or of subverting the arrangements lately concluded between the British government and Baajy Rao; and, in order to induce the Maharaja to favour me with a candid de-

claration of his intentions, I concluded with giving him the strongest assurances of your Lordship's sincere disposition to maintain and even to improve the existing friendly connection between the two Sircars; and I moreover positively asserted, that the British government would make no attempt whatever upon the independence of this state, unless he (Scindia) should provoke hostility by acts of aggression.

6. As Dowlut Rao Scindia did not instantly speak, Unna Bhasker took upon himself to say in reply, that his master had no intention whatever to invade either the territory of his Highness the Peishwa, or of the Nabob Nizam; adding, that when Holkar was levying contributions on the city of Aurungabad, the Maharaja had desired that chief to desist from further exactions, and to retire from the Nizam's frontier. I said, that I was highly gratified by these assurances, and observed, that it only now remained for the Maharaja to declare, that the negotiations between the Durbar, the Berar Rajah, and Holkar, were not entered into with any view to obstruct the completion of the treaty of Bassein.

7. Unna Bhasker then plainly told me, that Scindia could afford me no satisfaction on this point until he had conferred with the Berar Rajah. I instantly replied, that the proposed interview between those chiefs was of itself a sufficient cause to excite the suspicions of our government, inasmuch as the present tranquil state of affairs in the Deccan did not require the adoption of a measure seldom resorted to but for hostile purposes; and at the same time

I brought forward the arguments and observations contained in your Excellency's notes of instruction, which I had taken with me to the Durbar, in order to assist my memory.

8. I most particularly insisted on the full right of the Peishwa to avail himself of the aid of the British power for his restoration, and to contract his present engagements with the English, independently of the consent of the feudal chiefs of the Mahratta empire: I also declared, and in the plainest terms, that your Excellency was resolved not to admit of any opposition whatever to the execution of a treaty founded on principles of justice and moderation. In short, I did not fail to introduce every argument with which I had been furnished by your Lordship; and I moreover exerted every mode of persuasion that I was master of, to induce the court to give me the required explanation, before any meeting should take place between Ragojee Bhomslah and Dowlut Rao Scindia. But it is with infinite concern I inform your Excellency, that my utmost endeavours on this occasion proved altogether unsuccessful: Unna Bhasker and Moonshie Kavel Nyn, both persisting that the Maharaja could not possibly give me the satisfaction I required previously to his conference with the Nagpore chieftain.

9. Perceiving that the ministers would not relax from this declaration, I again addressed myself to Dowlut Rao Scindia, observing, that although what I should now say to him was unpleasant to my feelings, yet the interests of both Sircars required that I should, without delay or
reserve,

reserve, apprise him of the line of conduct your Excellency would assuredly pursue should this court persevere in withholding from me the information which I had with so much reason demanded; I also remarked, that it was the more incumbent on me to be explicit in the present instance, lest the Maharaja might unadvisedly be involved in a serious and unequal contest with the English.

10. I then stated, that if this court persisted in refusing to give me the explanation which I now demanded, and at the same time conducted its military operations in opposition to the representations which I had made, that your Excellency would be compelled to adopt measures of precaution on every boundary of the Maharaja's dominions; and moreover, that certain intelligence of the accession of the Maharaja to any confederacy against the British power would produce immediate hostility on all parts of his frontier. I added, that were the united forces of the Maharaja and of the Berar Rajah to march to Poona at this juncture, that your Lordship could not but regard such a procedure as indicative of hostile designs against the British government; and that an attack on the territories of his Highness the Nizam would be considered by your Excellency as an act of aggression on the part of this court.

11. When I had done speaking, Unna Bhasker positively affirmed that his Highness the Peishwa, since his return to his capital, had repeatedly written to the Maharaja and to the Berar Rajah, desiring both those chiefs to repair to Poona. I expressed

much surprise at this information, having, as I told Unna Bhasker, understood from Colonel Close, that his Highness Baajy Rao had requested Dowlut Rao Scindia not to advance to that city. Here the Maharaja solemnly assured me, that he and the Bhomslah had actually received the invitations mentioned by Unna Bhasker; and this prince further asserted that the Peishwa had never written to him prohibiting his approach to Poona. To this assertion, I only said, that no doubt a letter to that effect from his Highness would soon arrive here. Then, reverting to the required explanation, I conjured Scindia, in language both urgent and conciliatory, to remove all my doubts and suspicions by an immediate and candid avowal of his intentions.

12. Dowlut Rao, in reply to those instances on my part, said, that he could not at present afford me the satisfaction I demanded without a violation of the faith which he had pledged to the Rajah of Berar. He (Scindia) then observed, that the Bhomslah was distant no more than forty coss from hence, and would probably arrive here in the course of a few days. That immediately after his interview with the Rajah, I should be informed "whether it would be peace or war." These words he delivered with much seeming composure. I then asked, whether I must consider this declaration as final on his part; which question was answered in the affirmative by the ministers of Dowlut Rao Scindia. Here the conference, which had lasted three hours, ended, and I soon after took a respectful leave of the Maharaja. Neither Scindia

nor his ministers made any remarks on the treaty of Bassein, nor did they request a copy of it.

13. If it be true that his Highness the Peishwa has really invited Dowlut Rao Scindia to repair to Poona, of which fact, the Maharaja assured me he had undeniable proofs under the seal of Barjy Rao, Scindia may possibly march to that capital, and allege that this measure was sanctioned by

the orders of the head of the Maharratta empire. I therefore sincerely hope that his Highness the Peishwa has not delayed to forward a letter to the Maharaja prohibiting his advance to Poona.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) J COLLINS,
Resident D. R. S.

Camp near Chickly,

29th May, 1803.

INCLOSURE (B.)

Governor General's notes of instructions to the Commander in Chief ;
dated the 28th June, 1803.

NOTE.

1. THE operations of our army, in the event of war with Scindia, must be directed to the following objects :

1. To seize all his possessions between the Ganges and Jumna.

2. To take the person of the Mogul Shah Aulum under our protection.

3. To form alliances with the Rajpoots and other inferior states beyond the Jumna, for the purpose of excluding Scindia from the northern districts of Hindustan.

4. To occupy Bundelkund, and thus to strengthen the frontier of the province of Benares against Scindia or the Rajah of Berar.

2. The success of such a plan of operations would exclude the Maharrattas altogether from the northern parts of Hindustan, a powerful barrier between our frontier and that of Scindia, by the intervention of the Rajpoot

and other inferior states, strengthened under our protection.

3. In the execution of such a plan, the following circumstances would require immediate attention.

1st. The immediate reduction of the forces collected under the command of M. Perron.

2d. The possession of the forts and passes to the southward of the Jumna, which would impede the march of an army from the Deccan.

4. M. Perron's forces are said to be at present collected at Cael, and to consist of about eight thousand infantry, and an equal number of cavalry. Scindia, it is generally believed, has no confidence in M. Perron's attachment to his government. In the event of a war with the British government, it is probable that Scindia will endeavour to conciliate M. Perron; and the prospect of this crisis of affairs, which would render M. Perron's conduct an object of attention to both states, may have contributed to induce M. Perron to postpone his

his avowed intention of relinquishing Scindia's service, in the hope of more advantageous offers from Scindia or from the British government.

5. A considerable number of Sepoys who were discharged from the British army at the late reduction, are said to have entered into M. Perron's service; and it is supposed, that if any new corps were raised in the vicinity of their station, many would return to the service; and that Scindia's European officers might be induced to resign the service of Scindia by offers of a present subsistence, and of a future establishment in the service of some of the allies or tributaries of the British government.

6. It must be ascertained whether it would be safe or practicable to endeavour to detach M. Perron, or any of the European officers in Scindia's service, or any of Scindia's troops, from their employment with Scindia; and whether any, and what emissary, should be sent to M. Perron or to the officers.

7. If opposition is ultimately to be expected from M. Perron's force, a detachment of an adequate strength, formed at Saune or Bidygush, might either attack M. Perron at Cael, or, by an easy change of position, might intercept his communication with Agra, where it is probable the principal supplies and military stores would be lodged, unless such a measure should have been prevented by the seasonable interposition of a British force between Agra and Cael, where M. Perron's principal depots are understood to be established at present.

8. The fort of Agra is extensive,

but insufficiently supplied with artillery; a new bastion is said to have been constructed where it was formerly breached by M. Du-boigne, but this work is said not to have added essentially to the defences of the place.

9. After the reduction of M. Perron's force, the principal object would appear to be, to prevent Scindia from entering Hindustan with a large body of cavalry.

10. If operations against M. Perron's force should be necessary, a separate detachment of sufficient force might be formed at Etawah, to proceed directly upon Gualior, which covers the principal route from Ougein into Scindia's possessions in Hindustan.

11. The position at Gualior would probably render it impossible for Scindia to enter Hindustan with a considerable body of cavalry.

12. The Ranah of Gohud is said to be reduced to poverty, and to be destitute of resources or power. This chief, however, is said to retain considerable influence with the Ghauts.

13. It is said that the Ranah of Gohud is anxious to obtain the support of the British government; with our support he would probably be enabled to raise a considerable force, which might assist in opposing Scindia's march into Hindustan. The possession of the fortress of Gualior by British troops would enable us to support the Ranah's authority in the country, and would encourage the Ghauts to assist their native chief against the depredations of Scindia. The Ghauts Rajahs holding the strong forts of Bhistpoor-Chombeer and Deig, to the southward of Agra and Matra, are believed to be desirous of exchanging their dependence

dependence on Scindia for the protection of the British government; an assurance of the secure possession of their hereditary domains, and of their internal power would probably attach those petty states to us.

14. The Rajpoot chiefs of Jynagur and Jeypour have been long dissatisfied under the yoke of Scindia. Those chiefs would probably enter into subsidiary engagements with the British government for an adequate support against the usurpation of the Mahrattas. The accession of the Rajpoot chiefs, with the Ranah of Gohud, to the interests of the British government, would present an almost insurmountable barrier to Scindia's presumption of influence in Hindustan.

15. As these chiefs could furnish considerable bodies of cavalry a small force of British infantry and artillery would be sufficient to counteract any force of that description Scindia could detach from the Deccan.

16. Bundelkund and Bhojachund are considered as fiefs holden from the Peishwa. Occupied by the British government either as a security for subsidy from the Peishwa, or in consequence of a subsidy granted for the support of the internal government of Bundelkund or Boghachund by British troops, these countries would oppose an effectual barrier to any attempts of the Rajah of Berar to disturb the tranquillity of the Company's provinces from those quarters.

17. It is believed that Scindia has stationed a body of predatory horse at Kalpee and Ongassy, on the southern bank of the Jumna. This point requires immediate attention.

18. With a view to preparation for a war, directed to all the points stated in this note, it would appear to be proper,—

MILITARY PREPARATIONS.

- 1st. That the main body of our troops should be assembled at a point between M. Perron's station and Agra, and Shah Aulum invited to put himself under its protection as soon as the communication with Delhi may be opened.
- 2d. That Agra should be seized, if possible, by a separate detachment to be assembled at Shekoabad.
- 3d. That another detachment should proceed from Etawah to occupy Gualior.
- 4th. That Bundelkund should be occupied by a force to be assembled at Allahabad, or in its vicinity.

POLITICAL.

- 1st. A negotiation with M. Perron.
 - 2nd. With his European officers.
 - 3d. With his troops.
 - 4th. With the Ranah of Gohud and Jaut chiefs of Bhistpoor and Combeer.
 - 5th. With the Rajpoot chief of Jynagur and Jeypour.
 - 6th. With the chiefs of Bundelkund.
- N. B.—The commander in chief will make any preparations which he may deem necessary in draught or carriage cattle immediately, and will order any corps from any of the lower stations.
19. Benares must be well protected until Bundelkund shall be occupied.
- Query, Does the Commander in Chief think that the experimental horse artillery, with
any

any addition from the body guard, would be useful?

20. The Commander in Chief will be so good as to transmit any observations which may occur to him upon these

Notes, with a detailed plan of a campaign against Scindia.

(Signed) WELLESLEY.
Fort William,
the 20th June, 1803.

INCLOSURE (C.)

Governor General's Letter to the Commander in Chief;
dated the 27th July 1803;

To his Excellency the Commander
in Chief, &c. &c. &c.

Sir,

THE necessity of providing for the event of hostilities with Scindia and the Rajah of Berar has already induced me to transmit to your Excellency, in the form of private notes, such suggestions as have appeared to me to be requisite for the purpose of enabling your Excellency, to frame a plan of military operations, connected with the political considerations which have ultimately compelled me to engage in war against those chieftains, and with the objects which I deem most important to secure, by the success of our arms, in the final settlement of peace.

2. These private communications from me have been answered by your Excellency in the same form, and I have hitherto deemed it to be expedient to return my observations upon your Excellency's propositions through the channel of private correspondence; it is now expedient to adopt the regular course of official correspondence with your Excellency in the secret department, and I shall accordingly henceforth address you in the form observed in this letter, or through the Secretary in the secret department, according to the

nature of the subject under discussion.

3. In this dispatch I propose to state to your Excellency my views and intentions with regard to the following important points: 1st. The objects which appear to be most desirable to be attained in the prosecution of hostilities against Scindia and the Rajah of Berar, on the north-western frontier of Hindustan. 2d. The general plan of military operations by which those objects appear to be attainable with the greatest degree of expedition and security. 3d. The course of political arrangements and negotiations which I propose to pursue, under your Excellency's superintendance, for the purpose of facilitating the operations of your army, and of insuring the stability of peace under the most favourable conditions to the British interests.

4. With a view to render the statement of my sentiments on these questions more clear and distinct, I have annexed to this dispatch copies of the documents enumerated in the margin.

5. To every person conversant with the true nature of the British interests and power in India, the north-western frontier of Hindustan must have long appeared to present

present the most vulnerable point of our extensive empire.

6. The condition of the power of the Sikhs, as well as that of the Mahrattas, of the Rappoors, and other petty states, offers considerable advantage to an invading enemy from the more remote north-western coasts of Asia, or from the banks of the Indus; and it is unnecessary to remark to your Excellency's judgment, experience, and knowledge, that the violence and rapacity of the Afghan tribes, or of the Asiatic nations inhabiting the northern and western countries of Asia, might have pursued objects of invasion in that quarter which might have occasioned considerable embarrassment to the British power in India.

7. A sense of this danger concurred with other motives to induce me to conclude the arrangements with the *Nizam*, which terminated in the treaty of Lucknow, and which secured a considerable augmentation of the military, political, and financial resource, and power of the British nation on the north-western frontier of Oude.

8. The result of that happy settlement has certainly afforded a great accession of security against the dangers which menaced the stability of our empire on that side of India.

9. But the local position of Scindia's territories, the condition and nature of Scindia's military force in Hindustan, and the corrupt and profligate councils of that weak, arrogant, and faithless chief, still constitute a serious danger to the British interests. The territories of Scindia between the Jumna and the Ganges interrupt the line of our defence in that quarter, and some of his

principal posts are introduced into the centre of our dominions, while the possession of Agra, Delhi, and the western and southern banks of the Jumna enables him to command nearly the whole line of the western frontier.

10. In the event of any considerable accession to Scindia's power, or in the event of his forming any connection with France, or with any enemy to the British interests, the actual possession of his territories and forces in Hindustan would furnish great advantages to him in any attack upon the Company's dominions.

11. Formidable as the power of Scindia might have become in the event of any accession to his strength, a danger more urgent and more direct in all its consequences, has grown out of the decline of Scindia's local authority in Hindustan, and has recently assumed a more alarming aspect in proportion to the accumulated embarrassments of Scindia's circumstances in the Deccan, and to the general decay of his resources and power.

12. The regular infantry in the service of Scindia, under the command of European officers, is supported by funds derivable almost exclusively from the territorial possessions of that chief situated between the Jumna, the Ganges, and the mountains of Cumaon.

13. A considerable portion, if not the whole of this territory, has been assigned to M. Perron, a French officer, who has succeeded M. Deboigne as the chief command of Scindia's regular infantry.

14. M. Perron has formed this territory into an independent state, of which Scindia's regular infantry

infantry may be justly termed the national army. That force is now stated to amount to

15. The inhabitants of the districts comprehended in M. Perron's Jaghire, consider that officer as their immediate sovereign; while the troops, supported from the revenues of the country, regard M. Perron as the immediate executive authority from which the army is to receive orders, subsistence, and pay. Possessing such means, M. Perron dictates with the authority of a sovereign state of superior rank, and with the vigour of efficient military power, to the petty states occupying the country to the southward of the Jumna, and, by the terror of his name and arms, holds in abject submission the Rajpoot states of Jynagur and Jeypour, together with the Ghauts and the state of Gohud, extending his influence even to Bundelkund, and to the country occupied by the Seiks.

16. Scindia retains no efficient controul over M. Perron, or over his regular troops; various instances must be familiar to your Excellency's knowledge, in which M. Perron has either openly disobeyed or systematically evaded the orders of Scindia, especially in the late crisis of that chief's affairs.

17. M. Perron has for some time past manifested a systematic disposition to remove all British officers from the command of Scindia's regular infantry, and to introduce French officers under his own immediate patronage.

18. M. Perron is supposed to have amassed a considerable fortune, and your Excellency is intimately acquainted with his anxious desire to retire to Europe, and to dispose of his actual com-

mand, and of his territorial possessions, to some person of the French nation.

19. To these considerations, it is important to add, that M. Perron is in possession of the person of the unfortunate emperor Shah Aulum, and consequently is master of the nominal authority of that unhappy prince; M. Perron, therefore, may transfer this valuable possession, together with his property of any other description, to any French adventurer or officer who may be enabled to complete such a purchase.

20. Thus the coincidence of various extraordinary and unaccountable accidents, the weakness of Scindia's personal character, the rapacity and profligacy of his ministers, who have engaged him in pursuits of aggrandizement, avarice and ambition, at a distance from Hindustan, in the Deccan, at Poona, and in the southern provinces of the Marhatta empire; the treachery of many of his chiefs, whose interests consist in diverting his attention from the affairs of Hindustan to those of the Deccan, and the recent shock which his power has received from Holkar, have contributed to found an independent French state on the most vulnerable part of the Company's frontier.

21. Under the influence of a succession of French adventurers, this state must be exposed to every intrigue of the French in India, and even to the ambition and hostile spirit of the French nation; nor could an instrument of destruction, more skillfully adapted to wound the heart of the British empire in India, be presented to the vindictive Lands of the Chief Council of France.

22. This

22. This French state actually holds possession of the person and nominal authority of the Mogul, maintains the most efficient army of regular native infantry, and the most powerful artillery now existing in India, with the exception of the Company's troops, and exercise considerable influence over the neighbouring states, from the banks of the Indus to the confluence of the Jumna and the Ganges.

23. In the supposition of the most intimate and established connection of amity and alliance between Scindia and the British power, in the event even of Scindia's accession to the treaty of Bassen, and to the general defensive alliance with the Company, the Nizam, and the Peshwa, it is impossible to suppose that this French state would co-operate with cordiality in support of the British interests; the aid of this state could be least expected in the case which would most urgently demand it, and which would require the most active operation of the principles of the general defensive alliance.

24. In the event of an attack from France upon the British dominions or power in India, it could not be expected that a French state, erected under the nominal and ostensible auspices of Scindia in Hindustan, would afford any substantial aid to the ally of the British power in a contest against France, even if that ally should be disposed to assist us in such a crisis.

25. On the other hand, no doubt exists that Scindia would receive the most zealous aid from the same state in any attempt which he might be disposed to make, either for the reduction of the British or for the aggrandize-

ment of the French power in India.

26. In addition to these remarks, your Excellency is apprized that the vicinity of M. Perron's regular infantry operates as a constant drain upon the population of the Company's provinces, and diminishes the sources of our agriculture, manufacture, commerce, and revenue, as well as of our recruits for the army in that quarter.

27. In the present crisis, when every circumstance announces the probability of a renewal of the war with France, and urges the necessity of resorting to every practicable measure of precaution and security, the safety of the British dominions requires the reduction of M. Perron's military resources and power, independently of any question which might exist between Scindia and the British government.

28. In a state of profound peace and even of alliance with Scindia, the necessity of providing for our own security would justify a formal demand for the removal of a danger so imminent from the frontier of our dominions. The refusal of Scindia to comply with such a demand would afford a just ground of war against that chief; and any true or false plea of inability on the part of Scindia to controul the movements or to reduce the power of this French state, would authorise and require the British government to assume the protection of its own territories, and to remove, with its own hand, the proximate cause of insecurity and alarm. Your Excellency will therefore be pleased to understand, that the most desirable object in prosecuting hostilities against Scindia on the north-western frontier of Hindus-

tan,

fan, appears to me to be, the entire reduction of M. Perron's regular corps. This operation necessarily includes the capture or destruction of all his artillery and military stores, and especially of all arms of European construction.

29. Connected with this object, and with every principle of security bearing relation to it, is the occupation of the whole tract of country forming the Doab, between the Jumna and Ganges to the mountains of Cumaon, and similar considerations will require the occupation of Delhi and Agra, and of a chain of posts on the western and southern banks of the Jumna, from the mountains of Cumaon to Bundelkund, sufficient to secure to the British power the free navigation of the Jumna, and the possession of both banks of that river. It is not my desire to extend the actual possessions of the Company beyond the line of the Jumna, including Agra and Delhi, with a continued chain of posts to the westward of the Jumna, for the purpose already described.

30. Within the described line, my wish and intention is to establish the system of the Company's government in all its branches; but whatever connections may be formed beyond that line to the westward and southward of the Jumna must be regulated on the principle of defensive alliance or tributary dependence, in such a manner as shall form between the actual possessions of the Company and the Mahrattas, a barrier of petty states exercising the internal government of their respective dominions in alliance with the Company, and under the protection of our power.

31. In drawing this line, I am aware of the position of the Jaghires of Sumroo's Begum, situated between the Jumna and the Ganges. For this special case I have accordingly provided in my instructions to Mr. Mercer. It is certainly necessary that the Jaghires of Sumroo's Begum should ultimately be brought under the immediate government of the Company.

32. It is highly important to secure the possession of the person and nominal authority of the Mogul against the designs of France. The Mogul has never been an important or dangerous instrument in the hands of the Mahrattas, but might become a powerful aid to the cause of France in India, under the direction of French agents.

33. The person and authority of that unhappy monarch have been treated by the Mahrattas, and by M. Perron, with the most barbarous indignity and violence; and it would contribute to the reputation of the British name to afford an honourable and tranquil asylum to the fallen dignity and declining age of the King of Delhi. It would also be necessary to extend our protection to his Majesty's Heir Apparent, and to any of the royal family who might otherwise fall into the hands of France.

34. The reduction of M. Perron's force would afford us the means of forming alliances with all the inferior states beyond the Jumna, for the purpose of enabling us, in the first instance, to prosecute the war with the greatest advantage, and finally, by forming a barrier composed of these states, to exclude Scindia and the Mahrattas altogether from the northern districts of Hindustan.

35. It is extremely desirable that Bundelkond should be ultimately placed under the immediate authority of the British government; such an arrangement would afford great additional security to the British provinces and city of Benares, and would effectually check whatever power might remain to the Rajah of Benares, or to any other Mahratta chief in that quarter.

6. Reviewing these statements, your Excellency will observe, that the most judicious assistance was against Benares and the Rajah of Benares on the northern frontier of Hindustan, would in my judgment comprise.—

First, The destruction of the French state now formed on the banks of the Jumna, together with all its military resources.

Secondly, The extension of the Company's frontier to the Jumna, with the possession of Agra, Delhi, and a sufficient chain of posts on the western and southern banks of the Jumna.

Thirdly, The possession of the nominal authority of the Mogul.

Fourthly, The establishment of an efficient system of alliance with all the petty states to the southward and westward of the Jumna, from Jyegur to Bundelkund.

Fifthly, The annexation of Bundelkund to the Company's dominions.

37. The result of such an arrangement would destroy the influence of the French and of the Mahrattas in the northern districts of Hindustan, and would enable us to commence the foundation of such an intercourse with

the Sikhs, and with the tribes inhabiting the Punjab and the banks of the Attock, as might furnish sufficient means of frustrating any attempt of an invading enemy from the western side of the Indies.

38. In stating to your Excellency my sentiments with regard to the general plan of military operations by which the proposed objections appear to be attainable with the greatest degree of expedition and security, your Excellency will be pleased to understand that it is not my intention either to limit the free exercise of your discretion, or to interpose any ideas which may not meet the full approbation of your Excellency's superior judgment, experience, and professional skill.

39. I have, however, deemed it to be my duty, under this restriction, to communicate to you in my private correspondence, such opinions of this branch of the subject as have appeared to me to merit consideration; and, with the same view, I have transmitted to your Excellency my observations on the plan which I have received from you. I shall therefore proceed to state, without further reserve, in this official form, such conclusions as I have drawn from a view of the documents and suggestions which have been brought under my examination.

40. The first object of the campaign must be to destroy the military force and resources of M. Perron, and it is extremely important that this object should be accomplished previously to the close of the rainy season.

41. It is therefore necessary that the main body of the army should be assembled at the point most favourable for the attack of M. Perron's

M. Perron's force, and in the state of preparation and equipment which may be deemed by your Excellency most advantageous for the speedy execution of that service.

42. Your Excellency will have observed, from the whole tenor of every communication which you have received from me, that I not only concur entirely with you in deeming the destruction of M. Perron's force to be the primary object of the campaign, but that the most deliberate consideration of the actual state of affairs between his Majesty and France would have induced me to have undertaken this service, even independently of any contest with Dowlut Rao Scindia.

43. I shall therefore readily sanction any augmentation which your Excellency may think fit to make to the strength of the main army to be directed against M. Perron, by suspending the operations of the several proposed detachments, or by concentrating the movements of those detachments, with a view to the principal object of the campaign, which is comprized *"in the early and effectual demolition of the French state erected by M. Perron on the banks of the Jumna."*

44. With this observation I desire that your Excellency will compose the main army, and regulate the strength and operations of the several detachments, in the manner which shall appear to your judgment to afford the most absolute security for *"the complete destruction of M. Perron's force previously to the rains."*

45. The point of most urgent importance connected with the destruction of M. Perron's force, is, in my opinion, the security of

the person of the Mogul, and of the Heir Apparent, and it is therefore my earnest wish that early measures should be taken for that purpose. The operations for the detachment proposed to cover Roohilcund, and eventually to invade Suharunpoor, might probably effect this object, and at the same time might tend to promote the success of the movements of the main army against M. Perron.

46. I trust that the powers already furnished to your Excellency for the augmentation of the regular corps to the war establishment, and for raising such temporary and local corps as may be requisite for the maintenance of the internal tranquillity of the provinces, will enable you to provide effectually against internal commotion during the continuance of the war: but every temporary inconvenience of that nature must be hazarded, if the security of the great objects of the campaign should require you to incur such a danger. The early success of the army in the field will enable you to suppress, without difficulty, every effort of our domestic enemies, whose number cannot be considerable, and whose power is extremely contemptible.

47. I consider the operations of the detachment to be stationed in the direction of the Delhi, to be next in importance to those of the main army.

48. After the destruction of M. Perron's power shall have been effected, and the person of the Mogul shall have been protected beyond the possibility of hazard, the operation of greatest importance will be the reduction of the fortress of Agra. Your Excellency will form the most correct

correct

rect judgment in deciding the time and mode of undertaking this service; whether it would be possible either to blockade or to seize Agra during the time of the movement of the main army against M. Perron, or whether the siege of Agra should be postponed until the main army shall be at liberty to act against Agra, are points which I submit implicitly to your Excellency's determination. It is, however, important that Agra should be reduced previously to the close of the rainy season.

49. The occupation of Dunderkunda is the object next in importance to those already stated; and it appears to me, that the detachment to be assembled at Allahabad, and the detachment to be assembled for the purpose of covering Benares, will effect that object in sufficient time to afford additional countenance to the operation of the main army.

50. The effectual protection of Benares is a point of considerable importance, and your Excellency appears to have taken sufficient precautions for that purpose.

51. It has appeared to me to be prudent to adopt a systematic and comprehensive plan of defensive measures in the whole line of the frontier, from Mirzapore to Midnapore, and I have directed the Chief Secretary to transmit to your Excellency a copy of the orders which I have issued on that subject.

52. The occupation of the passes from the southward and westward of the Jumna to the Deccan is an object which has already engaged your Excellency's attention; if you should be enabled to bring the main body of M. Fer-

ron's force to action, or should find it practicable to reduce that force in any other manner, it appears improbable that Scindia's troops can occupy those passes in any considerable strength.

53. Major-General Wellesley may be expected to commence operations against Scindia, in the Deccan, at the close of this month, and I entertain a firm confidence of the complete success of those operations in the entire defeat of Scindia's forces, and of those of the Rajah of Berar in that quarter. It is however an object of importance, and of prudent precaution, to secure the passes between Hindustan and the Deccan previously to the close of the rains.

54. The expediency of occupying the post of Gualior, previously to the defeat of M. Perron, must depend upon local circumstances, upon which your Excellency will exercise your discretion, after having considered the tenor of my instructions to Mr. Mercer.

55. Mr. Duncan has received my orders for the seizure of Scindia's sea-port of Baroach, and of all his other possessions in Gujerat, which objects will probably be effected whenever General Wellesley shall seize the important fortress of Amednagur. The loss of these possessions will deprive Scindia of the most efficient portion of his military resources in the Deccan.

56. An expedition from Calcutta and Gangam will occupy Cattack in the course of the month of August.

57. It may be reasonably expected that these combined attacks will leave no other enemy opposed to your Excellency's
force

force during the rainy season than M. Perron's troops, and whatever force may have been assembled at Calphee; and I confidently expect, that before the close of the rains, a material impression will have been made on every branch of the Mahratta power; it is however possible that M. Perron may have induced some of the Seik chiefs to aid him by predatory incursions into the Company's northern territories, and it will therefore be necessary for your Excellency to advert to that possible danger.

58. The objects proposed to be attained in this campaign, and the general plan of military operations which I have described, will limit the movement of the main army to the Doab between the Ganges and the Jumna, with the addition of a narrow tract of country on the western and southern bank of the Jumna.

59. No detachment of the army will probably be required to move beyond Gualior before the close of the rains; it may therefore be expected that your Excellency will not experience any considerable difficulty either in the supply or movements of the armies, and that you will be enabled, during the course of this campaign, to establish such depôts of provisions, stores, and other supplies, as may facilitate your advance into Berar towards the Deccan, or towards the territories of the Rajpoot chiefs, if such movements should become necessary in another campaign.

60. Your Excellency has provided with great prudence for the maintenance of tranquillity and order within the reserved territories of his Excellency the Nawaub Vizier, by leaving a re-

spectable force in that quarter. I entirely approve that precaution, leaving it, however, to your discretion to vary the description or strength of the force stationed in the Vizier's reserved territories according to your judgment, and to the state of local circumstances.

61. I have written to the Vizier, desiring his Excellency's assistance in the supply of elephants and cattle; and as I have engaged to defray the whole expense of whatever assistance the Vizier may contribute, I entertain a sanguine hope that his Excellency will be desirous of making an effort to manifest his zeal and attachment on this important occasion.

62. In stating these observations to your Excellency, I have purposely avoided all details relative to the disposition of corps, to the strength of the main army, or of the several detachments; to the formation of the staff, or of the different constituent parts of the army in the field. The regulation of all questions of this description is more properly your Excellency's peculiar duty; and I entertain the most firm confidence that your Excellency will form your arrangements with that ability, public spirit, and honourable zeal for the service, which have distinguished your conduct in the various arduous situations to which you have been called by the confidence of your sovereign and of your country.

63. With these sentiments, I am particularly anxious to abstain from any interference of my authority which might tend to contract the sphere of your Excellency's approved talents, activity, and integrity. It will be my constant endeavour to

reply my authority to such a matter as shall avoid the most essential support to your Excellency in the display of those eminent qualities, during a crisis which demands their unassisted exertions, and which promises to augment the reputation and honour of your Excellency's name, together with the glory of the British arms, and the security of the British power.

64. With regard to the political negotiations and arrangements connected with the operations of your Excellency's army, I have addressed to you on this day a letter, vesting you with special powers of the same nature as those which I have entrusted to Major-General Wellesley, and eventually to Lieutenant-General Stuart in the Bazar: that letter, connected with my instructions to Mr. Mercer, and with my separate letter to your Excellency of this date, respecting the situation of his majesty Shah Aulum, will sufficiently apprise you of the course of political measures which your Excellency is empowered to pursue, with a view of facilitating your military operations.

65. It may, however, be convenient to state in this place, the general principles by which I am desirous of regulating your Excellency's proceedings under the powers committed to your management.

66. It will be highly desirable to detach M. Perron from Scinda's service by pacific negotiation. M. Perron's inclination is certainly to dispose of his power to a French purchaser; I should not be surprised if he were to be found ready to enter into terms with your Excellency, provided he could obtain sufficient security for his per-

sonal interests. I desire your Excellency, however, to abstain from any negotiation which may afford M. Perron the opportunity of gaining time, or of preserving by escape, or by any means, any part of his force, especially of his artillery or ordnance.

67. I therefore request your Excellency not to commence any negotiation with M. Perron until the success of the force to be employed against him shall appear to be perfectly secure, or until you shall be fully satisfied that the negotiation cannot afford to M. Perron any means of defeating the objects of the arrangement.

68. Under these precautions, I empower your Excellency to conclude any agreement for the security of M. Perron's personal interests and property, accompanied by any reasonable remuneration from the British government, which shall induce him to deliver up the whole of his military resources and power, together with his territorial possession, and the person of the Mogul and of the heir apparent, into your Excellency's hands.

69. The same principle applies generally to M. Perron's European officers; and the proclamation with which I have furnished you, Excellency will enable you to avail yourself of the first proper opportunity of offering propositions to those officers, or to the several corps under M. Perron's command.

70. It is probable that the blockade of Agra would enable your Excellency to obtain immediate possession of that place, by offering favourable terms to M. Hessian and his garrison. You will act in this manner according to your judgment.

71. This

71. This dispatch, together with those which you have already received from me, will relieve your Excellency from any diversity of opinion with regard to the suspension of the question of war or peace.— You are now in possession of my final determination “to reduce the power of the French state in Hindustan without delay,” and to liberate the neighbouring chiefs and Rajahs from the yoke of that state and of the Mahrattas, for the purpose of establishing an effectual barrier against the revival of a similar danger in Hindustan.

72. My instructions to Sir. Mercer contain every detail which can be requisite to guide your Excellency's judgment in forming engagements with those chiefs, and for the purpose of securing their assistance during the war, or of establishing a permanent system of alliance at the conclusion of peace.

73. The general objects of the war, as described at the commencement of this dispatch, sufficiently indicate the nature of the final settlement by which it is my desire to terminate hostilities, and to secure peace.

74. Your Excellency will be

pleased to fix your attention upon those objects, as stated in the 36th paragraph of this dispatch, and to frame every permanent arrangement with the native chiefs and Rajahs, in conformity to the general principles of excluding the influence of the French and Mahrattas from the northern provinces of Hindustan; of extending the British territory to the Jumna, and the British influence to the borders of the Deccan; and of engaging the petty chiefs and states to strengthen the proposed system by their aid and co-operation, under the assurance of the protection of the British arms, and of the secure and free enjoyment of their respective rights, authorities, and possessions, within the limits of their respective territories.

75. The principles by which your Excellency will regulate your conduct towards the Mogul are stated in my separate dispatch of this date

I have the honour to be,
&c. &c. &c.

(Signed) WELLESLEY.

Fort William,
27th July, 1803.

INCLOSURE (D.)

The Governor General's Letter to the Commander in Chief;
dated the 26th June 1803.

To the Honourable Major-General Wellesley, &c. &c. &c.

(Secret.)

Sir,

The present state of affairs in the Mahratta empire, and the security of the alliance lately concluded between his Highness the

Peishwa and the British government, require that a temporary authority should be constituted at the least possible distance from the scene of eventual negotiation or hostilities, with full powers to conclude upon the spot, whatever arrangements may become

† O 2 necessary,

necessary, either for the final settlement of peace, or for the active prosecution of war. In such a crisis various questions may arise of which the precise tendency cannot be foreseen, and which may demand a prompt decision. The issue of these questions may involve the result of war or peace, and in either alternative, the delay of reference to my authority might endanger the seasonable dispatch and the prosperity of the public service.

2. The success of the military operations, now placed under your directions, may depend on the timely decision of various political questions which may occur with relation to the interests and views of the several Mahratta chiefs and Jaghiredars, and of their Highnesses the Peishwa and the Nizam: on the other hand the issue of every political arrangement, now under negotiation with the powers of Hindustan or the Deccan, must be inseparably blended with the movements of your army.

3. It is therefore necessary, during the present crisis, to unite the general direction and controul of all political and military affairs in Hindustan and the Deccan under a distinct local authority, subject to the Governor General in Council. These powers could not be placed with advantage in any other hands than those of the general officer commanding the troops destined to restore the tranquillity of the Deccan.

4 Your approved ability, zeal, temper, and judgment, combined with your extensive local experience; your established influence and high reputation among the Mahratta chiefs and states, and your intimate knowledge of my views

and sentiments concerning the British interests in the Mahratta empire, have determined me to vest these important and arduous powers in your hands.

5. The nature of your military command under the orders of his Excellency Lieutenant-General Stuart, is not likely to admit any doubt, or to lead to any embarrassment. In order, however, to obviate all possible difficulty on this point, I hereby appoint you to the chief command of all the British troops, and of the forces of our allies serving in the territories of the Peishwa, of the Nizam, or of any of the Mahratta states or chiefs, subject only to the orders of his Excellency Lieutenant-General Stuart, or of his Excellency General Lake.

6. I empower and further direct you to assume and exercise the general direction and controul of all the political and military affairs of the British government in the territories of the Nizam, of the Peishwa, and of the Mahratta states and chiefs.

7. The instructions addressed to the Resident at Poona, under date the 30th ultimo, (of which the general substance had been previously communicated to the Resident by the Note of the 17th May) convey to you full authority to carry into complete effect all the measures therein provisionally prescribed, as far as the accomplishment of those measures may depend upon your proceedings without previous reference to my authority.

8. I hereby confirm that authority; and I further vest you with full powers to decide any question which may arise in the prosecution of the measures prescribed by those orders, accord-

ing

ing to the general spirit of my views and intentions concerning the affairs of the Mahratta state, directing you, however, to refer to me in all cases in which a previous reference to my authority may not appear to hazard the public interests. Under the same reservation, I authorize and empower you to commence and conclude negotiations with any of the Mahratta chiefs and Jaghiredars on the part of the British government, for the purpose of promoting the general objects of the alliance lately concluded with his Highness the Peishwa, or of that subsisting with his Highness the Nizam.

9. This general authority especially empowers you, either directly, or through the representatives or officers of the British government, to negotiate and conclude any engagements with Dowlut Rao Scindia, with the Rajah of Berar, or with Jeswunt Rao Holkar, which may induce those chieftains to retire with their forces within the limits of their respective dominions, or to afford any other satisfactory pledge of their respective pacific intentions towards the British government and its allies. You will be careful to form any such engagements on principles conformable to the dignity, honour, and interests of the British government and of its allies, and to the spirit and tenor of our subsisting treaties. You are also authorized under this instruction to arbitrate, on the part of the British government, the terms of any convention between his Highness the Peishwa and those chieftains respectively, for the settlement of mutual differences or demands, or for the adjustment of relative pretensions, and

to pledge the guarantee of the British government for the observance of those terms by the contracting parties. You are also empowered to arbitrate and guarantee the terms of accommodation between Scindia and Holkar, if any points should yet remain unadjusted between those chieftains, and to frame, negotiate, and guarantee any terms between those chieftains, jointly or separately, and the Rajah of Berar. It is my particular intention by these instructions to enable you to conclude such arrangements with any of those chieftains, either separately or combined, as may preclude or frustrate any confederacy, or other measures directed to the subversion of the treaty of Bassein, or to the injury of our rights and interests, or those of our allies.

10. You are also empowered to conclude such engagements with any subordinate chieftains of the Mahratta state, as may appear to you to be expedient for the purpose of securing their co-operations in the event of hostilities between the British government and Scindia, the Rajah of Berar, Jeswunt Rao Holkar, or any other power; you are authorised further to adopt the necessary measures for conciliating the obedience of the subordinate chiefs to the Peishwa's authority.

11. In the actual relation of the British government to the Peishwa, we possess the right of securing to the chiefs and Jaghiredars of the Mahratta empire, the satisfaction of their just and equitable claims, even act independently of any direct of the Peishwa's government; the exercise of that right becomes a duty in proportion to the danger with which the tardy, infirm, or er-

renewed proceedings of the Peishwa's government, may menace the security of his Alliance, and the stability of his Highness's legitimate authority.

12. The policy of the treaty, and my inclination, will induce me to limit our interference in the internal affairs of the Peishwa's government within the most moderate bounds. I am determined, however, to pursue that course which shall lead most directly and speedily to the full restoration and establishment of his Highness's authority on a permanent basis, and to the efficient operation of the benefits of the alliance. If the ineffectuality of his Highness's council, the defect of his personal character, or the intrigues of his servants, should tend to frustrate or to retard the accomplishment of those salutary objects, the provisional interference of the British power must be secondarily and firmly applied, to rescue his Highness from the immediate effects of evils which cannot be suffered to operate for a moment, without the hazard of every interest which the treaty of Bassecour was destined to restore and confirm.

13. You will therefore proceed without delay to conclude all such arrangements with his Highness's Jaghredars, and servants, of all descriptions, as may appear to you to be necessary to enable you to meet the exigencies of the present crisis; and you will not abstain from the most direct and even ostensible interception of the British authority, with Bombay, in your judgment, be requisite to ensure the exertions, to annul the real, or to reward the services of the Peishwa's subjects and servants, in the common cause of his Highness and of his allies. Whatever im-

mediate expence may be necessary for this purpose, will be defrayed at present by the British government, and will hereafter become a charge on his Highness, as being necessary to his Highness's restoration and establishment.

14. All such engagements as you may conclude with his Highness, the Peishwa, and with any of the Mahratta chiefs and Jaghredars, or other powers, will be confirmed by me under the limitations and restrictions herein prescribed.

15. Copies of these instructions will be transmitted to the governments of Fort St. George and Bombay, and to the Residents at the courts of Poona, Hyderabad, and the camp of Dowlat Rao Bhekar, and in the territories of the Guickwar, with directions to those several authorities to assist you, and to cooperate with you in all points consistent with the efficient policy with which you are hereby entrusted.

16. In entrusting the powers hereby entrusted to your sole discretion, I direct you to hold the most unreserved and confidential intercourse with the Residents at Poona, at Hyderabad, and at the camp of Dowlat Rao Bhekar, and also with the Rana at in the territory of the Guickwar, and you will regularly correspond with Lord Clive and with Mr. Dundas.

17. You will necessarily continue to receive the orders of his Excellency Lieut. General Stuart, and to submit a full view of all your operations to the direction of his Excellency. I particularly enjoin you to submit to his Excellency the earliest information of your proceedings of a political

political nature under these instructions.

18. If circumstances should render it necessary for his Excellency Lieutenant-General Stuart, to unite the whole force of the army in the field, and to assume in person the general command in the Deccan, in that case I hereby vest the authority conveyed to you by this dispatch in his Excellency Lieutenant-General Stuart, under the fullest confidence that he will exercise it with the same advantage to the public service which I have uniformly derived from the exertion of his Excellency's distinguished talents, experience, and virtues.

19. In the case supposed, I empower his Excellency to delegate the whole, or any part of the said

authority to you; and I desire that in exercising the said authority, or any part thereof, in his own person, his Excellency will be pleased to communicate fully with you, and to receive your advice and opinion.

20. In the execution of these instructions, I authorize and direct you to employ any additional military *staff*; and to require the services of any civil officers, whose assistance you may deem necessary to the dispatch of the various affairs connected with the subject of this order.

I have the honour to be,
 &c. &c. &c.

(Signed) WELLESLEY.

For Willing,
 20th June 1803.

ENCLOSURE
 ENCLOSURE (B)

Governor General's Letter to the Commander in Chief;
 dated the 27th June 1803.

To the Honourable Major-General
 Wellesley, &c. &c. &c.
 (Most Secret.)

Sir,

THE conduct of Scindia, and of the Rajah of Berar, requires a special notification to you of my views and intentions with regard to the operations of your army, and to such political proceedings as may be connected with a state of war between the British government and those chiefs.

First. On receipt of this dispatch, you will desire Colonel Collins to demand an explicit declaration of the views of Scindia, and of the Rajah of Berar, within such a number of days as shall appear to you to be reasonable, consistently with a due attention to the period of the seasons, and to the facility of moving your army, and of prosecuting hostilities

with the advantages which you now possess.

2. If that explanation should not be satisfactory on such grounds as, in your discretion, you may state to Colonel Collins, you will desire Colonel Collins to repair to your camp under a proper escort.

3. In this event, or in any other state of circumstances which may appear to you to require hostilities, consistently with the tenor of my instructions, you will employ the forces under your command in the most active operations against Scindia or the Rajah of Berar, or against both, according to your discretion.

4. It is probable that the state of the rivers will afford great advantages to your army, and will embarrass the enemy in a considerable degree, if hostilities should
 commence

commence during the rainy monsoon. In this event, I direct you to use your utmost efforts to destroy the military power of either or of both chiefs, and especially of Scindia, and to avail yourself of every advantage which circumstances may offer, to the utmost extent of the strength of your army. It is particularly desirable that you should destroy Scindia's artillery, and all arms of European construction, and all military stores which he may possess.

5. In the event of hostilities, you will therefore proceed to the utmost extremity which may appear to you to promise success, without admitting pacific negotiation until the power of the opposing chief shall have been completely destroyed. In such case, the actual seizure of the person of Scindia, or of Razoojee Bhooslah, would be highly desirable, and the state of the rivers may perhaps favour such an advantage.

6. In any crisis which may exist under the terror of your approach, or at any time after hostilities shall have actually commenced, I empower you to conclude peace with Scindia, or with the Rajah of Berar, jointly or separately, on such terms as may appear to you most advisable. I shall, however, state to you the objects most desirable, in the event of any treaty with either or with both those chiefs, founded on their aggression and on our success or power.

7. The entire reduction of Scindia's power would certainly afford considerable security to our interests; in the event, however, of a peace with Scindia, which should leave his power in existence among the states of India, the

most desirable arrangement would be:—First, that Scindia, should cede to the Company all his possessions, rights, and pretensions, within the countries to the northward of a line drawn from the north frontier of Gohud, to the frontier of Jynagur, together with all his possessions, &c. to the northward of Jynagur.—This cession would include Agra, Delhi, and the remainder of the Doab, of the Jumna, and Ganges. The Mogul's person would necessarily fall under our protection. This article must be a special stipulation of treaty.—Our frontier towards the ceded provinces of Oude would then be formed by the small state of Gohud, and by the Rajpoot states of Jynagur and Jeypour.—The Ranah of Gohud to become tributary to the Company; Guallior to be occupied by the Company.—Defensive alliances to be formed with Jynagur and Jeypour.—By this arrangement the Maharrattas would be excluded from the north of Hindustan, and from communication with the Seiks.—2dly, Scindia to cede Baroach, and all his maritime possessions.—3dly, Scindia to cede all his possessions, rights, &c. in Guzerat.—4thly, Scindia to cede all his possessions, &c. southward of the Nurbuddah.

8. Arrangements might be made for a partition of these cessions with the Peishwa and the Nizam.—In the event of hostilities with Scindia and Holkar, and of the complete defeat of those chiefs, the most distinct arrangement would be to take for the Company all the territories, rights, or pretensions, of Scindia and of Holkar, to the northward and westward of the Nurbuddah, and to make that river the boundary

of

of the northern frontier of the Peishwa, giving to the Peishwa all the territories, &c. of those chiefs to the southward of the Nurbuddah, with the exception of all sea ports, which must be reserved to the Company.—Bundelkund is properly subject to the Peishwa. It would be desirable to obtain that province for the Company, with a view to secure the navigation of the Jumna, and to the further security of the province of Benares.

From the Rajah of Berar I should wish to acquire the whole province of Cuttack, so as to unite the northern Sircars by a continued line of sea coast with Bengal.—This cession, including Balasore, &c. to be made either absolutely, or upon payment of a moderate rent, or as a security for a subsidiary force to be introduced into the dominions of the Rajah of Berar. The district of Gunzumdelo has been an object to the Nizam. This object is to be pursued, according to circumstances, in the event of war with the Rajah of Berar. Without securing one or other of these advantages, you will not make peace with the Rajah of Berar, after he shall have compelled you to resort to hostilities against him, unless, in your discretion, you should deem peace with the Rajah of Berar advisable on different terms.

9. You are at liberty, generally, to modify the terms of peace herein suggested, at your discretion, or to change them altogether if it should become advisable to detach any chief from the confederacy.

10. If Holkar should join the confederacy, you will act towards him on the principles of the pre-

ceding instructions. It is not desirable to erect Holkar's accidental power into an established state of India. His reduction would certainly be the most advisable policy; but the conduct and modification of our relations with Holkar must be left entirely to your discretion. You will not, however, prosecute hostilities against Holkar merely for the purpose of obtaining indemnity for the plunder of Auringabad, or for any other predatory incursion; such question may be reserved for amicable negotiation.

11. In the event of hostilities, you will take proper measures for withdrawing the European officers from the service of Scindia, Holkar, and of every other chief opposed to you.

12. You are at liberty to incur any expence requisite for this service, and to employ such emissaries as may appear most serviceable. You are also at liberty to enter into such engagements as may appear advantageous with any of Scindia's ministers, chiefs, or servants, or with those of the Rajah of Berar or of Holkar, and to afford any useful encouragement to the party of the Bheys, or to any others in the dominions of any of the confederate chiefs.

13. In the event of hostilities, I propose to dispatch proper emissaries to Gohud, and to the Rajpoot chiefs. You will also employ every endeavour to excite those powers against Scindia. I propose to engage to guarantee their independence, and to secure to them any other reasonable advantages which they may require.

The independence of the Rajpoot chiefs would constitute a power which would form the best security

tivity to our north-western frontier in Hindustan, in the supposition of Scindia's defection.

14. You will apprise His Excellency General Lake, through the most expeditious channel (if a more expeditious communication should obtain) through Colchester of your plan of political and military operations under these instructions.

15. Scindia's retreat across the Nerbuddah after his violent and hostile declaration to Colonel Collins of the 28th of May will alone be a sufficient proof of his pacific intentions; unless, therefore, Scindia shall have afforded full satisfaction and security in your judgment, you will pursue him across the Nerbuddah, if you should deem that movement advisable for the purpose of reducing his means or mischief.

16. The same principle applies to any movement of the Rajah of Berar or of Holkar. The retreat of Ragojee Bhonslah or of Holkar to any place situated within their respective territories, or elsewhere, will not exclusively amount to a sufficient degree of satisfaction and security, after the recent proofs which the confidence has disclosed of determined hostility and arrogant ambition.

17. You will consider what steps may be taken to excite Chattrao Rao Holkar against Jeswant Rao; and if, in prosecuting hostilities, you should be able to obtain possession of the person of Kundero Rao Holkar, you will avail yourself of that advantage.

18. The precise time of action from Oude and in Cottaek cannot now be stated; but I will seize every opportunity to take the person of the Mughul under British protec-

tion, and occupy the Doab, together with Cottaek, at the earliest practicable moment after I shall have learnt that you deem hostilities inevitable, or as soon as such measures of precaution may appear to me to be requisite.

19. In the movements of your army, and in all your proceedings under these instructions, you will advert to the precarious state of the Nizam's health, and to the necessity of preserving our interests at Hyderabad in the event of his Highness's decease. The Resident at Hyderabad will apprise you of the orders which he has received from me respecting the succession to the Musnud of the Deccan.

20. Although a division of the French troops is already arrived at Pondicherry, and the remainder may be soon expected, I desire that you will not be induced, by that event, to precipitate an accommodation with any of the Mahratta powers. The effectual security of our interests in the Mahratta empire is the strongest barrier which can be opposed to the progress of the French interests in India: the early reduction of Scindia in that chief should compel us to resort to hostilities certain, and would prove a fatal blow to the views of France. An imperfect arrangement with the Mahratta powers, or a delay of active measures, might open to France the means of engaging, with a advantage, in the affairs of the Mahratta empire.

I have the honour to be,
&c. &c. &c.

(Signed) WILLESLEY.

Fort William,

27th June 1803.

INCLOSURE (F.)

Memorial from the Resident with Dowlut Rao Scindia to him.

Copy of a Memorial addressed to Maharaja Dowlut Rao Scindia, by Colonel Collins; presented by Moorhee Mara Banker Khan on the morning of the 12th of June 1803.

When Colonel Collins had the honour of an audience with Maharaja Dowlut Rao Scindia, on the 6th of Safer (20th May), the Colonel, by order of his Excellency the Most Noble the Governor General, urged many cogent reasons and persuasions to induce the Maharaja to declare, without delay or reserve, whether the late negotiations carried on at Bassem this court, the Barar Rajah, and Jeswant Rao Holkar, had been entered into for the purpose of obstructing the completion of the engagements lately concluded at Bassem between his Highness the Peshwa and the British government.

But although Colonel Collins was extremely urgent with the Maharaja to give him instant information on this important point, and although the Colonel particularly pointed out the line of conduct which the British Government would be compelled to pursue, should the required explanation be withheld, yet the ministers of this Durbar reportedly declared that Colonel Collins must not expect any satisfactory answer to this question until a meeting had taken place between the Maharaja and the Rajah of Berar; Maharaja Dowlut Rao Scindia also said, that he could not, without a violation of his

oath, give Colonel Collins the satisfaction he demanded, until he (the Maharaja) had conversed with Ragojee Bhoonslah; but that after his interview with that Rajah, the Colonel should be informed whether there would be peace or war.

The proposed conference between Maharaja Dowlut Rao Scindia and the Rajah of Berar having taken place, Colonel Collins now expects that the Maharaja will, conformably to his promise, explicitly declare whether it is his design to obstruct the completion of the treaty of Bassem, either by means of his own power or in conjunction with Ragojee Bhoonslah and Jeswant Rao Holkar; and Colonel Collins further requires that Maharaja Dowlut Rao Scindia will state, without reserve, whether it be his present wish and intention to maintain and preserve the relations of friendship which have so long subsisted between his Sircar and the British Government:— Finally, in performance of his duty, Colonel Collins apprizes the Maharaja, that should he now refuse or delay to give explicit answers to the foregoing questions, and continue with his army south of the Nurbuddah, such refusal or delay will be regarded by his Excellency as an avowal of hostile designs on the part of this court against the British government: Colonel Collins therefore hopes that motives of moderation and justice, as well as a proper sense of his own interests,

terests, will induce Maharaja Dowlut Rao Scindia to act on the present occasion conformably with the relations of amity which have so long subsisted between the two states, and which have never been violated on the part of the English, and consistently with the declaration that he (the Maharaja) made to the Colonel on the 29th of Zecadeh (24th March): but should the Maharaja decline giving Colonel Col-

lins the satisfaction which he now demands, in this case the Colonel requests that Maharaja Dowlut Rao Scindia will furnish him with a party of horse to escort him as far as Aurungabad, together with supplies of grain sufficient for the subsistence of his Sepoys and followers, until their arrival at that city.

(A true Copy.)
(Signed) J. COLLINS,
Res. D. E. S.

INCLOSURE (G.)

Letter from the Resident with Dowlut Rao Scindia, to the Governor General; dated the 6th July, 1803.

No. 265—*To his Excellency the Most Noble Richard Marquis Wellesley, K. P. Governor General, &c. &c. &c.*

My Lord,

IN the afternoon of the 4th instant I had an interview with Dowlut Rao Scindia, and with Ragojee Bhomslah, at the tent of the latter chieftain. I was attended on this occasion by Captain Paris Bradshaw, Moonshee Mirza Bauker Khan, and Gunput Rao; Sereedhur Punt, Cashee Rao, the eldest son, and the brother of the Berar Rajah, were present at this conference; also Jadoon Rao Bhasker, Unna Bhasker, Eithul Punt, and Ambajee Inglija, on the part of Scindia.

2. After an interchange of compliments, I commenced the conversation by observing, that I had for some time past been extremely anxious to obtain an audience of those chieftains, in order to learn their final determination respecting the line of conduct which they intended to pursue, in

consequence of the engagements lately concluded at Bassein between his Highness the Peishwa and the British government; and I concluded with expressing my belief that the result of the present meeting would enable me to assure your Excellency of the friendly disposition of both chieftains towards the British Government.

3. Here I paused, in the expectation of a reply; but as none was given, I proceeded to state, that the treaty of Bassein was purely of a defensive nature; that it contained no stipulation whatever injurious to the just rights of any of the Deccany Sirdars, but on the contrary had expressly provided for the security and independence of the feudatory Maharatta chiefs; that the principal object of the treaty of Bassein was to preserve the peace of India; that your Lordship regarded Dowlut Rao Scindia and Ragojee Bhomslah as the ancient friends of the Honourable Company, and was, on this account, willing

willing to improve the existing connection between their states and the British government. I insisted on the right of the Peishwa to contract engagements with the English without consulting with any of the Mahratta Sirdars; I desired the Berar Rajah would advert to the very clear exposition of the views and principles which induced the treaty of Bassein, as set forth in your Excellency's letter to his address, under date the 13th of last May; I observed, that this letter contained the most satisfactory proofs of the moderation and justice of the British government. Then, addressing myself to Dowlut Rao Scindia, I said, that conformably to your Lordship's directions, I had already given the same explanation to him verbally; and I reminded the Maharaja of his having positively assured me on the 24th of last May, that he had no intention whatever to obstruct the completion of the engagements lately concluded at Bassein. I then remarked, that I only required from him a confirmation of this assurance, together with a similar declaration on the part of Rajah Ragojee Bhonslah; and in conclusion, I declared, that it was your Lordship's earnest desire to promote the prosperity of their respective Sircars, and that they might safely rely on the continued friendship of the British government so long as they refrained from committing acts of aggression against the English and their allies.

4. Instead of making any observations on the foregoing discourse, Sereedhur Punt entered into a most tedious explanation of the conduct which ought to have been adopted by the Peishwa,

previously to his forming a new treaty with the British government. He said, it had been invariably the usage on such occasions to consult with the Deccany Sirdars; whereas Baajy Rao had acted in the present instance not only without the concurrence, but even without the knowledge of Ragojee Bhonslah and Dowlut Rao Scindia, although they were his friends, and confessedly the most powerful chiefs in the Mahratta empire. This is the substance of the only material points urged by Sereedhur Punt. I replied, that his Highness the Peishwa had repeatedly written both to the Maharaja and to the Berar Rajah to repair to Poona, but that these requisitions of his Highness had not been complied with; that in consequence the Peishwa was left without any means of defence against his enemies, except that which he derived from the English, to whom his Highness was solely indebted for the preservation of his life, honour, and dignity; I further observed, that his (the minister's) reference to old usages was inconclusive, inasmuch as no one instance had been adduced, tending to prove that the Peishwa had not an undoubted right to enter into new engagements with the English, independently of the consent of any of the feudatory Mahratta chiefs; and that in fact, the only point for consideration was, whether Ragojee Bhonslah and Dowlut Rao Scindia designed to oppose the completion of a treaty actually concluded between his Highness the Peishwa and the British government?

5. Here again Sereedhur Punt made a long speech, containing, for the most part, professions of the friendly disposition which his
master

most entertained towards the British government. He could not resist saying that the English were the great enemies of the Gwalior, and that it would be necessary to send a reinforcement of 5000 men, which he requested I would write to the Honorable General Wellesley for the purpose of procuring permission to receive them. I explained I received no orders from my Government to receive any reinforcements, and that I had not observed any such orders, and that I apprehended any army was not on its march at present, but never received any orders to receive them. I then returned to the subject of the original, and said, that Serendhur Punt said, that he thought at many remarks were contained in the different articles of the treaty of Bassein, I requested that if his remarks might be considered to be correct, and that I should send them to your Excellency, but in the mean time I requested he would answer my question. Mr. Bhamshah's name was then ordered, for the Peshwa had written to this hour, in favour of either Scindia or Rajees of his having concluded a new treaty with the English. I reminded Serendhur Punt of the duplicate letters which both the Maharaja and the Bazar Rajah had received through me from his Highness the Peshwa, and in which his Highness expressly mentions having approved the friendship that had so long subsisted between his government and that of the Honorable Company. Both Jauton Rao and Serendhur Punt admitted the correctness of this statement: but said, that their masters had never received the originals, and gave me to understand that they yielded no credit whatever to the

copies. On this head much warm conversation ensued, but both Serendhur Punt and Jauton Rao declared, that it was necessary, for the satisfaction of the Bhamshah and of Scindia, that they should receive the foregoing information from the Peshwa himself, and that for this purpose they intended detaching two confidential persons to Poona. In the mean time they assured me, that their masters had no design whatever to oppose any engagements which the British might have contracted with his Highness, and they also promised that their armies should not advance towards Poona, nor ascend the Adjutee Ghaut. After giving these assurances, they requested I would endeavour to prevent the nearer approach of the British troops under the command of Colonel Stevenson. I replied, that to evince the sincerity of their present professions; it was indispensably requisite that Dowlat Rao Scindia should recross the Nerbuddah, and the Ehomstah repair to Nagpore; that while they continued in this quarter with their armies, it was impossible for your Excellency to rely on their friendly promises; and I added that if the Maharaja and the Bazar Rajah would immediately return to their respective capitals, that I had no doubt of obtaining the consent of the Honorable General Wellesley to withdraw his forces also. But although I persisted in contending and urging this point a considerable time, and did not fail to state that the continuance of the Mahratta armies in this quarter would most probably be productive of serious evils, yet I could obtain no satisfactory assurance

insurance either from Jadoon Rao or Seecidhur Punt, that Scindia and the Bhonslah would shortly return to their respective capitals; and hence I am inclined to infer that their friendly professions are insincere.

6 Dowlat Rao Scindia and Ragojee Bhonslah both promised to send me letters on the following day for your Excellency, containing the strongest assurances of their determination to preserve and maintain the relations of friendship which have so long subsisted between their states and the British government. I

wanted for these letters during the whole of yesterday; but as they are not yet sent to me, although this day is far advanced, I shall no longer defer the dispatch of my present orders.

I have the honour to be, with the highest respect,

Your Lordship's,

most obedient and very humble servant,

(Signed) J. COLLYER

Resident, D. R. S.

Camp near

Shirur.

6th July, 1803.

INCLOSURE (II.)

Letter from Dowlat Rao Scindia to the Governor General: (without date.)

From Dowlat Rao Scindia.

Received 21st July, 1803.

I HAVE received your Lordship's friendly letter, testifying the conclusion of new engagements between his Highness the Peishwa and the English Company, at Bassein, together with a copy of the treaty; and I have been fully apprized of every word of its contents, which have also been fully communicated to me by Colonel Collins.

Whereas the engagements subsisting between the Peishwa and me, are such that the adjustment of all affairs, and of the concerns of his state and government, should be arranged and completed with my advice and participation: by the favour of God! through a regard to what is above stated, the degrees of mutual concord have so increased, that to this time no interruption or derangement of them has occurred on either side. Notwithstanding this, the

engagements which may have lately been concluded between that quarter (British government) and the Peishwa, have (only) now been communicated, and on the part of the Peishwa, to his time of writing, nothing. Therefore, it has now been determined with Rajah Ragojee Bhonslah, in presence of Colonel Collins, that confidential persons on my part, and the Rajah, be dispatched to the Peishwa for the purpose of ascertaining the circumstances of the (said) engagements. At the same time, no intention whatever is entertained on my part to subvert the stipulations of the treaty, consisting of 19 articles, which has been concluded at Bassein between the British government and the Peishwa, on condition that there be no design whatever on the part of the English Company and the Peishwa to subvert the stipulations of the treaty, which, since a long period of time;

has

has been concluded between the Peishwa's Sircar, me, and the Rajah and the Mahratta chiefs.

Further particulars will be communicated by the letters of Colonel Collins. Let the receipt of

friendly letters continue to be the means of gratification to me!

(A true Translation.)

J. MONCKTON,
Ass. Pers. Sec. to Gov.

INCLOSURE (I.)

Letter from Rajah Ragojee Bhomslah, to the Governor Général
(without date.)

From Rajah Ragojee Bhomslah.

Received 31st July 1803.

I HAVE received your Lordship's four friendly letters in succession, notifying the conclusion of new engagements between his Highness the Peishwa and the English Company, at Bassein, together with copies of the treaty, and I have been fully apprized of every word of its contents, which have also been fully communicated to me by Colonel Collins, who is with Dowlut Rao Scindia on your Lordship's part.

By the favour of God since the first establishment of mutual union, the degrees of concord and attachment have so increased, that to this time no interruption or derangement of them has occurred, nor is it in contemplation on this side to interrupt or derange them. Whereas, since a long period of time, the integrity of the Rajah (meaning the whole Mahratta state) and the identity of the affairs and concerns of the state and government have been such, that if any momentous affair, or political object arising out of the circumstances of the time occurred, the arrangement of it depending on mutual concert and communication; yet notwithstanding this, the engagements which have lately been concluded between that quar-

ter (British government) and the Peishwa have (only) now been communicated; and on the part of the Peishwa, to this time of writing, nothing. Therefore it has now been determined with Dowlut Rao Scindia, in presence of Colonel Collins, that confidential persons on my part, and Dowlut Rao Scindia, be dispatched to the Peishwa, for the purpose of ascertaining the circumstances of the (said engagements. At the same time, no intention whatever is entertained on my part to subvert the stipulations of the treaty, consisting of 19 articles, which has been concluded at Bassein between the British government and the Peishwa, on condition that there be no design whatever on the part of the English Company and the Peishwa to subvert the stipulations of the treaty, which, since a long period of time, has been concluded between the Peishwa's Sircar, me, and the said Dowlut Rao Scindia, and the Mahratta chiefs.

Further particulars will be communicated by the letters of Colonel Collins. Let the receipt of friendly letters continue to be the means of gratification to me!

(A true Translation.)

J. MONCKTON,
Ass. Pers. Sec. to Gov.

*Governor General in Council to the Secret Committee ;
dated 25th September, 1803.*

With Inclosures (A.) to (L.) Received per Belle, 25th April 1804.

To the Honourable the Secret Committee of the Honourable the Court of Directors.

HONOURABLE SIRS,

IN our address to your Honourable Committee of the 1st of August, the Governor General in Council communicated to your Honourable Committee the state of the negotiation between the British government and Dowlut Rao Scindia, and the Rajah of Bejar, at the date of our latest advices from the Resident at Scindia's court. The disposition manifested by those chieftains at that period of time afforded the strongest indication of a resolution, on their part, to persist in their refusal to comply with the just and reasonable demands of the British government, by withdrawing their armies from the menacing position which they had occupied on the frontier of Nizam. The Resident, however, continued to employ every practicable endeavour to effect a change in the sentiments and conduct of those chieftains, but without success; and the negotiation finally terminated by the departure of the Resident from the camp of Dowlut Rao Scindia on 3d August.

2. The result of these negotiations having now placed the British government in a state of war with the confederated chieftains, the Governor General in Council deems it proper, with a view to enable your Honourable Committee to form a judgment of the hostile disposition of those chieftains, and of the unavoidable necessity

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of resorting to arms for the defence and security of our rights and interests, and those of our allies, to state the progress of the late discussions between the Resident and the confederates, with as much detail as the compass of a dispatch overland will admit.

3. It is necessary to apprise your Honourable Committee in this place, that on the 17th June the Governor General received information, which his Excellency considered to be authentic, that Dowlut Rao Scindia had addressed letters to Ghunnee Pinhaser and Hemmut Behauder, (the officers exercising the chief authority on the part of his Highness the Peishwa in the province of Bundelkund) requiring them to be prepared to co-operate with the confederated Mahratta armies in hostile measures against the British possessions; and that Dhurma Rao, the commanding officer of a considerable body of horse which had been dispatched by Scindia in the month of April to Kalpee, a station on the north-western bank of the Jumna contiguous to the British territories, had received orders from Scindia to the same effect.

4. On receipt of this information, the Governor General deemed it proper to direct the Resident to require Dowlut Rao Scindia to acknowledge, or to disown, those orders; and accordingly, at a conference between the Resident and Dowlut Rao Scindia holden on the 16th July, the Resident stated the substance of that

† P

information

information to Dowlut Rao Scindia, and required him to declare whether he had actually issued orders of the nature described.

5. In reply, Dowlut Rao Scindia assured the Resident, in the most solemn manner, that he had never issued such orders, either to the Peshwa's officers in Bundelkand, or to Dhu Rao; and that the latter chieftain had been especially directed to respect the British territories.

6. The amicable tenor of the language and behaviour of Dowlut Rao Scindia at this interview induced the Resident to renew the subject of Scindia's return to Hindustan. In answer to the Resident's observations on that subject, Scindia's principal minister replied, that as soon as Scindia and the Rajah of Berar should receive favourable answers to the letters which they had lately addressed to the Governor General (translations of which were annexed to the dispatch of the Governor General in Council to your Honourable Committee of the 1st of August) these chieftains would repair to their respective countries.

7. The Governor General having declared, in his letters to Dowlut Rao Scindia and the Rajah of Berar, that the British government had no intention to disturb the established order of the Mahratta state, and those chieftains having distinctly acknowledged that the treaty of Bassein contained no stipulations injurious to their rights, the assurance which the letters of those chieftains required, that the British government and the Peshwa entertain no design to subvert the engagements

subsisting between his Highness and the feudatory chieftains of the Mahratta empire, had been in fact anticipated; and the confirmation of it could not justly be considered by those chieftains to be in any degree necessary for the security of their just rights and interests.

8. This declaration, however, and the manner in which it was delivered, appeared to the Governor General to afford a more satisfactory indication than these chieftains had manifested, of a disposition to comply with the demands of the British government. These favourable impressions were corroborated by an explicit acknowledgment, publicly made by Dowlut Rao Scindia to the Resident on that occasion, that the treaty of Bassein not only contained no stipulations injurious to the general interests of the Mahratta feudatories, but afforded to them additional security. This declaration also induced the Governor General to hope that if the separation and return of the confederate armies to their respective territories really depended on the assurances which Dowlut Rao Scindia and the Rajah of Berar had required from the Governor General, the satisfaction which the Honourable Major-General Wellesley (under the powers vested in him by the Governor General's instructions of the 26th of June), would be enabled to afford to these chieftains on the point in reference to the Governor General, would induce them to manifest the proof which the Governor General had demanded, of the sincerity of their amicable professions, and would be a test of their sincerity.

9. The

9. The Governor General also had reason to expect, that, in the apparent temper of those chieftains at that period of time, the firm and amicable remonstrances and declarations which Major-General Wellesley, (in a letter to the Resident under date the 18th July, written on the receipt of the Governor General's instructions of the 26th of June,) directed the Resident to make to Dowlut Rao Scindia and the Rajah of Berar, would induce those chieftains to comply with the just and moderate requisitions of the British Government.

10. In that letter, Major-General Wellesley apprized the Resident of the powers vested in him by the Governor General's instructions of the 26th June, and desired the Resident to communicate to Dowlut Rao Scindia and the Rajah of Berar, the delegation of those powers to Major-General Wellesley, and to state to those chieftains, that Major-General Wellesley was prepared to attend to their interests, and to enter into negotiations with them on any points affecting those interests; but that it was indispensably necessary that those chieftains should previously withdraw their troops from the menacing position which they occupied on the frontier of the Nizam's dominions and return to their usual stations in Hindustan and Berar, in which event Major-General Wellesley would also withdraw the troops under his command. Major-General Wellesley further instructed the Resident to intimate to Dowlut Rao Scindia and the Rajah of Berar, that those chieftains having declared that they had no intention to obstruct the execution of the treaty of Bassein, or to march to

Poona, or to invade the territories of the Nizam, their refusal to separate their armies, and to retire to their usual stations, would be inconsistent with those declarations, and a proof of their insincerity, and Major-General Wellesley accordingly directed the Resident to renew that requisition, and to apprise those chieftains, that their compliance with it afforded the only means of preserving peace between them and the British government. Major-General Wellesley provided against the objection which Dowlut Rao Scindia might eventually urge to the immediate return of his army to Hindustan, founded on the difficulty of crossing the rivers Taptee and Nurbuddah at that particular season by observing, that those difficulties were by no means insurmountable, and that at all events his army could retreat without difficulty to Berhampore, where he might make arrangements for their passage over the Nurbuddah. Major-General Wellesley at the same time observed, that no objection of a similar nature could be urged by the Rajah of Berar to the immediate return of his army to Berar, and signified to the Resident, that if the Rajah of Berar should return towards Nagpore, and if Scindia should adopt the measures above described, preparatory to his crossing the Nurbuddah, Major-General Wellesley would be satisfied but should those chieftains be resolved to maintain their position on the Nizam's frontier, the Resident was directed to apprise them, that he had received Major-General Wellesley's orders to quit the camp of Dowlut Rao Scindia without delay.

11. Under

11. Under this aspect of affairs the Governor General deemed it expedient to issue instructions to his Excellency the Commander in Chief in Oude, calculated to adapt the course of his Excellency's proceedings to the eventual alternative either of peace or war.

12. With a view to connect the several stages of the negotiation between the Resident with Dowlut Rao Scindia and the confederate chieftains, it is proper to apprise your Honourable Committee that on the 9th of July, after the delivery of the letters from those chieftains to the address of the Governor General, the Resident applied to the Honourable Major-General Wellesley for his opinion, with regard to the course of proceeding which it would be advisable for the Resident to pursue in the actual crisis of affairs. In reply to this reference, and previously to Major-General Wellesley's being apprized of the powers vested in him by the Governor General's instructions of the 26th of June, that officer stated it to be his opinion, founded on the instructions and the sentiments of the Governor General, and on the actual state of circumstances, that those chieftains should be required to retire with their armies within the limits of their respective territories without further delay. Major-General Wellesley at the same time addressed a letter to Dowlut Rao Scindia, containing a requisition to that effect. A copy of that letter is inclosed for your Honourable Committee's information.

13. That letter distinctly states the grounds on which Dowlut Rao Scindia and the Rajah of Berar were required to return with their armies to their respective territories, and this just and incontro-

vertible statement was accompanied by a corresponding offer on the part of Major-General Wellesley to withdraw the troops under his command from their advanced position, and by the assurance which those chieftains had required as the condition of their entire acquiescence in the arrangements concluded between the British government and the Peishwa.

14. Your Honourable Committee will not fail to deduce a conclusion highly favourable to the equity and liberality of these concessions, by contrasting the circumstances under which the confederated chieftains assembled their armies in the position from which they were required to retire, with the motives and objects which had regulated the movement and position of the British troops. The proceedings of the confederated chieftains were manifestly of a menacing and aggressive nature, and the position of their united army on the frontier of our ally enabled them to carry into immediate execution the hostile designs which the conduct and language of those chieftains had previously indicated. The movement of the British troops, as far as it respected the Rajah of Berar and Dowlut Rao Scindia, was purely defensive. The condition of his Highness the Peishwa's government would alone have justified and required the march of the British subsidiary force from Poona.

15. Under these circumstances those chieftains were not entitled to any corresponding concessions on our part; and their refusal to comply unconditionally with the requisitions of Major-General Wellesley, would have justified an immediate recourse to arms. The offer of Major-General Wellesley therefore,

therefore, to withdraw the troops under his command from the vicinity of Amednagur, and the assurances with which it was accompanied, afforded the most unequivocal proof of the pacific intentions of the British government, and deprived those chieftains of every pretext for continuing to maintain their armies in their united and menacing position on the frontier of our ally.

16. The Resident transmitted Major-General Wellesley's letter to Dowlut Rao Scindia, with a message calculated to enforce the representations which it contained, and intimating, that the proposition of Major-General Wellesley to withdraw the British forces, whenever Scindia and the Rajah of Berar should retire with their armies to their respective territories, afforded a satisfactory proof of the pacific intentions of the British government; and that under this assurance, the continued refusal of those chieftains to comply with the just demands of the British government would be a public and manifest demonstration of the insincerity of their professions, and of the hostility of their designs. The Resident also directed the attention of Dowlut Rao Scindia to the assurance afforded at the close of Major-General Wellesley's letter; and signified to that chieftain, that the declaration which that letter contained on the point on which the two chieftains had expressed their solicitude, was such as to leave them no plea for delaying their march towards their respective dominions.

17. Major-General Wellesley's letter, and the representation which accompanied its delivery, appeared to produce a favourable impression on the mind of Dowlut

Rao Scindia, who immediately dispatched his principal minister to the camp of the Rajah of Berar for the purpose of consulting that chieftain on the subject.

19. The Resident also dispatched his native secretary to the Rajah of Berar, with a message similar to that which he had sent to Dowlut Rao Scindia.

19. The Rajah of Berar did not manifest a disposition to comply with Major-General Wellesley's requisition, and referred the decision of the question to the result of a conference with Dowlut Rao Scindia, which accordingly took place on the 21st of July, and on the ensuing day the Resident addressed a note to Dowlut Rao Scindia, demanding a reply to Major-General Wellesley's letter. To this note no answer was returned.

20. The Resident having subsequently received Major-General Wellesley's letter of the 18th of July, addressed memorials to Dowlut Rao Scindia and the Rajah of Berar, in the terms prescribed by Major-General Wellesley. In answer to those memorials, the Resident was informed by both Dowlut Rao Scindia and the Rajah of Berar, that their reply to Major-General Wellesley's requisition still depended on a conference between those chieftains; and Dowlut Rao Scindia at the same time invited the Resident to a conference on the 25th of July, in consequence of a message previously conveyed to him by the Resident, desiring an interview.

21. At this conference, the Resident repeated to Dowlut Rao Scindia all the arguments and observations stated in Major-General Wellesley's instructions; and again urged Dowlut Rao Scindia's compliance

compliance with Major-General Wellesley's requisitions.

22. In reply to this demand, the following objections were urged by Dowlut Rao Scindia's principal minister, on the part of that chieftain: That the forces of Dowlut Rao Scindia and the Rajah of Berar were encamped in their own territories. That those chieftains had solemnly promised not to ascend the Arabian pass, nor to march to Poona. That they had already given to the Governor General assurances in writing, that they never would attempt to subvert the treaty of Bassin, which assurances were unequivocal proofs of their amicable intentions: That they proposed to dispatch Vakeels to his Highness the Perswa for the purpose of obtaining from his Highness an assurance similar to that which they had lately received from the Honorable Major-General Wellesley: and, lastly, That the treaty at that time under negotiation between Scindia and Holkar was not completely settled; and that until it should be finally concluded, Dowlut Rao Scindia could not return to Hindustan.

23. In answer to these objections, the Resident referred to Major-General Wellesley's declaration that it was impossible to confide in the promises and assurances of the confederated chieftains whilst their armies occupied a position unnecessary to their security, and menacing the frontier of our ally the Nizam. The Resident further observed, that if Dowlut Rao Scindia derived any just advantage from his present position, or if the continuance of his army in that position was in any degree necessary for the defence of his own possessions, due allowance would

be made for the exigency of the case; that it was manifest Dowlut Rao Scindia had no enemies in that quarter, and, that far from deriving any advantage from his present position, he incurred an intolerable expence, and was exposed to the greatest inconveniences in his actual situation; that his continuance theretofore, in that situation, could only be ascribed to hostile designs against the British government or its allies. The Resident also reminded Dowlut Rao Scindia, that he had long since apprized that chieftain and the Rajah of Berar, that the Governor General could yield no credit to the sincerity of their promises unless those chieftains returned to their respective capitals. The Resident further remarked, that Major-General Wellesley, having been vested with full powers for the conduct of political and military affairs, the assurance afforded by Major-General Wellesley, in his letter to Dowlut Rao Scindia, was as valid and binding as if it had been given by the Governor General himself; that Major-General Wellesley, however, would not object to the dispatch of Vakeels to the court of Poona on the part of the confederate chieftains, provided those chieftains immediately retired with their armies from the frontier of the Nizam's dominions. Finally, the Resident observed, that Berhampore was a much more eligible situation than the frontier of the Nizam's dominions, of prosecuting any negotiation which might be depending between Dowlut Rao Scindia and Jeswunt Rao Holkar, (who at that time occupied a position between the Taptee and Nurbuddah): and the Resident concluded by insisting on an immediate

immediate and distinct reply to the requisition of Major-General Wellesley.

24. The minister appeared unable to answer the preceding arguments and observations, and endeavoured to evade the further discussion of the subject, by promising to afford the satisfaction required in the course of a few days. The Resident replied, that Major-General Wellesley's letter having been delivered five days before, a sufficient time had been allowed for deliberation, and that under these circumstances, the Resident could not submit to further procrastination on the part of Dowlut Rao Scindia. This declaration produced a further discussion between the Resident and Dowlut Rao Scindia; but that chieftain and his ministers, having at length solemnly assured the Resident that he should receive a distinct and satisfactory reply on the 28th of July, in the presence of the Rajah of Berar, the Resident consented to wait until that day for their final decision.

25. The Governor General in Council requests your Honourable Committee's attention to the explicit declaration of Dowlut Rao Scindia, respecting the depending negotiation with Jeswunt Rao Holkar. The avowed object of that negotiation was to induce Jeswunt Rao Holkar to form a junction with the confederated armies, it was manifestly unconnected with any apprehension, on the part of Dowlut Rao Scindia, for the security of his dominions against the designs of Jeswunt Rao Holkar. Had that been the object, it was obviously the interest of Dowlut Rao Scindia to proceed with the utmost expedition for the defence of his

northern dominions against the apprehended designs of Holkar, who, at that time, occupied a position between the rivers Taptee and Nurbuddah. The plea, therefore, urged by Dowlut Rao Scindia, for maintaining his position on the frontiers of the Nizam's dominions, was a manifest indication of the intention of Dowlut Rao Scindia and the Rajah of Berar to obtain the junction of Jeswunt Rao Holkar, for purposes hostile to the British government and its allies; and confirmed the opinion that the object of Dowlut Rao Scindia and the Rajah of Berar, in protracting their discussions with the Resident, was to secure the junction of Jeswunt Rao Holkar, previously to the commencement of hostilities with the British government, and to enter upon a contest with the advantage of a considerable accession of force, and of a season more favourable for the movements and operations of the confederated armies.

26. Under these circumstances, no reliance could be placed on the promises and amicable professions of the confederated chieftains, unaccompanied by the separation and return of their armies to their respective territories in Berar, and the north-west end of Hindustan.

27. With regard to the observation of Dowlut Rao Scindia's ministers, that the armies of the Rajah of Berar and Dowlut Rao Scindia were actually encamped within their own territories, it may be remarked, that the state of their possessions in that quarter did not require the presence of those armies, for the purpose either of establishing the internal tranquility of those possessions,

or of providing for their defence against any external attack. That necessity has never been urged by either of those chieftains, nor could any such argument have been justly maintained.

28. The right of the British government, therefore, to require Dowlut Rao Scindia and the Rajah of Berar to remove their armies from the menacing position which they occupied on the frontier of the Nizam's dominions, and in which they had formed a junction for the purpose avowed by Scindia of eventual war with the Company and its allies, could not be affected by the circumstance of their being encamped within the territory belonging to either of those chieftains.

29. With respect to the necessity asserted by those chieftains, of obtaining from the Peshwa assurances similar to those which they had received from Major-General Wellesley, those chieftains were aware, that, under the provisions of the treaty of Bassein, the guarantee of the British government afforded sufficient security against any violation of subsisting engagements on the part of his Highness; and those chieftains must have been satisfied, that in the actual state of our relations to the Peshwa's government, his Highness did not possess the power of injuring the acknowledged rights of the Mahratta feudatories, without the aid and concurrence of the British government.

30. These manifest subtleties tended to increase the necessity of requiring an immediate compliance with the demands of Major-General Wellesley.

31. In consequence of Dowlut Rao Scindia's solemn promise to

the Resident, to deliver a distinct and satisfactory reply to his demands on the 28th of July, the Resident sent a message on that day, desiring to be informed at what hour it would be convenient for Scindia to grant the promised audience.

32. In reply to this message, the Resident was informed, that on that day a conference was to be holden between Scindia and the Rajah of Berar; that it was not proper for the Resident to attend at that conference; but that he should be apprised of the time which should subsequently be appointed for his attendance.

33. Your Honourable Committee will not fail to remark the indignity offered to the Representative of the British government by Scindia on this occasion. After having promised to return a decided answer to the Resident on the subject of the depending question of peace or war with the Company and its allies, in the presence of the Rajah of Berar, on a specific day, Dowlut Rao Scindia not only neglected to desire the presence of the Resident at the meeting intended to be holden for such an avowed purpose on that day between Scindia and the Rajah of Berar, but openly prohibited the attendance of Colonel Collins, and, without assigning any pretext for a further delay, or even apologizing for so flagrant a violation of promise, postponed the proposed answer on the important question at issue to an indefinite period of time.

34. The Resident replied to this intimation, by animadverting on Dowlut Rao Scindia's violation of his promise, and by apprising that chieftain, that he should wait until noon of the succeeding

ing day for an explicit answer; and, in the event of his being disappointed, the Resident would dispatch his advanced tents on the road to Aurangabad, and proceed himself on the following day.

35. In consequence of this declaration, the 29th of July was appointed for an interview between the Resident and Dowlut Rao Scindia; and the Resident, being desirous of making another effort to induce Scindia to comply with the demands of the British government, consented to postpone his departure, and to attend Dowlut Rao Scindia at the time appointed.

36. The principal topics of this conference consisted in a repetition of the former discussions. The minister declared, that Dowlut Rao Scindia must again consult the Rajah of Berar, before he could return a decided answer to Major-General Wellesley's requisitions; and concluded by requesting the Resident to postpone his departure for two or three days more. The Resident then informed Dowlut Rao Scindia, that he was satisfied that the object of this evasive conduct on the part of that chieftain, was merely to gain time for the accomplishment of some particular purpose; that the Resident had been positively directed by Major-General Wellesley to quit the camp of Dowlut Rao Scindia, when he should have reason to be convinced of the resolution of the confederated chieftains, to maintain their position on the frontier of the Nizam's possessions, and that the Resident would accordingly commence his journey to Aurangabad on the morning of the 31st.

37. The Resident immediately addressed a memorial to the Rajah

of Berar, stating to that chieftain the substance of his late communications with the court of Dowlut Rao Scindia, and apprising him of his determination to quit Scindia's camp on the 31st of July, unless he should previously receive a satisfactory reply to Major-General Wellesley's acquisition.

38. On the night of the 30th of July, the Resident received a note from Dowlut Rao Scindia, acknowledging the receipt of a copy of the Resident's memorial addressed to the Rajah of Berar, and requesting that the Resident would meet him at the tents of the Rajah of Berar on the following day, for the purpose of a further discussion of the depending question.

39. To this note the Resident returned a verbal reply, signifying that he would transmit an answer from the place to which he proposed to march the following day. The Resident, however, being prevented by heavy rain from commencing his journey, agreeably to his intention, on the 31st, and having received from the Rajah of Berar a request similar to that which had been conveyed to him by Dowlut Rao Scindia, complied with their united solicitations, and met those chieftains on the evening of that day at the tents of the Rajah of Berar.

40. At this conference the same discussions which had passed at the former interviews were renewed, but were followed by several successive propositions on the part of those chieftains.

41. Their first proposition was that the united forces of Dowlut Rao Scindia and the Rajah of Berar should retire to Berhampore, and that the Honourable

able

able Major-General Wellesley should withdraw the British troops to their usual stations. Your Honourable Committee will not fail to remark the insidious nature of this proposition, which required that the British army should abandon the means which it possessed in its actual position, and in its crowded state, of opposing a seasonable resistance to any hostile attempt on the part of the confederate chieftains, whilst these chieftains retired with their united armies to a short distance from the frontier of our ally, prepared to take advantage of the approaching favourable season, and of the absence and dispersion of the British forces, for the successful prosecution of their military operations.

42. This unreasonable proposition being decidedly rejected by the Resident, the confederated chieftains next proposed that the Resident should appoint a day for the march of the respective forces of those chieftains from the place of their encampment, and that the Resident should pledge the faith of the British government for the retreat of the army under Major-General Wellesley on the day on which the armies of the confederates should commence their return to their usual stations.

43. It is manifest that this proposition afforded no better security for the actual return of the armies of those chieftains to their usual stations, than a precarious dependence on these promises and professions, which they had so repeatedly violated, independently of which consideration, the Resident was not authorized to pledge the faith of government

to an arrangement inconsistent with the instructions which he had received from Major-General Wellesley.

44. Scindia and the Rajah of Bejar finally proposed, that they should request Major-General Wellesley, by letter, to specify a day for withdrawing his army, and for the removal of the confederated armies from their position on the Nizam's frontier, and that on the day so specified those chieftains would assuredly commence their march. Those chieftains further stated, that they would in the same letter request Major-General Wellesley to specify the time when the force under his command might be expected to reach their usual stations, and that the confederates would so regulate their marches, as to arrive at their usual stations precisely at the same period of time.

45. This proposed modification of Major-General Wellesley's requisition evidently diminished the security to be derived from the previous separation and departure of the confederated armies; but those chieftains having declared, that unless Major-General Wellesley should consent to that proposition, they could not retire consistently with a due regard to the honour and dignity of their respective governments, the Resident, after some discussion, consented to refer the proposition to the consideration of Major-General Wellesley, and to remain in Dowlat Rao Scindia's camp until an answer should be received, provided that letters from Dowlat Scindia and the Rajah of Bejar to Major-General Wellesley, to the effect proposed, were sent to the Resident for transmission before noon of the following day.

46. On

46. On a review of the long and uniform course of systematic evasion and faithless policy in the preceding detail, your Honorable Committee will receive, without surprize, the information of an additional instance of violated faith and sincerity on the part of those chieftains on this occasion.

47. The ultimate proposition of those chieftains was, distinctly, "That on the day on which Major-General Wellesley should withdraw his troops from the station then occupied by the British army, those chieftains should separate their armies, and commence then return to their respective territories in Berar and the north of Hindustan." But, in direct violation of the terms of that proposition, those chieftains transmitted letters to the Resident, addressed to Major-General Wellesley (of which copies are inclosed,) proposing to continue their armies united, and to limit their retreat to the neighbouring station of Berhampore, according to the terms of the proposition, which had been fully discussed, and positively rejected, by Colonel Collins.

48. The Governor General in Council considers this gross violation of sincerity and public faith to be an additional instance of indignity offered by those chieftains to the British government in the person of its representative.

49. On receipt of the Rajah of Berar's letter to the effect above described, the Resident made immediate arrangements for quitting the camp of Dowlut Rao Scindia, and commenced his march towards Aunungabad, on the 3d of August.

50. The preceding detail af-

fords a convincing proof of the justice, moderation, and forbearance, which have regulated the conduct of the British government during the course of the late important discussions with Scindia and the Rajah of Berar, and will satisfy your Honorable Committee, that the conduct of those chieftains has been actuated by a systematic design to employ the resources of their combined power and influence for the subversion of an arrangement founded on principles of undisputed equity and acknowledged security to the rights and independence of those chieftains, at the hazard of a contest with the united power of the British government and its allies; and that the object of their professions of amity, and their disavowal of any design to obstruct the execution of the treaty of Bassein, was to induce the British government to abandon the arrangements and preparations necessary for the security of our rights and interests, or to suspend the prosecution of them until a change of season, and an accession of force, should enable those chieftains to pursue their unwarrantable designs, with improved advantages and a better prospect of success.

51. The belief that those chieftains entertained designs hostile to the British government, at the earliest stage of the negotiation between the Resident and Dowlut Rao Scindia, is supported by the intimation which the Governor-General has from time to time received of the proceedings of that chieftain.

52. In a letter from the Resident, dated 28th February, and received on the 22d March, the Resident apprized the Governor

General

General in Council, that Ambajee Ingha (one of Dowlut Rao Scindia's principal ministers) had informed one of the Resident's native agents, that orders had been issued to General Perron, directing him to place the army under his command in a state of preparation for the field with a view to an eventual rupture with the British government.

53. At that time Ambajee Ingha was supposed to possess the greatest influence over the mind of Scindia, whose proceedings were said to be principally regulated by the councils of that chieftain. It appeared highly improbable, therefore, that Ambajee would have communicated these orders to the Resident's agents, if they had really been issued.

54. This circumstance induced the Governor-General to discredit the dispatch of these orders, and to believe that the object of the communication was merely to discover the views and intentions of the British government with respect to Dowlut Rao Scindia.

55. Adverting also to the established power and ascendancy of the British government in India, to the comparative weakness even of the combined power of Dowlut Rao Scindia and the Rajah of Berar, and to the peculiar disadvantages under which those chieftains must enter upon a contest with the British arms, it could not reasonably be supposed that Dowlut Rao Scindia meditated any hostile designs against the British government; and this obvious consideration induced the Governor-General to discredit the rumours which at that time prevailed, of the confederacy which that chieftain and the Rajah of

Berar have since actually formed for purposes hostile to the interests of the British government. These indications of an hostile disposition on the part of those chieftains, therefore, did not appear to the Governor-General to be sufficiently manifest to warrant the immediate adoption of corresponding measures of precaution on the part of the British government.

56. The concurrent testimony of facts, and the state of M. Perron's military force, however, which have subsequently been ascertained, induce the Governor-General in Council to give entire credit to the information which the Resident communicated in the month of March, respecting the dispatch of orders to General Perron to the effect above described, even at that early stage of our negotiations with Dowlut Rao Scindia.

57. In a letter from the Resident, dated the 14th of June, and received on the 6th of July, the Resident transmitted a paper of intelligence from his agent at Delhi, stating that messengers from Dowlut Rao Scindia had lately come to the Rohilla chieftain Gholaum Mohammud Khan, who resides at Nadaon, and letters had been received by that chieftain from General Perron, inviting him to proceed with his followers towards the station of General Perron's army by the way of Seharunpore, for the purpose of exciting commotions in the Jaghire of Rampore, and assuring him of ample support, both from Scindia and General Perron; and that General Perron had clandestinely addressed letters to the principal persons residing in the Jaghire and other places, urging them to employ

ploy their exertions in disturbing the tranquillity of the Company's possessions.

58. Notwithstanding Scindia's solemn disavowal of the orders, said to have been issued by his authority to the commanding officer of the body of horse dispatched from Scindia's camp to the north-western frontier of the Company's territories, and to the Peishwa's officers in Bundelkund, for the prosecution of hostile operations against the British territories, as noticed in the third paragraph of this letter, the Governor-General in Council is induced by the many instances of insincerity manifested by that chieftain, by the general tenor of his conduct, by the authenticity of the source of the Governor-General's information upon those subjects, and by circumstances which have subsequently been ascertained, to give entire credit to the intelligence originally received relative to those acts of aggression on the part of Scindia.

59. Those facts were communicated to the Collector of Allahabad, by the express direction of Hummut Behauder, (one of the Peishwa's officers in Bundelkund) to whom the letters of Scindia were said to have been addressed, and who had previously transmitted proposals to the Governor-General for the transfer of that province to the authority of the British government. The intelligence of the invitation to Gholam Mohammad Khan, from Dowlut Rao Scindia and General Perron, was corroborated by information repeatedly received, and communicated to the Governor-General by the Resident at Lucknow, and the agent of the

Governor-General in the ceded provinces in Oude, of the preparations of Gholam Mohammad Khan, for the avowed purpose of complying with the suggestions which he had received from Scindia and General Perron to excite disturbances in the district of Rampore, and to disturb the tranquillity of the Vizier's and the Company's dominions; and on the 26th of July, copies of letters from Dowlut Rao Scindia to Gholam Mohammad Khan, and Bumboo Khan, (the son of the late Nudjeeb Rao Dowlah, who occupies a territory in the vicinity of Seharunpore) declaring the intention of Scindia to commence a war of aggression against the British power, and instigating those chieftains to co-operate with the forces of General Perron against the British possessions, were received by the Governor-General from Mr. Leicester, the Collector of Moradabad, to whom they had been transmitted by Bumboo Khan.

60. A translation of those documents is inclosed for your Honourable Committee's notice.

61. Combining the tenor of those documents with the facts and arguments above stated, the Governor-General in Council entertains no doubt of the actual dispatch of letters in the terms of those documents to the chieftains to whom they are stated to have been addressed by Dowlut Rao Scindia. The Governor-General has, however, deemed it proper to adopt measures for the purpose of procuring the originals of those important papers.

62. Your Honourable Committee will observe, that these documents tend to confirm the original information received, of the
actual

actual transmission of instructions from Scindia to the Peishwa's officers in Bundeekund, and the communication of orders to Dowlut Rao, of the effect described in the third paragraph of this dispatch. These documents also state the nature of the directions issued by Scindia to General Perron, for the prosecution of hostilities against the British possessions.

63. It appears from a passage in these documents, that the letters of Scindia to Gholaum Muhammad Khan and Bumboo Khan, were written subsequently to the march of Dowlut Rao Scindia from Berhampore, on the 4th of May, but the dispatch of messengers to Gholaum Muhammad Khan, and the transmission of the instructions to General Perron (under which that officer addressed letters to the principal persons in Rampou and other places, as noticed in the fifty-seventh paragraph) must be referred to an earlier period of time. The complete state of preparation in which the army of General Perron was actually placed, is a corroborating evidence of the actual transmission of orders to that officer to the effect described in the 52d paragraph of this letter.

64. These facts reciprocally confirm each point of the evidence of Scindia's hostile projects, and, combined with information at various times communicated by the Resident with Dowlut Rao Scindia, of the proceedings of that chieftain, with the repeated rumors of the formation of an hostile confederacy between Dowlut Rao Scindia and the Rajah of Berar, and Jeswunt Rao Holkar, and with the tenor and result of the Resident's negotiation, must be con-

sidered to amount to full proof of the alleged design of subverting the alliance formed between the British government and the Peishwa.

65. These proceedings of Dowlut Rao Scindia indicate not merely the resolution of that chieftain to oppose the execution of the treaty of Bassem by force of arms, but collectively and separately, constitute acts of hostility against the British government.

66. At no period of time since the departure of the Peishwa from his capital, have the transactions of the British government been such as to justify even precautionary measures of military preparation on the part of Scindia: from those transactions no argument could arise to justify the adoption of measures, either of hostility or precaution, on the part of the confederated chieftains, unless such an argument could be deduced from a denial of the right of his Highness the Peishwa, to contract defensive engagements with a foreign state without the participation of the feudatory chieftains of the Mahratta empire, or from a conviction that the engagements actually concluded with his Highness, were injurious to the acknowledged rights of those chieftains.

67. Various precedents might be adduced of an exercise of that right by his Highness the Peishwa, in his negotiations with the British government; and the uniform course of the political and military proceedings of Dowlut Rao Scindia, and of his predecessor Madajee Scindia, affords numerous instances of the exercise of a similar right on the part of those chieftains, independently of the Peishwa,

Peishwa, to whose authority they have invariably acknowledged obedience.

68. This question has been fully discussed in the Governor-General's instructions to the Resident with Dowlut Rao Scindia, dated the 3d of June, a copy of which accompanied the Governor-General's dispatch to your Honourable Committee of the 20th of that month.

69. The treaty of Bassein is purely defensive, and not only contains no stipulations injurious to the rights of the feudatory Mahratta chieftains, but provides an additional security for those rights.

70. In the course of the negotiations between the Resident and Dowlut Rao Scindia, that chieftain maintained, that, in his capacity of guarantee to the treaty of Salbhey, he ought to have been consulted previously to the conclusion of engagements with the Peishwa. The Resident successfully opposed that assertion by the arguments stated in the Governor-General's instructions of the 11th of February, (a copy of which accompanied the Governor-General's address to your Honourable Committee of the 10th of that month) and maintained the right of the Peishwa to conclude engagements without the participation of the feudatory chieftains, upon the obvious principles of acknowledged supremacy and approved and established precedent; and at a conference between Scindia and the Resident, on the 23d of March, on the subject of the engagements concluded with the Peishwa, Dowlut Rao Scindia abandoned that ground of argument, and merely contended that the Peishwa ought to have apprized

ed that chieftain of the terms of the treaty concluded between his Highness and the British government.

71. At that period of time the details of the treaty of Bassein had not been communicated to Dowlut Rao Scindia, but he was informed, that it was purely of a defensive nature; and on that occasion Scindia assured the Resident, in the most unequivocal terms, that he had no intention to attempt the subversion of any engagements concluded between the British government and the Peishwa, yet measures of decided hostility against the British government were adopted by Dowlut Rao Scindia in the ensuing months of April and May.

72. No military preparations, founded on a distrust of that chieftain's pacific disposition, were commenced on the part of the British government until the close of the month of June, and even the army under the command of Major-General Wellesley did not commence its march from Poona until the beginning of that month.

73. It is manifest, therefore, that the hostile measures pursued by Dowlut Rao Scindia against the British government have been adopted on grounds distinct from any denial of the Peishwa's right to contract his late engagements with the British government, from the alleged existence of any stipulation in those engagements injurious to the rights of the Mahratta feudatories, and from any apprehension of the effect of any measures either of precaution, or of apparent hostility, on the part of the British government.

74. The conduct of Dowlut Rao Scindia towards the Peishwa, during

ing a long course of time antecedent to the Peishwa's degradation from the Musnud of Poona, and the views which that chieftain and the Rajah of Berar are known to have entertained with respect to the supreme authority of the Mahratta state, afford the means of forming a correct judgment of the motives which may have rendered those chieftains desirous of subverting the treaty of Bassein, although they had admitted that treaty to be equitable in its general principle, and to furnish additional security for the just rights of the feudatory chieftains of the Mahratta empire, and especially for their own.

75. The whole course of Dowlut Rao Scindia's proceedings, since his accession to the dominions of Madajee Scindia, has manifested a systematic design of establishing an ascendancy in the Mahratta state upon the ruins of the Peishwa's authority.

76. The government and the person of the Peishwa had long been placed under a degrading subjection to the oppressive controul and unwarrantable usurpation of Dowlut Rao Scindia, who had remained with a numerous army in the vicinity of the Peishwa's capital for a considerable period of time.

77. The usurpation of Scindia existed in full force at the commencement of the last war between the Company and Tippoo Sultaun, and the undue influence of Scindia in the Mahratta empire, at that crisis, not only deprived the British government of every benefit from the nominal alliance of the Peishwa at the commencement and during the progress of the war, but afforded positive encouragement to the

cause of Tippoo Sultaun, and menaced the Nizam's dominions previously to the expulsion of the French from Hyderabad in October 1798, and subsequently in 1799, while the Nizam's contingent was actually employed with the British army in the common cause of the triple alliance against Tippoo Sultaun.

78. At the time Scindia was restrained from the actual invasion of the Nizam's dominions by the direct interposition of the British government. His influence, however, and the terror of his violence and supposed power, continued to rule the court of Poona, and to alarm the court of Hyderabad, until the exigency of his affairs, in the north of Hindustan, occasioned principally by the successful progress of Jeswunt Rao Holkar's arms, compelled Dowlut Rao Scindia to retire from Poona for the protection of his own territories.

79. The complete establishment of Holkar's authority at Poona by the defeat of Scindia's troops, required the utmost exertion of Scindia's power against that active and successful enemy.

80. Had Scindia succeeded in subverting the power of Holkar, it cannot be doubted that he would have taken advantage of that success for the complete establishment of his own undue authority in the state of Poona; he would probably have reinstated the Peishwa Bajy Rao in the government, or would have raised another to the musnud to be the pageant of his own power, or would have usurped the supreme ministerial authority in his own name, if the disposition of the other chieftains of the Mahratta empire should have encouraged an expectation

of their acquiescence in that ambitious project.

81. The uniform tenor of Dowlut Rao Scindia's conduct, the invariable principles of Asiatic policy, and the personal character, habits, and disposition of Dowlut Rao Scindia, preclude the supposition that he would have abandoned the absolute power which he would have acquired by the subversion of Holkar's usurpation, and would have adopted the liberal policy of restoring the exiled Peishwa to the exercise of the established authority of the empire.

82. In the moment of alarm which succeeded the signal success of Jeswant Rao Holkar, Dowlut Rao Scindia indirectly solicited the co-operation of the British government, under the pretext of restoring the Peishwa's authority: he probably expected that the aid of a detachment of British troops would have insured his success against Holkar, without controlling his project of restoring his own undue ascendancy at Poona, on a more secure and extensive basis: it now appears, that the active and powerful exertions employed by the British government, at the express solicitation of his Highness the Peishwa, for his Highness's complete restoration to the Musnud of Poona, were neither desired nor expected by Dowlut Rao Scindia. The actual re-establishment of the Peishwa in the government of Poona under the exclusive protection of the British power, and the conclusion of engagements calculated to secure to his Highness the due exercise of his legitimate authority on a permanent foundation, deprived Dowlut Rao Scindia of every hope of accomplishing the objects of his ambition, injustice,

and rapacity, so long as that alliance should be successfully maintained.

83. This statement of facts sufficiently explains the anxiety of Dowlut Rao Scindia to effect the subversion of an arrangement, the justice and equity of which he was compelled to acknowledge, and for that chieftain's unprovoked prosecution of hostile designs against the British government and its allies.

84. Adverting to the manifest design of Dowlut Rao Scindia to aggrandize his power, by annexing the dominion and resources of the Peishwa to his own, your Honourable Committee will concur in the expediency of supporting an arrangement calculated to preclude the dangerous consolidation of the power and resources of two rival branches of the Mahratta state in the hands of an ambitious and enterprising chieftain, whose disposition is hostile to the British government, and whose dominion has been established and maintained on the most vulnerable part of our north-western frontier of Hindustan, by a formidable military force under the exclusive command of French officers.

85. The motives which must be supposed to have influenced the Rajah of Berar, in combining his power with that of Dowlut Rao Scindia for the subversion of the alliance concluded between the British government and the Peishwa, were manifestly similar to those which actuated the conduct of Dowlut Rao Scindia.

86. The Rajah of Berar has always maintained pretensions to the supreme ministerial authority in the Mahratta empire, founded on his affinity to the reigning Rajah of Salterah; and in the course

of a conference with the native Secretary of the Resident with Dowlut Rao Scindia, on the 14th of June, the Rajah of Berar distinctly avowed those pretensions.

87. Convinced that the permanency of the defensive alliance concluded between the British government and the Peshwa would preclude all future opportunity of accomplishing the object of his ambition, the Rajah of Berar appears to have been equally concerned with Dowlut Rao Scindia in the subversion of that alliance.

88. Although the views ascribed to those chieftains were manifestly incompatible with the accomplishment of their respective designs, the removal of an obstacle which would effectually preclude the success of either chieftain in obtaining an ascendancy at Poona constituted an object of common interest to both. It appears also to be chiefly probable, that those chieftains, sensible that the combination of their power afforded the only prospect of subverting the alliance concluded between the British government and the Peshwa, agreed to compromise their respective and contradictory projects by an arrangement for the partition of the whole power and dominion of the Maharratta state.

89. But whatever may have been the specific objects of Scindia and the Rajah of Berar, the operation of the treaty of Basen was evidently calculated to preclude the accomplishment of any ambitious project on the part of those chieftains, and to confine their power and authority within the just limits of their respective dominions.

90. Under this view of the subject, a sufficient cause will be discovered of the hostile conduct of those chieftains, although no just ground of complaint should even have been alleged by them against the British government, or any design imputed to us in any degree injurious to the security of the acknowledged rights and independence of Scindia and the Rajah of Berar.

91. The inability of those chieftains to allege any ground of complaint against the British government or its allies, affords the most unequivocal proof of the justice and moderation of our proceedings.

92. The mere junction of the armies of Scindia and the Rajah of Berar upon the frontier of the dominions of our ally, for any purpose unconnected with the security of the rights of those chieftains, would have compelled the British government to demand the removal of those armies from that menacing position, and would have required the adoption of measures of precaution on our part; and the refusal of those chieftains to comply with that demand would have justified an appeal to arms, for the security of our interests and those of our allies. Under actual circumstances, no other security for the pacific conduct of those chieftains could have been accepted than such as should deprive them of the power of prosecuting with success the designs which they manifestly entertained against the rights and interests of the British government and its allies.

93. The Governor General in Council deems it proper in this place to state, in a distinct and connected form, the leading facts

of

of the late transactions, which have terminated in a dissolution of the relations of amity between the British government and the confederated chieftains Dowlut Rao Scindia and the Rajah of Berar.

94. When his Highness the Peishwa had been compelled by the violence and usurpation of a subject of his government to abandon his capital, his Highness solicited and obtained the aid of the British power for the restoration of his authority, and concluded engagements with the British government, calculated to secure his Highness's rights and independence against the designs of any foreign or domestic enemy. Those engagements not only contained no stipulations injurious to the just rights of the feudatory chieftains of the Mahatta empire, but provided additional security for the unmolested exercise of those rights.

95. After Dowlut Rao Scindia had distinctly expressed his concurrence in the propriety of the measures adopted by the British government for the restoration of the Peishwa's authority, and had been assured by the Resident, in the name of the British government, that those engagements were merely of a defensive nature; and after Dowlut Rao Scindia had abandoned the untenable assertion that the Peishwa did not possess the right to conclude such engagements without the concurrence of the Mahatta feudatories, that chieftain persisted in soliciting the junction of the Rajah of Berar with the whole body of his forces, for the purpose of eventually employing their united power and resources to subvert the arrangements concluded between the British government and the Peishwa:

and in conformity to Dowlut Rao Scindia's solicitations, the Rajah of Berar commenced his march, for the purpose of effecting the proposed junction of their numerous armies in a menacing position on the frontier of the ally of the British government.

96. Your Honourable Committee will not fail to observe, that these measures were not adopted by those chieftains with a view to the defence of their rights and interests against any apprehended design on the part of the British government to injure or invade them, nor to the protection or internal settlement of their possessions in the vicinity of the Nizam's dominions. Those measures were avowedly concerted for the express purpose of enabling those chieftains to carry into effect their eventual resolution to undertake a war of aggression against the British government and its allies.

97. Under these indications of hostility on the part of those chieftains, the British government merely required that they should retire with their armies to their usual stations in Berar, and the north of Hindustan, proposing that the British army in the Deccan should also retire in a similar manner.

98. At the moment when Dowlut Rao Scindia, after being apprized of all the stipulations of the treaty of Bassein, acknowledged that it contained no provisions injurious to the rights of the feudatory chieftains, that chieftain publicly declared to the Resident, "That the question of peace or war with the British government depended upon the result of a conference with the Rajah of Berar," whose arrival,

val, at the head of the whole body of his forces in the vicinity of Scindia's camp, was then daily expected.

99. The Governor-General in Council requests your Honourable Committee's attention to the hostile and insulting nature of this declaration. Occupying a position with the whole body of his forces near the frontier of our allies, Scindia publicly declared in open Darbar to the representatives of the British government, that he awaited the arrival of the Rajah of Berar, at the head of a numerous army, on the frontiers of the dominions of our ally, for the purpose of deciding whether the united arms of those confederated chieftains should be employed in the prosecution of a war of aggression against the British government and its allies. The armies of these chieftains effected the proposed junction, and the chieftains met for the purpose avowed by Scindia, of deciding "whether it should be peace or war with the Company." After the junction of their armies, those chieftains continued, by systematic delays and evasions, to withhold any declaration with regard to the nature of their designs during a period of two months, and although at the expiration of that period of time, the confederated chieftains disavowed all intention of obstructing the complete execution of the treaty of Bassein, they refused to abandon the arrangement avowedly adopted, and the position occupied for the eventual prosecution of hostilities against the British government.

100. It is proper to observe, that during the whole course of the negotiation between the Resi-

dent and Dowlut Rao Scindia, that chieftain and the Rajah of Berar employed their most assiduous endeavours to induce Jeswunt Rao Holkar to unite in the confederacy, and to form a junction with the combined armies, and those chieftains even assigned the depending negotiation with Jeswunt Rao Holkar as a cause for maintaining their united armies in the position from which they were required to retreat.

101. From the preceding detail the following facts are established:—

1st. That according to the evidence of facts, and to the distinct avowal of Dowlut Rao Scindia and the Rajah of Berar, those chieftains had no cause of complaint against the British government, nor any reason to apprehend that their just rights and interests were exposed to hazard by the arrangements concluded between the British government and the Peishwa.

2dly. That the junction and continuance of the armies of those chieftains on the frontier of the Nizam was avowedly unnecessary for any purpose connected with the security of their rights, or with the protection or internal arrangement of any part of their territorial possessions.

3dly. That the general conduct and language of those chieftains indicated designs of an hostile nature against the British government and its allies the Peishwa and the Nizam, and that Scindia had distinctly declared, that he and the Rajah of Berar meditated eventual war.

4thly. That those chieftains assembled their armies in a menacing position on the frontier of our ally the Nizam, for the purpose

pose of enabling them eventually to carry those designs into execution.

5thly. That those chieftains proceeded to acts of direct hostility, by a public and insulting menace of war against the British government, and by various preparations and arrangements hostile to the British government and its allies, not only without any cause of complaint deducible from the measures and proceedings of the British government or of its allies, but under a distinct acknowledgment of the pacific nature of our arrangements with the Peshwa, and an avowed conviction of our amicable intentions.

6thly. That the hostile nature of the proceedings of those chieftains, and then repeated violation of public faith, precluded all reliance on their promises and professions, and rendered it the duty of the British government to require the separation and return of their armies to their respective territories, as the only security for the rights and interests of the British government and its allies against the meditated designs of those confederated chieftains.

7thly. That this requisition was accompanied by a proposal to withdraw the British army from its advanced and commanding position at Ahmednagar, in the Deccan, and that such a proposal was not only an incontrovertible proof of the just and pacific views of the British government, but furnished ample security to the confederated chieftains against the possibility of any danger which could be apprehended by them from their compliance with the requisition.

102. The preceding statement sufficiently demonstrates the equity

of the arrangements concluded with the state of Poona, and the justice and moderation manifested by the British government in carrying those arrangements into effect. It may, however, be expedient to submit to your Honourable Committee some observations with regard to the general policy of the alliance which has been concluded between the British government and the Peshwa, and to the period of time at which that important arrangement was accomplished.

103. The grounds on which the policy of concluding subsidiary engagements with the state of Poona, similar to those which were concluded with the Nizam on the 1st of September, 1798, is founded, were originally stated in the Governor General's instructions to the Resident at Hyderabad, under date the 5th of July 1798, of which a copy was transmitted to your Honourable Committee with our dispatch of the 23d of August, 1798, and that subject was resumed in our dispatch of the 18th of January, 1800, which communicated to your Honourable Committee the details of the unsuccessful negotiations between the British government and the Peshwa for the conclusion of subsidiary engagements, after the termination of the war with Tippoo Sultaun; and those principles were further detailed in the Governor General's separate letter to your Honourable Committee under date the 9th of June, 1800.

104. Your Honourable Committee, on various occasions, has intimated to the Governor General in Council, your concurrence in the principles of that policy; and in the 22d paragraph of your Honourable

Honourable Committee's dispatch of the 10th of September, 1800, your Honourable Committee expressed your approbation of the basis of the proposed arrangements with the state of Poona. Your Honourable Committee on that occasion signified to the Governor General in council your opinion, that, with a view to secure the important objects of those arrangements, the subsidiary force stationed at Poona should not be less than 6,000 regular infantry, with the usual proportion of artillery.

105. The Governor General's acceptance of the propositions of the court of Poona in 1799, for subsidizing a force consisting of two battalions of native infantry, was founded in the expectation that such an arrangement must necessarily lead to the introduction of a subsidiary force on a more enlarged scale.

106. The extent of the subsidiary force actually stationed with his Highness the Peshwa is conformable to the intimation of your Honourable Committee; and at the express desire of the Peshwa, the amount of the subsidiary force to be stationed at Poona has been augmented, since the conclusion of the treaty of Bassein, by the addition of a regiment of cavalry. It will be desirable to augment the detachment at Poona still farther, until it shall be equal to that at Hyderabad, which now consists of one regiment of European infantry, six battalions of native infantry, and two regiments of native cavalry.

107. The general defensive engagements concluded with the Nizam in the year 1800, and subsequently proposed to the acceptance of the Peshwa, were founded

on the same principles, and were calculated to provide improved means of accomplishing the original objects of the projected system of alliance between the British government and the states of Hyderabad and Poona.

108. The detail of the improved arrangements at Hyderabad was communicated to your Honourable Committee in our dispatch of 31st of August 1800.

109. Although the Governor General in Council has not been honoured by any intimation of your Honourable Committee's sentiments on the subject of the arrangements concluded at Hyderabad in October 1800, your Honourable Committee's previous concurrence in the principles on which those arrangements were founded, and in the importance of the objects to which they were directed, has satisfied the Governor General in Council that your Honourable Committee would approve the resolution of the Governor General to avail himself of any favourable opportunity of renewing the negotiation for the conclusion of defensive and subsidiary engagements with the state of Poona, similar to those which were concluded with the Nizam in the month of October, 1800.

110. The progress of events, both in Europe and in Asia, since that period of time, has tended to urge the expediency of the proposed alliance with his Highness the Peshwa, and the endeavours of the Governor General have accordingly been assiduously employed for the accomplishment of that desirable arrangement.

111. The Governor General's instructions to the Resident at Poona of the 30th of June, 1802,
a copy

a copy of which accompanied the Governor General's dispatch to your Honourable Committee of the 24th of December, 1802, contains a review of the various unsuccessful attempts of the British government to engage the Peishwa's consent to the proposed alliance, and of the considerations which rendered the improvement of our political connection with the state of Poona an object of essential importance to the complete security of the British empire in India.

112. The justice of those considerations was confirmed, and the policy of accomplishing the proposed alliance was augmented, by the events which subsequently occurred in the Mahratta empire.

113. After the power of the Peishwa had been annihilated by the success of Holkar against the united arms of the Peishwa and Dowlut Rao Scindia, it could not be expected that his Highness would have been restored to the efficient exercise of his authority either by Jeswunt Rao Holkar or by Dowlut Rao Scindia.

114. The design of the former chieftain to engross the whole power and authority of the state of Poona was demonstrated by his actual usurpation, and by the project which he formed and endeavoured to accomplish, of placing on the Musnud of Poona a new Peishwa, or of restoring Baay Rao to the Musnud under circumstances which would have secured to Holkar the whole military power and civil authority of the state. It cannot be doubted that motives of ambition, and inveterate enmity against Dowlut Rao Scindia, would, in that event, have induced Jeswunt Rao Holkar to direct his arms against the possessions of

Dowlut Rao Scindia; and the accession of military power and resources which Holkar would have acquired by the permanent establishment of his authority in the state of Poona, would probably have enabled him to prosecute his views of conquest with success.

115. If the arms of Dowlut Rao Scindia had ultimately triumphed over those of Holkar, the power and resources of the state of Poona, together with those of Holkar, would have been added to his own.

116. Adverting to the considerations stated in the 84th preceding paragraph, your Honourable Committee will not fail to appreciate the peculiar danger to which the British interests would have been exposed by such an accession of power in the hands of Dowlut Rao Scindia.

117. No ultimate issue of the distractions at that time existing in the Mahratta empire could reasonably be supposed which would not have consolidated, under one head, a degree of power and dominion dangerous to the British government, to the extent in which the balance of contending interests in the Mahratta empire should have been disturbed, and in proportion to the means which a power so consolidated would possess, of eventually co-operating with the government of France in hostile designs against the British empire in India.

118. Those convulsions in the Mahratta state might possibly have continued for some time, and might have afforded a temporary security to the British government against any hostile designs on the part of the Mahrattas, either singly, or united with an European power. But the effects of such a confusion must speedily have extended to the

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contiguous dominions of our ally the Nizam, and ultimately to those of the Company, and would have compelled the British government to engage in the contest.

119. The establishment of Holkar's power at Poona would probably have occasioned demands on the part of that chieftain, upon his Highness the Nizam; but even under a contrary supposition, it is demonstrable from the state of the country, that Holkar could not long have maintained an army in the Deccan, without invading the dominions either of the Nizam or of the Company.

120. The territory around Poona, for a considerable extent, having been entirely desolated by the troops of Holkar, that chieftain would have been compelled to invade the territory of the Nizam, or to penetrate into the country situated to the southward of the river Kistna, for the subsistence of his numerous troops and followers.

121. The adoption of the latter alternative would have retarded for some time, the predatory incursion of Holkar's troops into the territory of the Nizam or of the Company; but when the immediate resources of the Peishwa's southern provinces should have been exhausted, Holkar would have been compelled to draw the means of subsistence for his troops from the plunder of the Company's contiguous territories, on the resources of which we must principally have depended for the supply of our troops in the contest which that irruption would have rendered inevitable. If therefore the British government had not adopted measures for the restoration of the Peishwa's

authority, either the Company's territories or those of our ally the Nizam would have been exposed to all the evils of war, while neither the Company nor the Nizam, under such circumstances, could have possessed the means which both now command of averting the war from their own dominions, and of accelerating its prosperous conclusion by a vigorous system of attack upon the enemy.

122. The restoration of the Peishwa, under the protection of the British power, was a measure indispensably necessary for the defence not only of the territories of our allies, but of our possessions bordering on the Mahatta dominions in the peninsula of India.

123. The continuance of the existing convulsions in the Mahratta empire would have afforded a favourable opportunity to the government of France, for the successful prosecution of its favourite object of establishing a dominion within the peninsula of Hindustan, by the introduction of a military force to aid the cause of one of the contending parties; and the views of France would have been favoured by the strength of M. Perron's forces, established in the Doab of the Jumna and Ganges, at Agra, Delhi, and in the Punjeeb, and by the facility of communicating with the maritime possessions retained by Scindia in Guzerat. The security and tranquillity of the British empire in India, therefore, might ultimately have been endangered as much by the effects of a protracted warfare in the Mahratta state, as by the immediate consolidation of a dangerous extent of power and dominion in the hands of one of the contending parties.

124. While the views of the govern-

government of France shall be directed to the establishment of its authority within the peninsula of Hindustan, it is manifestly the policy of the British government to accomplish such a system of alliances with the powers of India, as may preclude the occurrence of those internal convulsions which would afford to France the most favourable opportunity of effecting her ambitious purpose. Independently of this consideration, the prosecution of such a system of alliances is prudent and advisable in the degree in which the tranquillity and prosperity of any dominion is endangered by the disturbed and distracted condition of neighbouring states.

125 The restoration of the Peishwa, therefore to the just exercise of his authority, under the protection of the British government, and the conclusion of defensive and subsidiary engagements with his Highness, afforded the only means of precluding the dangers to be apprehended either from the consolidation of a formidable power, or from the continuance of the distractions in the Mahratta empire.

126 In a letter which the Governor General addressed to the Honourable the Court of Directors, under date the 3d of August 1799, containing a review of the interests, the power, and disposition of the several states of India, under the change produced in the relative condition of those states by the conquest of Mysore, the Governor General expressed his opinion, that the consolidation of the power of the Mahratta empire was highly improbable; and that it would require a most violent exercise of injustice and oppression on our part to dispose

the suspicious and cautious councils of the court of Poona to favour the progress of a French force in India.

127. That opinion was amply justified by the situation of affairs in the Mahratta empire at that period of time. Since that time, however, the internal condition of the Mahratta empire has suffered a material change.

128. The ascendancy which Scindia had then established in the state of Poona was not such as to menace the actual dissolution of the constitutional form of the Mahratta empire, or to produce a civil war among its component branches; and the contending interests of the several feudatory chieftains appeared to afford a sufficient security against any dangerous consolidation of the Mahratta power.

129. Since that time a new power has arisen in the Mahratta state, under the direction of Jeswant Rao Holkar, which acquired sufficient strength to endanger the stability of all the principal feudatory states, and was actually directed to the subversion of the constitutional form of the empire.

130. If the progress of the contest which ensued between that chieftain, the Peishwa, and Dowlut Rao Scindia, had not been checked by the seasonable interposition of the British power for the restoration of the Peishwa's legitimate authority, it is reasonable to conclude, that in the moment of extreme danger, the Peishwa, or either of those chieftains, would have been disposed to accept the aid of a French force for the support of his cause, and that the contest would either have terminated in the consolidation

tion of a formidable power in the Mahratta state, accompanied by the complete establishment of the authority of France in the peninsula of India, or would have required the interposition of our arms after the aid of the French had actually strengthened one of the belligerent powers, and had consequently increased the difficulty, expence, and hazard of the war.

131. The security, therefore, which the British government might be supposed to derive from a balance of power and interests among the Mahratta states, and from the jealousy which the Mahratta nation has uniformly entertained of the influence and ascendancy of an European power, ceased to exist; and that security has been still further diminished by the augmented solidity and actual independence which the French force in the service of Dowlut Rao Scindia has gradually acquired since the termination of the war with Tippoo Sultaun.

132. After the expulsion of the Peishwa from his capital, not only the Peishwa, but Dowlut Rao Scindia and Jeswunt Rao Holkar, afforded the most unequivocal proof that the characteristic jealousy of the Mahratta states would not have deterred those chieftains from having recourse to the aid of France, if an opportunity should have occurred in any crisis of affairs in which their danger or their interest should have suggested the expediency of such a measure.

133. The Peishwa directly solicited, and obtained, the aid of the British power for the restoration of his authority. Dowlut Rao Scindia indirectly invited our co-operation ostensibly for the

same purpose; and Jeswunt Rao Holkar in his own name, and in that of Amrut Rao, signified his consent to the terms of alliance which had been proposed to the Peishwa on the condition of our support.

134. If the danger or the interest of those chieftains was so urgent as to induce them to seek the aid and alliance of an European state, of which the established power, extensive dominion, and unvalled ascendancy in India, had been the peculiar object of the jealousy and apprehension of the Mahratta states, it may reasonably be supposed that in such a crisis of affairs any of those chieftains would have been still more disposed to accept the aid of a military force from the French, who being destitute of any regular establishment in India, could not, in the same degree with the British government, be an object of jealousy and apprehension to the native powers, and especially to the Mahrattas.

135. If, therefore, the British government had refused to the Peishwa the aid which he solicited, it is reasonable to conclude that his Highness would have availed himself of any opportunity which might have occurred for obtaining the assistance and co-operation of a French military force, and the peace existing at that time with France might have afforded a favourable opportunity to the French power in India of aiding the Peishwa, or any of the contending parties in the Mahratta empire. Admitting, however, that the characteristic jealousy of the Mahratta nation might deter any of the Mahratta chieftains from accepting the aid of a considerable body of European troops furnished

nished by the government of France, it cannot be doubted, that in a situation of emergency, any of those chieftains would be disposed to receive into their service a number of French adventurers, to be employed in improving the discipline of their armies, and in augmenting the strength and efficacy of their military establishments. The evils which have arisen from the employment of French officers in the service of the native powers have been abundantly manifested in the gradual establishment of the formidable French force in the dominions of his Highness the Nizam, which was happily dissolved under the operation of the treaty concluded with his Highness in the year 1798, and in the growth and extension of the force lately under the direction of M. Perron in Hindustan.

136. In the actual situation of affairs, no argument unfavourable to the policy of our engagements with the Peishwa could justly be deduced from the jealousy with which the other Mahratta states might be expected to contemplate the establishment of the British influence in the state of Poona. The dangers which eventually menaced the security of the British dominions in India, under the circumstances above described, far exceeded any which could be apprehended from the effects of that jealousy, and could only have been averted by the interposition of the British power for the restoration of order and tranquillity in the Mahratta state.

137. From the preceding remarks, it appears, that the acknowledged policy of contracting defensive and subsidiary engagements with the state of Poona was never so urgent as at the moment

when those engagements were actually concluded; and the course of recent transactions in the Mahratta empire, (as detailed in the several dispatches from the Governor General to your Honourable Committee) combined with the relative power of the British government, and of the confederated chieftains, with the commanding position of our armies, and with the exposed condition of the territories of Scindia and the Rajah of Berar at that period of time, constituted a crisis of affairs apparently favourable to the pacific accomplishment of that arrangement, or to the complete success of our arms in the event of opposition on the part of Scindia or of the Rajah of Berar.

[The subsequent paragraphs of this dispatch, down to paragraph 183, relate entirely to military operations, and are therefore omitted, for the reason already stated.]

183. In our dispatch of the 1st of August the Governor-General in Council apprized your Honourable Committee of the expected death of his Highness the Nizam.

184. That event took place on the 6th of August; his Highness's eldest son, Mirza Secunder Jah, was immediately proclaimed successor to the Subahdary of the Deccan on the 7th of August. Mirza Secunder Jah formally took his seat on the Musnud, to which he was conducted by the Resident at Hyderabad and by Rajah Ragothim Rao, the deputy of his late Highness's Prime Minister Azeem ul Omrah, and received the congratulatory presents of all the principal officers of his government at Hyderabad.

185. On that occasion the Resident at Hyderabad was received by

by his Highness with the most distinguished honour, as the representative of the British government in India; and his Highness publicly delivered to the Resident an instrument, under his Highness's seal, acknowledging the obligations of the treaties subsisting between the British government and the state of Hyderabad.

186. The Governor General had previously directed the Resident to require from Secunder Jah the delivery of an instrument to that effect, as the first act of that prince's government, and his Highness subscribed to that requisition with the utmost readiness. A copy of that instrument is inclosed for your Honourable Committee's information.

187. Rajah Ragotim Rao on that occasion suggested the demand of a corresponding engagement on the part of the British government: which suggestion the Resident properly rejected. The Governor-General in Council, however, being of opinion, that a voluntary act of recognition on our part would tend to conciliate the confidence of Secunder Jah, and would produce an impression on the minds of his subjects and of the several princes and chieftains of India, and particularly on the mind of his Highness the Peishwa, highly favourable to the credit of our justice, moderation, and public faith, deemed it expedient to execute an engagement in terms corresponding with the instrument delivered by Secunder Jah; and an instrument to that effect was accordingly executed by the Governor General in Council, under the seal of the Honourable Company, and transmitted to the Resident, with directions to deliver it to his Highness the Soubahdar

in the most public and formal manner. A copy of that instrument is inclosed.

188. The Governor-General in Council has great satisfaction in stating to your Honourable Committee, that the event of his Highness the Nizam's death has not occasioned any interruption of the public tranquillity; and that the accession of Mirza Secunder Jah has been generally and cheerfully acknowledged by the younger sons of his late Highness, and by all the officers and subjects of his Highness's government.

189. The preservation of tranquillity at this crisis must be ascribed principally to the position of our armies under the command of Major-General Wellesley and Colonel Stevenson; and of a considerable detachment from the army, under the personal command of his Excellency Lieutenant General Stuart, which his Excellency, under the orders of the Governor General, dispatched towards the southern frontiers of the Nizam's dominions, for the purpose of eventually proceeding to Hyderabad, if the situation of affairs should render such a movement expedient or necessary for the preservation of tranquillity, or for securing the regular order of succession on the death of the Nizam.

190. Adverting to the known designs and proceedings of the contended chieftains with relation to the British government, to the intrigues which they had long carried on at the court of Hyderabad with a view to dissolve the connection subsisting between the British government and the state of Hyderabad, and to the position of their united armies on the frontier of the Nizam's dominions, it can scarcely be doubted that unless the movements of their armies had

had been checked by the position of the British troops, those chieftains would have taken advantage of the event of the Nizam's decease to excite commotions in the state of Hydrabad, and to disturb the regular order of succession, by affording the aid of their troops in support of the known pretensions of Futeedoon Jah, the younger brother of Secunder Jah, to the Musnud of Hydrabad.

191. The expected event of his Highness the Nizam's decease, and the opportunity which that event might afford to the confederated chieftains in the actual position of their armies, to prosecute their injurious designs, furnished an additional reason for requiring those chieftains to withdraw their armies from the menacing position which they occupied on the frontier of the Nizam's dominions.

192. The Governor General in Council deems it proper to transmit to your Honourable Committee, an extract from a dispatch from the Resident at Poona, detailing propositions on the part of his Highness the Peishwa, for the transfer to the Honourable Company of a part of his Highness's possessions in the province of Bundelkund, yielding an estimated annual revenue of 36 lacks of rupees, in lieu of the territory ceded by his Highness in the southern quarter of his dominions, and of a part of the cessions in the vicinity of Surat, and other proposed modifications of the treaty of Bassem.

193. The Governor General in Council, considering those proposed modifications of the treaty of Bassem to be a considerable improvement of the terms of that

treaty, with reference to the interests of the British government, has assented to the Peishwa's propositions. A copy of the Governor General in Council's instructions to the Resident at Poona on that occasion is inclosed for your Honourable Committee's information.

194. Your Honourable Committee will observe with satisfaction, that these propositions from the Peishwa afford an unequivocal proof of the sincerity of his Highness's disposition to adhere to the principles and spirit of the alliance happily concluded between his Highness and the British government.

195. In conformity to the plan of operations and political arrangement, contained in the Governor General's instructions to his Excellency the Commander in Chief of the 27th June, (of which a copy accompanies our dispatch of the 1st of August) a considerable detachment of British troops was assembled near Allahabad, for the purpose of co-operating with the force under the command of Himmut Behauder (one of his Highness the Peishwa's principal officers in Bundelkund), in the occupation of that province, agreeably to the proposals which that officer some time since transmitted to the British government, as noted in the 59th paragraph of this dispatch; and the Governor General has received information that the detachment has crossed the river Jumna, and entered the province of Bundelkund.

196. The Governor General in Council has every reason to expect the pacific introduction of the Company's authority into the province of Bundelkund, and the late cession of a part of the Peishwa's possessions in Bundel-

fund, may be expected greatly to facilitate the accomplishment of that object.

197. Adverting to the brilliant success and rapid progress of the British arms in the present contest with the confederated Mahratta chieftains, to the accumulated and reasonable pressure of an active and skilful system of military operations on all the most valuable points of their resources and dominions, and to the probable issue of the various political arrangements adopted on this occasion, for the purpose of securing the co-operation or neutrality of the several states and chieftains, whose power and resources might be employed in support of the enemy's cause, the Governor General entertains a confident expectation of the early conclusion of peace with those chieftains, on terms which shall deprive them of the means of disturbing the tranquillity of our possessions, and of impairing the efficacy and stability of our alliances.

198. Under the prosperous issue of such a general pacification, we expect, that with a considerable augmentation of the lustre and glory of the British arms in India, we shall witness the accomplishment of a comprehensive system of alliances and political connection in Hindustan and the Deccan, calculated to promote the general tranquillity of India, and to secure on the most permanent foundations, the interest and dominions of the Honourable Company against the hostile attempts of any native or European power, and especially to protect the north-western frontier of Oude, and to destroy the last remnant of French influence in India.

We have the honour to be, with the greatest respect,

Honourable Sirs,

Your most obedient, and faithful servants,

WELLESLEY.

G. H. BARLOW.

Fort William, G. UDENY.
25th Sept. 1803.

INCLOSURE (A.)

Letter from Major General Wellesley to Dowlut Rao Scindia; dated 14th July, 1803.

IN consequence of the reports that you had confederated with other chiefs, to oppose the execution of the treaty of Bassen, between the Honourable Company and Rao Pundit Pardhaun, of your military preparations, and your advance to the frontiers of the Nizam; and above all, of your declaration to the British Resident with your camp, that it was doubtful whether there would be peace or war with the Company, I received the orders of his Excellency the Governor General to move with the troops to the frontiers, to take means of precau-

tion, and to be prepared to act if you should carry into execution your threats.

The treaty of Bassen has since been communicated to you, and you must have observed that it provides amply for your security; and that in consequence of this instrument, you will hold your territories in the Deccan by the same secure tenure that you have long held those in Hindustan bordering upon the Company's frontier, notwithstanding your absence from them with your armies.

I perceive by your letter to his Excellency the Governor General,

of which Colonel Collins has communicated to me a copy, that you have declared that you have no intention to commence hostilities against the Company or their allies, or to oppose the execution of the treaty of Bassein by the parties who had a right to enter into it.

I have accordingly the greatest pleasure in contemplating the probability of the duration of the peace between the Honourable Company and your government, which has long subsisted with much benefit to both parties.

But, if you are sincere in this declaration of your friendly intentions, there appears to be no occasion for assembling your army, and joining it with that of the Rajah of Berar, on the Nizam's frontier.

That measure, uncombined with other circumstances, would at any time render necessary corresponding measures of precaution, the result of which would be either your removal from the frontier of the Company's ally, or an appeal to arms; but when it has been accompanied by declarations of an hostile nature, when you have declared that it was doubtful whether there would be peace or war between the Company and your government, it becomes more necessary that you should remove your troops to their usual stations.

Whatever respect I may have for you would, so solemnly pledged as it is in your letter to the Governor General, to which I have alluded, common prudence requires that I should not trust to that alone for the security of the Company and their allies, which has been given to my charge.

Accordingly, I call upon you, if your professions are sincere, to withdraw, with your troops, to

their usual stations across the river Nurbuddah.

You was the first, by your hostile measures and declarations, and the expression of doubts of the duration of the peace between the Honourable Company and your government, and by the movements of your troops, to render necessary corresponding measures of precaution by the Company's government; and you ought to be the first to withdraw your troops, if your intentions are really as pacific as you profess them to be.

When you will have withdrawn your troops to their usual stations beyond the Nurbuddah, I also shall draw back those under my command to their usual stations.

But if unfortunately I should have learnt, that after the receipt of this letter, you have advanced towards the territories of the Nizam, or if I find that you do not commence the march of your troops towards their usual stations beyond the Nurbuddah, I must consider your intentions to be hostile, notwithstanding your professions, as there can be no use in keeping your armies in the country excepting for the purposes of hostility; and I shall immediately carry on those operations against you which are in my power, in consequence of the advantageous position of the Company's armies.

In your letter to the Governor General, you have declared that you do not intend to oppose the arrangement concluded at Bassein, provided the arrangements of the Peishwa with you and Enob Rangjee Bhonslah, and other chiefs of the Mahratta empire, are respected. The treaty of Bassein secures your interests; and it is not consistent with that treaty, or
with

with the principles of the British government, to support any power in the breach of a treaty; you may therefore be satisfied on that head.

(A true Copy.)

(Signed) J. COLLINS,
Rest. D. R. S.

INCLOSURE (B.)

Letter from Rajah Ragojee Bhomslah to Major-General Wellesley:
Received the 6th August, 1803.

Translation of a Letter from Rajah Ragojee Bhomslah to the Honourable Major-General Wellesley.

AFTER compliments. I have received your letter (here the contents of the Honourable Major-General Wellesley's letter are recapitulated); and from the Colonel's verbal communications. I have been further assured of your friendship. No doubt, where the foundations of unity and amity have so long subsisted, they must be firm and solid, and there can be no apprehension or suspicion admitted between parties so connected. By the blessing of God, both armies are at this moment on their own territories, and no aggression or excesses have been committed on the countries of his Highness the Nizam. However, to satisfy your mind, and to dispel your alarms, it has been resolved upon, in the presence of Colonel Collins, that the armies now encamped here shall retire towards Behampore, on condition that the armies now assembled here, and those of the English government and the Nizam, shall commence their retreat upon the same date, and that each of the armies shall arrive at their usual stations on a date previously settled; that

is, that the armies of the English and of the Nizam, now encamped near Anungabad, the army of the English encamped near the Kistna, and you also with your army, shall all march towards their stations on the same date that the armies move from this encampment: and on the same date that all the different armies reach their respective stations at Madras, Seringapatam, and Bombay, Scindia and myself will reach Behampore. In this manner has it been agreed and settled, in the presence of Colonel Collins, and I have written it for your information.

It was written in your letter, that the English government and the Peishwa would never destroy the relations and engagements that have long subsisted between the Peishwa, me, Scindia, and the other Sardars of the Maharatia empire.

This assurance has made me most happy, and tends to confirm friendship; Colonel Collins will satisfy you farther upon this subject. Continue to write to me accounts of your health.

N. B. The letter from Scindia is verbatim the same as that from Rajah Ragojee Bhomslah.

(A true Copy.)

(Signed) B. BARCLAY,

D. A. G.

INCLOSURE (C.)

Translation of a Paper, stated to be the Copy of a Letter from Dowlut Rao Scindia to Gholaum Mohammud Khan; without date.

As our magnanimity is ever disposed to perpetuate and strengthen the foundations of the dominion of rulers and chieftains, whose characters are distinguished by justice and good faith, the information of your exile from your native country has been a constant source of concern to us, and it was our wish and desire that you should be restored to the possession of your hereditary dominion; but all things depend upon their appointed season, and this desire has hitherto remained unaccomplished. Now, however, the determined resolution of extirpating that unprincipled race, the English, has been adopted from seeing their faithless conduct; and the special retinue (meaning Dowlut Rao Scindia and his army) with this intention advanced from Behampore towards the place where that devoted band has taken up its position; accordingly, the victorious troops, in number like ants and locusts, that is to say, ten formidable brigades, a train of artillery consisting of 500 guns, and 200,000 cavalry, are in attendance on us. Please God, in a very short period of time, the foundations of the fortune of that unprincipled race shall be overthrown, and they shall be expelled from the Deccan, and annihilated. Moreover, General Perron has been directed to cross the Ganges with the brigade under his command, and the cavalry in the service of the Sircar, and with a body of Seiks, to

take possession of all the territory occupied by the unprincipled race, and not to leave a vestige of that tribe; whilst the cavalry of other formidable armies of the Sircar, stationed at different places, proceed from Balpee, and also from Bundelkund, to invade the territory of the unprincipled race on every side; and taking advantage of a favourable opportunity, annihilate the whole tribe, and to restore to their hereditary possessions all the chiefs of that country who shall join the cause of the Sircar in eradicating the foundations of the unprincipled race.

Whereas, adverting to your ancient dominion, your restoration to your hereditary territory is an object in view, it is written with the pen of regard, that immediately on receipt of this letter, you should proceed to assemble as many troops as possible, and to invade the territory of the enemy with the utmost practicable expedition, and employ your exertions in co-operating with General Perron in offensive measures against the unprincipled race, and establish your troops in your hereditary dominions. General Perron has been written to on this subject; do you act in conformity to his suggestions; please God, all will be well. It is incumbent on you, with the utmost firmness, to devote your mind to the object of co-operating with the Sircar, and to fulfil the obligations of attachment. My satisfaction, and your

confirmation in your ancient dominions, will depend on the degree in which you may conform to the above written suggestions. What more need be written ?

(A true Translation).

N. J. EDMONSTONE,

Pers. Sec.

N. B. The letter from Scindia to Ram Rao Khan is exactly the same as this, excepting in parts not applicable to Ram Rao Khan's circumstances.

INCLOSURES (D. and E.)

Letters from General Perron to the French Commandant of the Fort of Alligur; one dated the 1st September, 1803, and the other without date.

Inclosure (D).

Mon cher Monsieur,

IL est bien naturel que quand une armée veut prendre une place qu'elle en fasse l'assaut, et le remède que vous me demandez est aussi naturel, c'est à dire, de la défendre jusqu'à la dernière goutte de sang. Je viens d'apprendre avec beaucoup de peine que Monsieur Longcroft a été admis plusieurs fois dans le fort, que veut dire cela ?—Quelle conjecture dois je former au sujet d'un procédé si étonnant ?—Je vous ordonne ni d'admettre ni ce Monsieur ni aucune personne qui que ce soit, ni d'entendre aucune proposition qui regardé à la capitulation du fort. Mettez des pièces partout, jetez vos yeux partout, encouragez les troupes, soyez soyez encouragé vous même, parceque vous me paraissez d'avoir le plus grand besoin. Est ce que ces Mesieurs peuvent faire un chemin si vite pour entrer dans le fort ?—Ou est ce qui voulez faire le chemin vous-même ? Songez à votre honneur, rappelez à votre mémoire les petits forts Sarcené, Bidjegur, Kutchoura, &c. et rappelez les observations que vous

avez fait vous même. Faite paroitre par vos actions, la vérité de vos professions, ou si non, tout le monde dira que le Colonel Pedron a parlé beaucoup, mais qu'il n'a fait rien. En peu de jours vous verrez une grande armée sur la plain d'Alligur non pour écouter les argumens de Monsieur Longcroft, mais pour donner une preuve de leur vérité et de leur fidelité.

Je suis, &c. &c.

(Signé) C. PERRON.

Kanna Gunge,

1st September 1803.

(Translation.)

My dear Sir,

It is very natural that when an army would take a place, they should make an assault; and the remedy you demand of me is equally natural—that is, to defend it to the last drop of blood. I have just now learnt, with much concern, that Mr. Longcroft has been admitted into the fort several times.—What does this mean? What conjecture should I form upon the subject of a proceeding so uncommon?

I order you not to admit that gentle-

gentleman, nor any other person whomsoever; nor to listen to any proposition regarding the capitulation of the fort. *Place cannon every where*; cast your eyes every where; encourage the troops, be encouraged yourself, for you appear to me to have the greatest need of encouragement! Are these gentlemen enabled so speedily to effect a passage into the fort, or are you willing to make a way for them yourself? Think of your honour; recall to your memory the little forts of Saice-né, Bidjegur, Kutchoura, &c. and recollect the remarks which you yourself have made.

Evince by your actions the truth of your professions, or the world will say, that Colonel Pedron has talked much, but done nothing.

Within a few days you will see a large army on the plains of Alligur; not to listen to the arguments of Mr. Longcroft, but to give a proof of their virtue and fidelity.

I am, &c.

(Signed) C. PERRON.

Kanna Gungo,
1st September 1803.

Inclosure (E).

A Monsieur Le Colonel Pedron,
&c. &c. &c.

Monsieur,

Vous aurez reçu la réponse que vous devez faire aux propositions du Général Lake. Je n'aurais jamais cru que vous auriez pensé pour un instant à faire des capitulations, c'est sur vous peut-être que depend la fortune de tout ce pays, ou la liberté ou l'esclavage. Souvenez vous que vous êtes François, et ne faites rien à tortir le caractère de votre nation. J'espère en peu de jours ee

faire partir le Général Anglois aussi ou peut-être plus vite ment qu'il est venu. Soyez tranquille à ce sujet là, ou l'armée de l'Empereur ou l'armée du Général Lake sera entrée devant le fort d'Alligur, s'il ne le trouve pas necessaire de s'en aller avant que notre armée, pour prendre soin de son propre pays. Runjeet Sing, le Rajah de Lahore, a passé le Soutleage avec une armée de 25,000 hommes et me joindra en quatorze ou quinze jours. Le Nizam Alee Khan est mort; son fils a retiré son armée, et déclaré la guerre contre les Anglois. Il n'y a rien à craindre, faites votre devoir, et defendez le fort pendant qu'il reste une pierre sur une autre.—Encore: une fois souvenez vous de votre nation! des millions ont leurs yeux fixés sur vous.

Je suis, &c.

(Signé) C. PERRON.

(Translation.)

To Colonel Pedron.

Sir,

You will have received the answer you are to make to the propositions of General Lake. I never could have believed that for an instant you could have thought of a capitulation. Upon you perhaps depends the fortune of all this country; either liberty or slavery.

Remember you are a Frenchman; and let no action of yours tarnish the character of your nation.

I hope in a few days to send back the English General as fast, or perhaps faster than he came; make yourself perfectly easy on this subject. Either the Emperor's army or the army of General Lake shall find a grave be-

fore the fort of Alligur, if the General does not find it necessary to take his departure before our arrival, in order to guard his own country.

Runjeet Sing, the Rajah of Lahore, has passed the Sutlege with an army of 25,000 men, and will join me in fourteen or fifteen days.

Nizam Ally Khan is dead; his

son has withdrawn his army, and declared war against the English. There is nothing to fear. Do your duty; and defend the fort while one stone remains upon another! Once more, remember your nation! the eyes of millions are fixed upon you.

I am, &c.

C. PERRON.

INCLOSURE (F.)

Governor General's Letter to the Commanding Officer of the Northern Division of the Army; dated the 3d August, 1803.

To Lieutenant-Colonel Campbell, commanding the Northern Division of the Army, &c. &c. &c.

Sir,

You have been apprized by my Military Secretary of my general views and intentions with respect to the occupation of the province of Cuttack.

2. You have been informed that a force will be detached from Bengal to act under your command, together with the force which you may be enabled to collect from the Northern Sircars, in consequence of the orders signified to you by my Military Secretary. The force from Bengal will embark in the course of a day or two, and I have directed returns or it to accompany these instructions.

3. You are directed to assemble at Ganjam, from the division of the army under your command, a force of not less than fifteen hundred native infantry, and to increase that force, if practicable, consistently with the tranquillity of the Northern Sircars.

4. With the force which you

have assembled under those orders, and with the detachment from Bengal, you will enter the province of Cuttack, and proceed to Juggernaut.

5. In passing the frontier of the Mahiatta territory, you will use every possible means to conciliate the inhabitants, for which purpose you will issue the proclamation which accompanies this dispatch; you will also promise protection to the persons and property of all those who shall remain in their possessions, and shall not attempt to act against the British authority, declaring that no person shall be molested except such as may appear in arms.

6. The situation of the pilgrims passing to and from Juggernaut will require your particular attention; you will be careful to afford them the most ample protection, and to treat them with every mark of consideration and kindness.

7. On your arrival at Juggernaut, you will employ every possible precaution to preserve the respect

respect due to the Pagoda, to the religious prejudices of the Bramins and pilgrims. You will furnish the Bramins with such guards as shall afford perfect security to their persons, rites, and ceremonies, and to the sanctity of the religious edifices; and you will strictly enjoin those under your command to observe your orders on this important subject with the utmost degree of accuracy and vigilance.

8. The Bramins are supposed to derive considerable profits from the duties levied on pilgrims; it will not therefore be advisable, at the present moment, to interrupt the system which prevails for the collection of those duties; any measures calculated to relieve the exactions to which pilgrims are subjected by the rapacity of the Bramins, would necessarily tend to exasperate the persons whom it must be our object to conciliate. You will therefore signify to the Bramins, that it is not your intention to disturb the actual system of collections at the Pagoda. At the same time you will be careful not to contract with the Bramins any engagements which may limit the power of the British government to make such arrangements with respect to that Pagoda, or to introduce such a reform of existing abuses and vexations, as may hereafter be deemed advisable.

9. You will assure the Bramins at the Pagoda of Juggernaut, that they will not be required to pay any other revenue or tribute to the British government, than that which they may have been in the habit of paying to the Mahratta government, and that they will be protected in the exercise of their religious duties.

10. In every transaction relative to the Pagoda of Juggernaut, you will consult the civil commissioner whom I have named for the settlement of the province of Cuttack.

11. You will understand that no part of the property, treasure, or valuable articles of any kind contained in the Pagoda of Juggernaut, or in any religious edifice, or possessed by any of the priests or Bramins, or persons of any description attached to the temples or religious institutions, is to be considered as prize to the army. All such property must be respected as being consecrated to religious use, or by the customs or prejudices of the Hindoos. No account is to be taken of any such property, nor is any person to be allowed to enter the Pagodas or sacred buildings, without the express desire of the Bramins.

12. You will leave a sufficient force in the vicinity of Juggernaut, under the command of an officer whom you will particularly select, and in whom you can place perfect reliance, for the due execution of the directions contained in these instructions.

13. You will then proceed to the town and fort of Cuttack, in the reduction of which places the same precautions are to be employed for the prevention of plunder, and for preserving the inhabitants from all violence and oppression. You will employ similar precautions in your march through the country. In order to form the basis of rules for the conduct of your army during its progress, my Military Secretary has been directed by me to forward a Memorandum, to which I desire to point your special attention.

14. You

14. You will endeavour to open an immediate communication with Midnapore and Jellasure, at the earliest practicable moment.

15. It is desirable to establish posts at Ballasore, and from thence to Jellasure, for the purpose of ensuring the line of communication with Bengal.

16. You will afford the most vigilant and effectual protection to the Dawk Peons and to the Dawk Chokeys, and you will use every endeavour to secure a free intercourse between Cuttack and your army, and also with Ganjam; your first object should be to secure the free and safe passage of the Dawk.

17. You are at liberty to detain the ships which convey the troops to Ganjam.

18. In establishing your posts at Juggernaut and Cuttack, you will use the necessary precautions to secure your army from any surprise from the side of Nagpore. It is my intention, as soon as I shall learn the intelligence of your arrival at Cuttack, to detach a force of no less than 200 Sepoys by sea to occupy Ballasore, and I shall also strengthen the post of Jellasure, whence, as soon as the season shall admit, I propose to direct a battalion of Sepoys to advance into the province of Cuttack, and to join your army.

19. I have selected Captain Blunt, of the Bengal Engineers, to act as engineer and surveyor on the present service, as he has surveyed the province of Cuttack, and possesses much local information. I refer you to Captain Blunt for detailed information respecting the route from Ganjam to Cuttack; in the mean while my Military Secretary is directed to transmit to you a map of the road,

according to the best and most recent authorities.

20. I have reason to believe that a considerable proportion of the province of Cuttack is occupied by chieftains or Zemindars, who have been enabled, by the weakness of the Mahratta government, to render themselves independent of the Mahratta power, or who yield to it a partial obedience. Considerable tracts of country contiguous to that province are also possessed by chieftains who acknowledge no superior authority, or who are merely tributary to the Mahratta state. I deem it necessary that such of those chieftains or zemindars as are subjects of the Mahratta government, and have revolted, should be required to acknowledge subjection to the British power; with other chieftains who may possess the means of embarrassing your progress, it may be advisable to negotiate engagements on terms favourable to their interests, without requiring their absolute submission to the British authority.

21. I have appointed Mr. J. Melville to be Commissioner for the affairs of Cuttack. The object of this appointment is to provide, in the most effectual manner, for the speedy settlement of the revenues of the province of Cuttack, and to afford you the aid of a civil officer of government in conducting any negotiations with the officers and subjects of the government of Berar, or with any of the independent chieftains of the province of Cuttack.

22. I have furnished Mr. Melville with special instructions with respect to the settlement of the revenues of the country, and I direct that you afford him every assistance which he may require

to enable him to carry my instructions into effect. I have also vested Mr. Melville with the powers to conduct, in concert with you, any negotiations of the nature described in the 20th paragraph of this dispatch.

23. You will take every necessary precaution for the regular supply of provisions for your detachment, and you are hereby authorized to purchase whatever cattle and grain you may deem necessary.

24. The collector of Ganjam will be authorized to make you any advances of money, on the public account, which may be required.

25. You will correspond regularly with my military secretary, or with the secretary to government in the secret department,

and if you should entertain any apprehension of the security of the Dak, you will dispatch your letter by proper boats to Kedgerie, or to the nearest port in Bengal.

26. If any circumstance should require your return to your command in the Northern Sircars, you will be particularly careful to select an officer properly qualified to hold the command in Cuttack, until my orders can be received; and you will transmit to Fort William the earliest notification of your departure, and of the appointment of the officer whom you may select to succeed you in the command in Cuttack.

I am, Sir,

(Signed) WELLESLEY.

Fort William,

3d August, 1803.

INCLOSURE (G.)

Governor General's Instructions to J. Melville, Esq. appointing him Civil Commissioner with the Army; dated 3d August 1803.

To J. Melville, Esq.

Sir,

THE course of events in the Mahratta empire having compelled the British government to proceed to hostilities against the power and possessions of Dowlut Rao Scindia, and the Rajah of Berar, his Excellency the most noble the Governor General has been pleased to direct that a detachment of troops be dispatched immediately from the presidency by sea, to join the force assembled near Ganjam, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Campbell, for the purpose of establishing the authority of the British government in the province of Cuttack.

His Excellency deeming it expedient that a Civil Commissioner should accompany the British forces, for the purpose of effecting the settlement of the country, and of assisting the commanding officer of the forces in the conduct of any negotiation with the chieftains and officers of that country, or of its contiguous territories, has been pleased to select you for that purpose, and you are accordingly directed to embark on the ship Philip Dundas, the commander of which has been directed to receive and accommodate you.

I am directed by his Excellency the Governor General to communicate to you the following general

ral instructions, for the regulation of your conduct in discharging the duties entrusted to your charge :

You will be pleased to accompany the detachment destined to proceed against the province of Cuttack.

The primary object of your duty will be, as the army advances into the enemy's territory, to effect a settlement of the revenue of the conquered country, with the persons who may be in actual charge or possession of it.

It is the intention of the Governor General to establish the laws and regulations of the company's government, in the province of Cuttack, in the same manner as they prevail in the other provinces of the Company's dominion.

This arrangement, therefore, must be considered to form the basis of any engagements which you may contract with the landholders of that province, and in concluding such engagements, it will be proper that you should signify to those persons the intention of the British government ultimately to admit the inhabitants of the conquered territory to the benefit of our laws and regulations, explaining at the same time the nature of the protection which the British administration extends to all who are placed under its authority, and the lenity and justice of its laws and principles.

The complete introduction of our regulations, and of our system of revenue, into the conquered districts, must necessarily be a work of time : for the present, it will be sufficient to conclude engagements with the landholders for the term of one year. It is impracticable to prescribe the

precise terms of such a settlement ; I am directed to observe, however, that the revenue to be assessed should be so moderate as to conciliate the parties with whom engagements may be contracted towards the British government, and to reconcile the prejudices and pride of the native rajahs or chiefs to the new arrangement.

To enable you to effect this temporary settlement, you will endeavour to procure from the landholders the accounts of the revenues, and you will employ every other means in your power also to obtain the best information with regard to the actual assessment of the several districts.

You will be careful to observe the most conciliatory conduct towards all the chieftains, Zemindars, and inhabitants of the Mahratta territory, with whom you may have occasion to communicate.

His Excellency the Governor General has stated in his instructions to the commanding officer of the troops, his sentiments with respect to the conduct to be observed towards the Bramins in charge of the Pagoda of Juggernaut ; a transcript of that part of his Excellency's instructions which relates to that subject, is inclosed for your information and guidance. You will obtain the earliest and most accurate information with regard to the system and extent of the collections at that Pagoda, and to the amount of revenue which the Mahratta government derives from that branch of resources ; and you will make the necessary arrangements for securing the due payment of that proportion of the collections at Juggernaut, regulating your proceedings, however, according to the spirit of lenity and
forbear-

forbearance prescribed in his Excellency's instructions to Lieutenant-Colonel Campbell.

I am further directed to furnish you with the inclosed extract from those instructions, containing the communication of his Excellency the Governor General's sentiments with respect to the conduct to be observed towards such of the Zemindars and chieftains, in the province of Cuttack, and in the vicinity, as have rendered themselves independent of the Maharatta power, or who possess independent rights. You are empowered to conduct, in concert with Lieutenant-Colonel Campbell, such negotiations with these chieftains and Zemindars as may appear to you and to Lieutenant-Colonel Campbell to be advisable, and consistent with the spirit of his Excellency's instructions.

When the whole of the province shall have been subjected to the British authority, you will continue in charge of the collections, fixing your residence at such station as you and the commanding officer of the troops may judge to be most convenient.

To aid you in the discharge of these duties, Mr. Hartwell and Mr.

Hunter have been directed to attend you in the capacity of assistants, and you are authorized, if you think proper, to vest those gentlemen with the charge of any of the conquered districts until further orders, furnishing them with proper instructions, and requiring them to act under your immediate authority.

You are authorized to draw your present allowances until further orders, and to entertain, at the public charge, such an establishment of native officers as may be necessary to aid you in conducting the duties of the situation to which you are appointed.

Your assistants are authorized to draw the following allowances from the date of their appointment :

Salary	-	-	Rupees.
			400
Deputation allowance			350

You will assume the official designation of Commissioner for the Affairs of Cuttack.

I have the honour to be,
&c. &c. &c.

(True Copy)

(Signed) N. B. EDMONSTONE,
Sec. to Gov.

Fort William,
3d of August, 1803.

INCLOSURES (H. and I.)

Agreements between the East India Company and Soubahdar of the Deccan; dated the 7th August, 1803.

Inclosure (H.)

THE friendship and union which so strongly and happily subsisted between the late Nawaub Nizam Alli Khan Behauder (whose soul is in Paradise) and the Honourable Company's government, are to be considered as perfectly un-

impaired, and shall meet with no interruption whatever. All existing treaties and engagements, likewise, that were contracted with the late Nawaub aforesaid, are in full force to all intents and purposes; and we hereby declare, that we are effectually bound by the

the engagements and treaties aforesaid; and, by the blessing of God, the said treaties and engagements shall be duly observed until the end of time.

Signed and sealed on the 7th day of August, Anno Domini 1803, answering to Rubbee oos Saunee, A. H. 1218, with the seal and signature of Meer Feroz Al Khan, Secunder Jah Soubahdar, Soubahdar of the Deccan, and delivered in duplicate on the day aforesaid by his Highness himself to Major James Achilles Kirkpatrick, Resident at the court of Hyderabad.

(A true Copy.)

N. B. EDMONSTONE,
Sec. to Gov.

Inclosure (I.)

THE friendship and alliance which so firmly and happily subsisted between his late Highness the Nawaub Nizam Ali Khan, Soubahdar of the Deccan, and the Honourable Company's government, shall be considered to subsist with equal force and sin-

cerity, and shall continue for ever unaltered between his late Highness's eldest son and successor the Nawaub Secunder Jah, and the Honourable Company; and all treaties and engagements which subsisted between his late Highness and the Honourable Company's government, shall be considered to be in full force to all intents and purposes; and his Excellency the Most Noble the Governor General in Council hereby declares, on the part of the Honourable Company, that the British government is effectually bound by the said engagements and treaties, and that the said engagements and treaties shall be duly observed until the end of time.

Given under the seal of the Honourable Company, and the signature of his Excellency the Most Noble the Governor General in Council, at Fort William, in Bengal, this twenty-fourth day of August 1803.

(A true Copy)

(Signed) N. B. EDMONSTONE,
Sec. to Gov.

INCLOSURE (K.)

Extracts from the Resident at Poona's Letter to the Governor General; dated 13th August 1803.

Extracts from a Letter from the Resident at Poona.

2. RAGONAUT RAO then went on to detail the proposition in question, which he said was contained in the following articles.

1. That the southern cession of 16 lacks of rupees should revert to his Highness's government.

2. That the district of Colpar, near Surat, estimated at the

annual revenue of 316,000 rupees, should revert to his Highness's government, in order to be restored to Virtel Sook Deo.

3. That the regiment of native cavalry, of the same strength and complement as the cavalry regiments belonging to the Hydrabad subsidiary force, should be added to the Poona subsidiary force.

4. That the military force to be furnished by the Peshwa's government

verment in time of war, by present agreement, should be reduced to 5,000 cavalry, and 3,000 infantry. His Highness's government to furnish, however, as large a number over and above this quota as its means may be able to admit.

5. That the British government should maintain a corps of Mahratta cavalry, amounting to 5,000, during the present war; besides the troops under Goklah and Appe Dessaye, who would continue to be subsisted at the charge of the Peishwa.

6. That the Peishwa shall cede in perpetuity to the Honourable English East India Company, from Bundelkund, territory yielding an estimated annual revenue of 36,16,000 rupees, agreeably to the following detail

3d. In lieu of the cession mentioned in Article 1, territory equal to an estimated annual revenue of 16 lacks of rupees.

In lieu of the districts of Colpar, mentioned in Article 2, territory equal to an estimated annual revenue of 3 lacks and 66 thousand rupees.

To bear the entire expence of the regiment of cavalry mentioned in Article 3, territory yielding an estimated annual revenue of 7 lacks and 50,000 rupees.—To serve as an equivalent for the expence to be incurred by government in paying and maintaining, during the present war, the 5,000 Mahratta horse mentioned in Article 4, territory equal to an estimated annual revenue of 5 lacks of rupees. *Total estimated annual revenue 36,1600 rupees.*—To meet the extraordinary expence which the British government must be subject to, in establishing its authority in Bundelkund,

and preserving the cession in obedience, territory equal to an estimated annual revenue of 4 lacks of rupees. *Total estimated annual revenue 36,16,000 rupees.*—The whole of the territories to be ceded from Bundelkund to be taken from those parts of the provinces most contiguous to the British possessions, and in every sense, most convenient for the British government; and the proposition itself, if agreed to by the British government, to be understood as clearing the Peishwa of the imputation of all failure on his Highness's part in regard to his engagements under the treaty of Bassein, on account of not having shewn himself capable of furnishing the quota of troops required from his government in time of war, by the 15th Article in that treaty.

4. In detailing the foregoing proposition under the several heads, Ragonaut Rao explained to me, that in offering it, his Highness the Peishwa was actuated chiefly by the following considerations:—1. To manifest to your Lordship how much he is disposed to attend to your Lordship's wishes as communicated to his Durbar by the British Resident.—2. To demonstrate to your Lordship his sincere desire to adhere to his engagements, and to afford the alliance his most cordial support;—and, 3. To have the means of conciliating and restoring to the ancient possessions of his family Vittel Sook Deo, the most faithful adherent of the Poona state. I told Ragonaut Rao, that I might venture to assure his Highness, that his motives for making the proposition would be highly satisfactory to your Lordship.

5. I then discussed the several heads

heads of the proposition with Ragonaut Rao, and at length it was mutually agreed, that the proposition should be submitted to your Lordship in the above shape, with this difference (only, to which Ragonaut Rao specially assented on his Highness's part,) that the quota of troops to be furnished in time of war by the Peishwa according to the proposition, should be 6,000 horse and 4,000 infantry, instead of 5,000 horse and 3,000 infantry, as before stated.

7. I now made the remark, that I should consider the proposition so far binding on his Highness the Peishwa, as to allow your Lordship to act on it, in every respect, in the event of acceptance of it by the British government, so as to prevent the inconvenience that might result from the delay of a formal settlement of the proposition, which, in the said event, might be adjusted formally at leisure, by a supplemental article to the treaty of Bassein. To this Ragonaut Rao agreed on the part of his Highness the Peishwa.

8. I shall now trouble your Lordship with a few observations on the foregoing part of this address. Though sensible of the benefit to result from the restitution of Colpar, yet, in discussing the several articles of the proposition from his Highness, I used every possible endeavour to preserve this valuable district for the Honourable Company. The south-end of it is close to Surat, and the Honourable the Governor of Bombay has lately informed me, that a part of it is waste at present; it may be expected to raise to the annual revenue of five lacks of rupees in a few years. Unfortunately, Vittel Sook Deo conceives that the safety of the ho-

nour of his house depends upon his being restored to its ancient possession; and though devoted to the Peishwa, has declared his ultimate determination to refuse any price of territory in his Highness's gift, as equivalent or substitute for it.

9. The expence of maintaining a corps of 5,000 Mahratta horse must, no doubt, be considerable, amounting to not less, perhaps, than fifteen lacks of rupees per annum; I was naturally desirous that the British government should not be subjected to this burthen for any length of period. Finding, however, that the Peishwa would not recede from this article, or allow it to be modified, it occurred to me, that a certain interval would necessarily elapse before orders could be received here for proceeding on this article; and that, under the favour of Providence, the present war might not be of long continuance.

10. The proposed reduction in the force to be furnished by his Highness, in case of future wars, I trust your Lordship will not think of much importance on the return of peace. I hope the Jagherdars and Suddars of the Poona state will be brought to a full obedience, and under regulations which will oblige them to have each a quota of horse constantly at Poona; under this prospect, I would hope that in case of future wars, the Peishwa will be able, without incurring much expence, to send to the field at a short notice, a much larger corps of cavalry than the reduced number now proposed. The proposed reduction in the infantry must be of still less consequence, as this description of troops in his High-

ness's

ness's service can never be of much use in the field. His Highness's wish is, that the 5,000 cavalry to be maintained by the British government during the war, should be in charge of his most attached Maunkarries, and other Sirdars, who will be ready to join the army when called on. In this, his Highness's view seems to be, to give employment to the Sirdars of his government, who from indigence are at present dismounted, and incapable of rendering any service to the state; and further, that there should be some respectable visible object with the British army in the field to represent the Poona state. His Highness also entertains the expectation, that if his proposition be accepted, the vicinity of the British troops may be of use to his government in re-establishing his authority in the residue of Bundelkund and the neighbouring territory of Colpar.

11. After the above subject had been dismissed, Ragonaut Rao told me from his Highness, that on the night of the 10th instant, Appa Sahib Putwardan was, at his request, admitted to a visit to the Durbar; that his object was to obtain leave from the Peishwa to return to his Jaghire; that finding the Peishwa determined not to comply with his solicitation, and anxious that he should proceed, according to former orders, to join the British army; he spoke in a very disrespectful manner, and even expostulated with his Highness for having connected himself with the British government; that his Highness endeavoured in vain to

impress him with the propriety of his shewing his attachment to the Poona state at the present crisis, and that shortly after he withdrew apparently much ruffled; and that since the visit took place, he has withdrawn from this vicinity to Jegoory. Ragonaut Rao added, that the Peishwa had been desirous to have the services of Goklah and Appa Dessaye to recover and settle the country near Sugum Nair, but that orders had been recently sent to those Sirdars to pay the most implicit obedience to the Honourable Major-General Wellesley, and if absent from his camp, to join it forthwith. Ragonaut Rao further took occasion to advert to the operations of the troops under the Honourable Major-General Wellesley, and observed that Amednagar had the reputation of being almost impregnable, but that he had great confidence in the skill of the British general and the valour of the British troops; and then shewed some curiosity to know how the above fortress, if taken, would be disposed of. I told him, that General Wellesley would of course occupy it by a British garrison, use it as a magazine for the support of his operations, and hold it for the use of the allies: with this he appeared to be satisfied. I omitted to acquaint your Lordship, that in the Poona registers, Bundelkund is rated at the annual revenue of 62 lacks of rupees.

(True Extract.)

(Signed) N. B. EDMONSTON, Sec. to Gov.

INCLOSURE (L.)

Governor General's Instructions to the Resident at Poona;
dated 1st September 1803.

To Lieutenant Colonel Close, Resident at Poona.

Sir,

I AM directed by his Excellency the Most Noble the Governor-General, to acknowledge the receipt of your dispatch, No. 106, dated 12th August.

2. His Excellency considers the modification of the treaty of Bassein, which his Highness the Peishwa has proposed, to be generally a considerable improvement of the terms of that treaty, with reference to the British interests. It appears to his Excellency, that those propositions must tend to augment the influence and ascendancy of the British power in the state of Poona, and to afford to the British government additional means of controuling the principal feudatory chieftains of the Mahratta empire. The addition of a regiment of cavalry to the subsidiary force stationed with his Highness the Peishwa, is, in his Excellency's judgment, an object of considerable importance, both in a political and financial point of view.

3. The possession of the territory proposed to be ceded in the province of Bundelkund, appears to his Excellency to be preferable, in a political view, to the Peishwa's original cessions in the southern quarter of his dominions.

4. His Excellency considers the advantages to be expected from entertaining the proposed body of Mahratta cavalry in the pay of the British government, during the continuance of the present

war, greatly to overbalance the temporary inconvenience of the expence attending that arrangement.

5. The proposed reduction in the quota of troops to be furnished by the Peishwa in time of war appears to his Excellency to be immaterial, when placed in competition with the general benefits of the projected arrangement.

6. His Excellency considers those propositions to afford a satisfactory proof of the Peishwa's disposition to adhere to the faith of his engagements with the British government, and to repose with implicit confidence on the protection and justice of the British power.

7. The only article of the propositions which appears to his Excellency to be in any degree objectionable, is that which provides for the retrocession of the district of Colpar. The local situation of that district renders the possession of it by the British government an object of considerable importance to our interests on the western side of India. His Excellency, however, considers the disadvantages of that branch of the arrangement to be greatly counterbalanced by the benefits of the remaining propositions; his Excellency is therefore resolved to acquiesce in the Peishwa's proposal for the resumption of the district of Colpar, rather than relinquish the advantages of the proposed modification of the treaty of Bassein; at the same time,

time, his Excellency is anxious that every effort should be employed with a view to maintain that possession in the hands of the British government, and his Excellency accordingly directs that in concert with the Honourable the Governor of Bombay, and the Honourable Major-General Wellesley, you will endeavour to effect such an arrangement with Vittel Sook Deo, as he may consider to afford a compensation for the relinquishment of his Jaghure of Colpar.

8. It is possible that an arrangement, which should either transfer the dependence of that Jaghure from the Peishwa to the British government, or should entitle him to the British guarantee, may induce him to yield to us what he has refused to the Peishwa.

9. When this point shall have been finally adjusted, either by the concurrence of Vittel Sook Deo in the arrangement to be proposed to him, or by his absolute rejection of it, you are authorized without further reference to the Governor-General to conclude an engagement with the Peishwa, in the form of an additional article to the treaty of Bassein, on the basis of his Highness's proposal. You will, however, immediately signify to the Peishwa, his Excellency's general acceptance of the Peishwa's propositions.

10. Under the sentiments which his Excellency the Governor-General has stated with respect to the Peishwa's propositions, it is his Excellency's intention to adopt without delay, the measures necessary for giving effect to those propositions in relation to the province of Bundelkund.

11. On this occasion I am directed to apprize you that the occupation of that province by the British power is one of the objects comprehended in the system of political arrangement which his Excellency the Governor-General has deemed it expedient to prosecute in the present crisis of affairs, on the north-western frontier of the Company's dominions.

12. By the inclosed extract from his Excellency's instructions to Mr. Mercer, the agent appointed by his Excellency for the purpose of conducting the intended arrangements in that quarter, under the superintendance of the Commander in Chief of the British forces in India, you will be informed of the measures adopted by his Excellency the Governor-General for the occupation of Bundelkund, and of the grounds on which is founded his Excellency's expectation of the pacific accomplishment of that object.

13. His Excellency has directed that a copy of your dispatch, No. 106, shall be immediately forwarded to Mr. Mercer, with information of his Excellency's acceptance of the proposed cession of a portion of the Peishwa's possessions in that province; and with instructions to employ the knowledge of this arrangement in the manner best calculated to expedite and facilitate the occupation of those possessions by the British power.

14. His Excellency directs, that you will procure the immediate transmission of the requisite orders from the Peishwa to the officers in charge of his Highness's territory in Bundelkund, for the transfer to the British government of the districts which may be selected

lected under his Excellency the Governor General's authority to the extent of the proposed cessions. You will also be pleased to obtain duplicates of such orders, and to transmit them directly to Mr. Mercer, under cover, to the Collector of Illabad, provided you should possess the means of a direct and safe communication with that quarter of the British dominions, otherwise you will be pleased to transmit those orders to me.

15. You will observe, that the Governor-General is disposed to consider the propositions from the Peishwa, to which this dispatch refers, as an undoubted proof of his Highness's cordial satisfaction in the alliance with the Company: under this view, his Excellency wishes that if you should find the question relative to Colpar to be of great interest in the Peishwa's mind, you would endeavour to concede it in such a manner as may be most acceptable to his Highness, and may tend to confirm his Highness's favourable disposition.

16. It may be useful to apprise you, that the Governor General entertains no wish to reserve

Amednagur, or any possession in the vicinity of Poona, for the Company or the Nizam; and that his Excellency is of opinion, that Amednagur ought, at a proper season, to be ceded to the Peishwa. Scindia must not be permitted to occupy it again under any conditions. It may be a question, whether the fortifications should be demolished. You will call Major-General Wellesley's particular attention to these paragraphs.

17. I am directed to inform you that the reference contained in the 6th paragraph of the dispatch to which this letter replies, will form the subject of a separate address.

18. You will be pleased to communicate a copy of these instructions to the Honourable Major-General Wellesley, and to the Honourable Mr. Duncan.

19. A copy of these instructions will be transmitted to the Resident at Hyderabad.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your most obedient humble
Servant,

(Signed) N. B. EDMONSTONE,
Fort William, Sec. to Gov.
1st Sept. 1803.

Treaty between the Company and the Rajah of Bhurtpoor; *
dated 29th September, 1803.

Treaty concluded between his Excellency Lieutenant-General Gerard Lake, Commander in Chief of His Majesty's and the Honourable Company's Forces in the East Indies, on the part of his Excellency the Most Noble

Richard Marquis Wellesley, Knight of the Most Illustrious Order of Saint Patrick, one of His Britannic Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, Captain General and Commander in Chief of all the Land Forces

* The Rajah of Bhurtpoor is one of the principal and most powerful chiefs of the tribe of people called Jæts.—EDMON.

servings in the British Possessions in India, and Governor General in Council at Fort William in Bengal; and Maharaja Bishomder Sewace Runjeet Sing Behauder.

Art. 1. Perpetual friendship shall be maintained between Maharaja Bishomder Sewace Runjeet Sing Behauder, Behauder Jung, and the Honourable Company.

Art. 2. The friends and enemies of either state shall be the friends and enemies of both.

Art. 3. The British government shall never interfere in the concerns of the Maharaja's county, nor exact any tribute from him.

Art. 4. If an enemy should invade the territories of the Honourable Company, the Maharaja

hereby engages to furnish to the English the aid of his troops in the expulsion of such enemy; and in like manner, the Honourable Company engages to assist the Maharaja with its forces, in defending his dominions against external attacks.

The sincerity of this engagement is attested on the Holy Bible.

Dated on the 29th day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and three, corresponding with the eleventh day of the month of Jemad-00s-Saunee, in the year twelve hundred and eighteen Hijree.

(A true Copy.)

(Signed) N. B. EDMONSTONE.

*Governor General in Council to the Secret Committee ;
dated 21st December, 1803.*

With Inclosures (A.) to (C.) Received per Belle, 25th April, 1804.

To the Honourable the Secret Committee of the Honourable the Court of Directors.

Honourable Sirs,

DURING the course of the negotiation with Dowlut Rao Scindia and the Rajah of Berar, previously to the commencement of the present war, the measures which, in the event of a rupture with the Mahratta states, it might be proper to pursue with respect to the subjects of His Majesty, serving as military officers in the armies of the hostile powers, claimed the early attention of the Governor General in Council.

2. It was then understood that the number of persons of this description in the service of Dowlut Rao Scindia, (exclusively of the subjects of France and of other Eu-

ropean states) was considerable, and the Governor General in Council was aware that they could not continue in the service of that chieftain, after the commencement of hostilities, without a violation of their allegiance to His Majesty.

3. No rational expectation could however be entertained, that those persons would speedily relinquish their respective situations unless some adequate provision were offered for their future maintenance; and as their original entrance into the service of the Mahratta powers was not a violation of any regulation of the British government, and had been, in some instances, encouraged by that government, the established principles of justice and humanity required

required that they should be supported, for a time at least, at the public expence.

4. It was also an object of great political importance, to deprive the enemy of the services of a body of men by whom their armies were trained to the practice of regular discipline and military subordination, and might in time have been rendered little inferior in the field to the native troops employed in the service of the Honourable Company.

5. Under these considerations, the Governor General in Council judged it to be expedient to issue a proclamation on the 29th of August 1803 (of which a copy is annexed to this dispatch) requiring all British subjects holding employment in the service of Dowlut Rao Scindia or the Rajah of Berar, or of any power or state confederated with them, forthwith to relinquish the service of such chief, power, or state, and promising to all who should retire in obedience to the proclamation, a provision (to continue during the continuance of the war, and so long as the parties entitled to it should be employed in the service of the Honourable Company) equal to the amount of the fixed pay and allowances which such British subjects might have received in the service of the chiefs, powers, or states, by whom they might have been entertained.

6. The benefits extended by this proclamation to British subjects were also offered, from obvious motives of policy, to the subjects of France, or of any other foreign, European, or American state, holding employments in the service of Dowlut Rao Scindia and the Rajah of Berar, or of any state confederated with

either of them; and it was at the same time publicly notified, that all British subjects who should bear arms against the British government would be considered to have forfeited all right and claim to the protection of the British government, and would be treated accordingly.

7. On the 16th September 1803, a second proclamation was published, with the advice of the law officers of the Honourable Company; by which it was declared, That all British subjects holding commissions, or bearing arms in the service of the enemy during the existence of the war, or in any manner adhering to them or partaking of their councils, did thereby incur the guilt of high treason. It was at the same time further proclaimed, That all British subjects in the service of the enemy, who should not, on or before the 1st of November 1803, claim the benefit of the proclamation issued on the 29th of August, would be excluded from the benefit of that proclamation, and would be deemed to have remained wilfully in the service of the enemy, and be subjected accordingly to strict prosecution for their respective offences. A copy of the proclamation of the 16th of September is annexed for the information of your Honourable Committee.

8. The number of British subjects and of foreigners who have claimed the benefit of the proclamation is considerable, and the details of the arrangements which may be made with respect to those persons will be communicated hereafter to your Honourable Committee, or to the Honourable the Court of Directors.

9. The policy of the measure,
by

ponding with the rank the claimants may have respectively held in the service of the enemy.

We have the honour to be,
Hon Sirs, Your most
faithful humble servants,

(Signed)

WELLESLEY.
G. H. BARLOW.
G. UDRY.

Fort William,
21st December 1803.

INCLOSURE (A.)

Proclamation of the Governor General in Council.

WHEREAS the Governor General in Council has deemed it to be necessary to provide effectual security for the defence of the British possessions against the designs of Dowlut Rao Scindia, and of the Rajah of Berar :—

His Excellency in Council hereby requires all British subjects holding employment in the military service of Dowlut Rao Scindia or of the Rajah of Berar, or of any Mahratta chief, or other power or state, confederated with Dowlut Rao Scindia or with the Rajah of Berar, forthwith to relinquish the service of such chief, power or state respectively and to repair to such places as shall have been appointed by the officers commanding the British forces in Hindustan and the Decan, for the purpose of receiving all such British subjects as shall retire from the service of the said chiefs, powers, or states, in obedience to such proclamations or orders as may have been issued by the said commanding officers, in conformity to the instructions of the Governor General in Council, or in obedience to this proclamation. And the Governor General in Council is hereby further pleased to declare, That all British subjects who have retired, or who may retire from the service

of the said chiefs, powers, or states, in obedience to any proclamation issued by the said commanding officers, or in obedience to this proclamation, who shall have been or shall be admitted by the said commanding officers to the protection of the British government, shall receive from the Honourable Company a provision equal to the amount of the fixed pay and allowances which such British subjects have received in the service of the said chiefs, powers, or states respectively; the said provision to continue during the continuance of hostilities between any of the said chiefs, powers, or states, and the British government, and so long as such British subjects shall be employed in the service of the Honourable Company; and all such British subjects, after having quitted the service of the Honourable Company, shall receive a reasonable remuneration, and every indulgence which their respective situations may appear to require, and which may be consistent with the principles and regulations of the British government. And the Governor General in Council further declares, That all British subjects who shall remain in the service of Dowlut Rao Scindia or of the Rajah of Berar,

Berar,

Berar, or of any Mahratta chief, or other power or state confederated with Dowlut Rao Scindia or with the Rajah of Berar, and all British subjects who shall bear arms against the British government, shall be considered to have forfeited all right and claim to the protection of the British government, and shall be treated accordingly.

The subjects of France, or of any other foreign European or American state, holding employments in the military service of Dowlut Rao Scindia, or of the Rajah of Berar, or of any Mahratta chief, or of any power or state confederated with Dowlut Rao Scindia or with the Rajah of Berar, who may be disposed to

relinquish the service of the chiefs, powers, or states, and to repair to such places as shall have been appointed by the officers commanding the British forces in Hindustan and the Deccan, for the purpose of receiving such British subjects as shall retire from the service of the said chiefs, powers, or states; shall be admitted to the benefits extended by this proclamation to all British subjects.

By command of his Excellency
the Most Noble
The Governor General in
Council.

(Signed) J. LUMSDEN,
Chief Sec. to Gov.

Fort William,
August 29, 1803.

INCLOSURE (B.)

Proclamation of the Governor General in Council.

WHEREAS open war exists between the British and its allies on the one part, and Dowlut Rao Scindia and the Rajah of Berar, and their respective allies, on the other, the Governor General in Council hereby declares, That all British subjects holding commissions or bearing arms under Dowlut Rao Scindia or the Rajah of Berar, or their respective allies, during the existence of the war between the said powers and the British government, or in any manner partaking in the councils of the said powers, or aiding or adhering to them during the said war, do thereby incur the guilt of high treason.

And his Excellency in Council hereby further declares, That all British subjects in the service

of the said powers, who shall not on or before the 1st day of November next ensuing, claim the benefit of a proclamation issued by his Excellency in Council on the 29th day of August last, will be excluded from the benefit of that proclamation, and will be deemed by his Excellency in Council to have remained wilfully in the service of the said powers, and be subjected accordingly to strict prosecution for their respective offences.

By command of his Excellency
the Most Noble
The Governor General in
Council.

(Signed) J. LUMSDEN,
Chief Sec. to Gov.

Fort William,
Sept. 16, 1803.

INCLOSURE (C.)

Proclamation of the Governor General in Council.

IT is hereby signified to all non-commissioned officers and Sepoys, formerly in the service of the Honourable Company, or of his Excellency the Nawaub Vizier, and to all other persons natives of the British territories in India, or of the territories of his Excellency the Nawaub Vizier, holding employment in the military service of Dowlut Rao Scindia or of the Rajah of Berar, or of any Mahratta chiefs or other powers or states confederated with Dowlut Rao Scindia or with the Rajah of Berar, That they are required to quit the service of those chiefs, powers, or states, and that on repairing to such places as shall have been appointed by the officers commanding the British forces in Hindustan and the Deccan, for the express purpose of receiving all persons of the above description who shall retire from the service of the chiefs, powers, or states, they will be received into the service of the Honourable Company, or otherwise will ob-

tain a provision equal to the amount of their pay and allowances in the service of the said chiefs, powers, or states, and will be entitled to every indulgence consistent with the principles and regulations of the British government. Such persons will be required to produce to the officer stationed at the places appointed for the express purpose of receiving them, authentic proofs of their having quitted the service of the said chiefs, powers, or states in consequence of this proclamation, previously to their being considered to be entitled to the benefits tendered to their acceptance by the terms of this proclamation.

By command of his Excellency
the Most Noble
The Governor General in
Council.

(Signed) J. LUMSDEN,
Chief Sec. to Gov.

Fort William,
August 29, 1803.

Extract of a Letter from the Governor General in Council to the Secret Committee; dated 21st December 1803.

Para. 9. The circumstances which have produced the present war with Dowlut Rao Scindia and the Rajah of Berar, and the hostile disposition manifested by those powers towards the British government, have been detailed in our separate dispatches to your Honourable Committee: It is sufficient in this place to remark,

that the existence of a considerable military force, commanded by French officers in the service of Dowlut Rao Scindia, on the frontier of Oude, furnished a powerful argument for the restoration of the British army in India to a state of preparation for war.

10. It was also necessary to make provision for the maintenance

hance of a subsidiary force at Poona, under the stipulations of the treaty of Bassein.

11. The details of the augmentation which has been ordered to be made to the military force, for the important purposes stated in this letter, will hereafter be communicated to the Honourable the Court of Directors from the Military Department ; your Honourable Committee may be assured, that the establishment of the army will not be increased at any of the Presidencies to a greater extent than may be absolutely and indispensably necessary, with a view to afford permanent security to the British interests in India.

12. Under the circumstances in which the late necessary addition to the military force of India has been made, it will be manifest to your Honourable Committee, that this arrangement is not likely to occasion any expence incompatible with the ultimate suc-

cess of the measures now in progress for the reduction of the Indian debt.

13. For a considerable part of the additional charge, provision is made by the cessions from his Highness the Peishwa, under the treaty of Bassein ; and the produce of the territories conquered from the enemy, which will probably be retained on the conclusion of peace with Dowlut Rao Scindia and the Rajah of Berar, must counterbalance the remaining excess in our military expenditure. It may therefore be expected, that the surplus of the resources of India applicable to the reduction of debt, or to the provision of investment, will exceed the annual sum which could have been appropriated to those important objects if the external relations of the British government had remained in the state in which they were placed, previously to the conclusion of the treaty of Bassein.

Governor General to the Court of Directors ;

Dated the 21st December 1803.

Received per Belle, the 25th April 1804.

To the Honourable the Court of Directors, &c. &c. &c.

Honourable Sirs,

IN conformity to the general tenor of your Honourable Court's commands, prescribing the distribution of the correspondence of this government, I have addressed to your Secret Committee the dispatches of the Governor General in Council, relative to the late important transactions in the Mahratta empire, and to the recent success of the British arms in India.

2. The operations of the army have been inseparably blended with various political negotiations, of which the final result is still depending ; and, under these circumstances, it appeared to be more consistent with the rules established by your Honourable Court, to address the official dispatches to your Secret Committee than to your Honourable Court.

3. My personal respect for the authority of your Honourable Court, and my solicitude to furnish you with the earliest information

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ation relative to the condition of the arduous trust which you have been pleased to commit to my charge, have, however, induced me to endeavour to collect, with every practicable degree of dispatch, the substance of every material document connected with the origin, conduct, and actual state of the depending contest with Dowlut Rao Scindia and the Rajah of Berar. I have also employed every exertion to reduce the information collected to such a form, as may facilitate the exercise of your judgment upon every part of my conduct, during the course of the recent commotions in the Mahratta empire, and of the negotiations and hostilities which have ensued.

4. For this purpose, a statement of the late transactions in the Mahratta empire has been compiled for the use of your Honourable Court; to which every information has been added that can tend to illustrate the several important questions arising from those transactions, and from the detailed documents submitted to your Secret Committee.

5. In order to afford further advantage in the consideration of this extensive and complicated system of political negotiations and military operations, it has appeared to me to be expedient to print the statement, compiled for the use of your Honourable Court; and accordingly I have recorded the printed statement annexed to this letter, together with this letter, in the political department at Fort William.

6. I entertain a firm confidence that the documents already trans-

mitted to the Secret Committee of your Honourable Court, especially the letter from the Governor General in Council, under date 25th of September 1803, together with the printed statement now submitted to your Honourable Court, will satisfy your Honourable Court of the justice and necessity of the war commenced against Dowlut Rao Scindia, the Rajah of Berar, and their French commanders and officers.

7. The issue of the depending negotiations for peace with Dowlut Rao Scindia, and the various arrangements which must proceed from the extensive success of the war, will require further communications to your Honourable Court, and will enable me to submit further observations to your notice upon every transaction connected with the affairs of the Mahratta empire. I trust, however, that your Honourable Court will not postpone your public declaration of the justice and necessity of the war beyond the period of time requisite for the consideration of the documents now transmitted.

8. In reviewing those documents, your Honourable Court will be pleased to advert to the following considerations:

9. An improvement of the alliance between the Company and the Peishwa, founded on the general principles of the treaty concluded at Bassein on the 31st December 1802, had been the uniform object of assiduous negotiation between your Government and the Court of Poona, with the knowledge and approbation of your Secret Committee, from the time

of the discovery of Tippoo Sultan's hostile designs in the year 1798 to the day on which the treaty of Bassem was signed. From the year 1798 to the year 1800 the propositions offered to the Peishwa were framed upon the principles of the subsidiary treaty concluded with the Nizam in the year 1798 and in the year 1800. A treaty was proposed to the Peishwa on an enlarged scale of defensive alliance and guarantee, in exact conformity to the treaty actually concluded in 1800 with the Nizam.

10. The principles which constitute the basis of the treaty of Bassem, had therefore received the approbation of your Secret Committee previously to the conclusion of that treaty. The treaty of Bassem contains no stipulation in any material degree different from that proposed to the Peishwa in the year 1800, of which copies were transmitted to your Secret Committee at that time; and the treaty of Bassem was also transmitted to your Secret Committee by the earliest opportunity which offered, subsequently to its conclusion.

11. The justice and policy of the treaty of Bassem appearing to be unexceptionable, and having received the previous approbation of your Honourable Court, and of his Majesty's ministers, through your Secret Committee, the same principles of justice and policy authorized and required your governments in India to maintain the alliance connected with the Peishwa by the treaty of Bassem against the attempts of any power to dissolve that engagement.

12. Dowlut Rao Scindia and the Rajah of Berar manifested a

determination to subvert the treaty of Bassem by force, and also betrayed the indisputable symptoms of an hostile spirit against the British government and its allies; and Dowlut-Rao Scindia and the Rajah of Berar provided powerful means of acting with the utmost advantage in prosecution of their evident designs of violence and ambition.

13. The nature of that branch of Dowlut Rao Scindia's military power, which consisted of regular infantry and artillery, formed and disciplined by French officers, will attract the particular attention of your Honourable Court, and you will not fail to observe, that the formidable French force in the service of that chieftain greatly aggravated the danger and facilitated the eventual prosecution of his projects against the British government and its allies.

14. Your government manifested the utmost anxiety to avoid the extremity of war with the confederate chieftains, and offered concessions amply sufficient to afford every reasonable proof of a pacific disposition, and to furnish adequate security for the maintenance of peace and of the just rights of the confederate chieftains. The substance and spirit of the propositions of the confederates will demand your attentive consideration, and the judgment and wisdom of your Honourable Court will determine whether those propositions afforded any proof of a sincere disposition for peace, or furnished any security for the rights and interests of the Company and its allies, against the power of the combined armies of the confederates assembled on the frontier of the Nizam,

or against the operations of the French troops of Scindia, stationed in the Company's frontier in Oude.

15. Your Honourable Court will judge, under all the circumstances of the case, whether a prospect existed of frustrating the success of those formidable armies in the prosecution of the manifest designs of their chiefs, by any other means than a seasonable and comprehensive system of active war, directed against the resources, power, and influence of the confederates, in every branch of their dominions, dependencies, and alliances.

16. The plan, conduct, operation, and result of the war will form the ultimate objects of your Honourable Court's judgment; and in considering the execution of the general plans of military operation which it was my duty to form, I entertain confident expectation that your Honourable Court will view the achievements of the British commanders and troops with the most ardent emotions of admiration and public spirit; and that you will be animated by an unanimous zeal for the interests, fame, and glory, of the British empire, augmented and confirmed by the triumphs of His Majesty's and the Honourable Company's arms in the late prosperous and rapid campaign.

17. No expression can convey my estimation of the merits of his Excellency General Lake, the Commander in Chief, in the conduct of the masterly and brilliant operations of the army in Hindustan. The printed statement annexed to this letter, contains an imperfect representation of my judgment on the conduct of that illustrious officer, and I request

your Honourable Court to receive that statement as my recorded opinion of his transcendent and inestimable services.

18. The near relation which I have the honour to bear to Major-General Wellesley cannot exempt me from the public duty of my station, in rendering a just testimony of approbation to his long, assiduous, able, and splendid services, in Mysore, in the march of the army to Poona, in the restoration of his Highness the Peshwa, and in the whole course of the late glorious campaign in the Deccan.

19. A general tribute of applause is due to the officers and troops employed in Hindustan and the Deccan; and I request the favourable notice of your Honourable Court to my General Orders, published on each important event of the war.

20. It would be premature to anticipate the probable time of the conclusion of peace with the confederates, or the terms on which a general pacification of India may be accomplished.

21. Your Honourable Court has been apprized, through your Secret Committee, that an ambassador of high rank from Dowlut Rao Scindia arrived in the camp of Major-General Wellesley, subsequently to Major-General Wellesley's judicious refusal of an invitation to dispatch a British officer to the camp of the confederates.

22. Conferences on the subject of peace have commenced between Major-General Wellesley and that ambassador.

23. Dowlut Rao Scindia and the Rajah of Berar have separated their forces. The military power of Dowlut Rao Scindia
has

has received an irretrievable blow; and the strength of his regular infantry, formidable artillery, and French commanders, may justly be considered to have been entirely destroyed. I entertain an expectation, therefore, that Scindia will speedily be induced to accept reasonable terms of peace.

24. The power of the Rajah of Berar will probably yield, within a short period of time, to the force employed in Berar, and the Rajah of Berar cannot singly maintain a contest with the British power.

25. Your Honourable Court may be assured, that my endeavours will be zealously and assi-

duously employed to effect a pacification at the earliest moment, compatible with the security of the Company and of its allies; and that I will avail myself of every opportunity to submit the motives and result of my conduct, in the most distinct manner, to the judgment of your Honourable Court.

I have the honour to be, with the greatest respect,

Honourable Sirs,

Your most obedient, obliged, and faithful Servant.

(Signed) WELLESLEY.

Fort William,

December 21, 1803.

[The following documents contain a succinct account of a correspondence between the Supreme Government in India, and the Government of Bombay, relative to certain Powers vested in Major General Wellesley, over the Province of Guzerat.]

Governor in Council of Bombay to the Secret Committee; dated the 26th Dec. 1803; received overland the 27th April 1804.

(Secret Department.)

To the Secret Committee of the Honourable the Court of Directors for Affairs of the United Company of Merchants of England trading to the East Indies, London.

Honourable Gentlemen,

HAVING on the 14th of this month had the mortification to receive from his Excellency Marquis Wellesley in Council a letter under date the 23d of November, in reprehension of the correspondence that our President had, in full concurrence with the sentiments of this Government, in August last had occasion to hold with his Lordship's brother the Honourable Major-General

Wellesley, and of the measures that have in consequence been ultimately adopted with the latter's entire concurrence, and in full consistence also with the advice of Major Malcolm, whom, when we consulted as to the earlier difference of opinion that had arisen, we had reason to consider as one of his Lordship's most confidential friends in India; we take the earliest opportunity of submitting such remarks on these unexpected strictures of the Supreme Government, as will, we feel confident, set in the clearest light the misapprehensions under which they have been formed, and entitle us, we trust, to the approbation of our respected superiors at home,

home, whose unbiassed decision must ever constitute our most grateful reward, and prove at all times the highest object of our ambition.

We have the honour to be, with the greatest respect,

Honourable Gentlemen,
Your most faithful obedient,
and humble servants,
(Signed) JON. DUNCAN.
THO. LECHMERE.

Bombay Castle,
26th Dec. 1803.

Inclosure in Letter from the Governor in Council of Bombay to the Secret Committee; dated the 26th December 1803; received overland the 27th April 1804.

To the Hon. J. Duncan, Esq.
Governor in Council.

Honourable Sir,

THE Governor General in Council has examined the correspondence which has passed between the Honourable the Governor of Bombay and the Honourable Major General Wellesley, on the subject of the arrangements for the defence of the province of Guzerat, since the communication to the Honourable the Governor of Bombay of the powers vested in the Honourable Major-General Wellesley, of the 26th June.

2. It is the intention of the Governor-General in Council, at an early opportunity, to communicate to the Honourable the Governor in Council, in detail, the sentiments of this Government with respect to the arrangements adopted under the authority of the Government of Bombay, for the conduct of civil and military affairs in the province of Guzerat, and to the tenor of the Honourable the Governor's correspondence with the Honourable General Wellesley; in the mean time, the Governor General in Council deems it to be absolutely necessary to communicate to the Honourable the Governor in Council the result of his deliberations

on the subject of that correspondence.

3. The plan suggested by the Honourable Major-General Wellesley, for the defence of the province of Guzerat, in his letter to the Honourable the Governor of the 2d of August, was extremely judicious, and entirely unexceptionable. It was indispensably necessary to the effectual execution of that plan, and to the vigorous prosecution of our military operations in the Deccan, and strictly conformable to the Governor-General's orders and to the powers vested in Major-General Wellesley, and eventually in Lieutenant-General Stuart, by the Governor-General's instructions of the 26th June, that the general officer commanding the army destined to restore tranquillity to the Deccan should exercise the sole and exclusive controul over the troops in Guzerat during the war.

4. The authority of the Resident at Baroda, and the various inferior objects of minute detail enumerated by the Honourable the Governor of Bombay, should not have been opposed to the positive orders of this Government, and to the manifest exigency of the existing crisis of affairs.

5. The

5. The Governor-General in Council has observed with the deepest concern, that the alteration in the proposed arrangement, occasioned by the objections to that arrangement stated in the Honourable the Governor of Bombay's dispatch to Major-General Wellesley, under date the 23d of August, has in a great measure frustrated the plan of the Governor-General for the conduct of the campaign in the Deccan, by precluding that combination of an efficient and vigorous system of operations on the west of India, which it was the object of the Honourable Major-General Wellesley to establish, with a view not only to the defence of our western possessions, but to the prosecution of active hostilities against the enemy.

6. In the actual crisis of affairs, all local considerations and inferior details must yield to the important object of securing the accomplishment of a general system of defensive arrangements and active military operations, under the exclusive direction of the general officer commanding the main army in the Deccan, subject to the direct authority of the Governor General in Council. The attainment of this object suggested to the Governor General, the expediency of delegating to Major General Wellesley, and eventually to Lieutenant General Stuart, the extensive powers vested in those officers respectively by his Excellency's instructions of the 20th of June.

7. The Governor General in Council now positively orders and directs, that, in conformity to the plan proposed by the Honourable Major-General Wellesley, Colonel Murray be invested with

the chief local military authority in the province of Guzerat, subject only to the controul of the Honourable Major-General Wellesley, or of the general officer commanding in the Deccan, and that all orders of a contrary tendency be immediately revoked, and the whole force in Guzerat placed exclusively under the orders of Colonel Murray, exempt from the interposition of any other local authority whatever. Under this arrangement, however, it will be the duty of Colonel Murray to communicate to the Government of Bombay the measures which he may adopt under the authority of Major-General Wellesley, and the Honourable the Governor in Council will be pleased to transmit to Colonel Murray instructions to this effect. Neither the Resident at Baroda, nor any other civil authority whatever, is to be permitted to interfere in any degree with the troops under the command of Colonel Murray; the civil authorities in Guzerat will apply to Colonel Murray for such aid as they may require, which he will furnish if compatible with the service of the war.

8. The Governor General in Council further orders and directs, that the Governor in Council of Bombay do employ the utmost dispatch in preparing the whole body of the forces under the command of Colonel Murray for active operations in the field; and his Excellency in Council relies on the zeal, diligence, and ability of the Governor in Council of Bombay, that he will exert every endeavour to forward that important service by direct orders from Bombay, and by the united efforts of every department

partment under the immediate inspection of the Governor in Council.

9. His Excellency in Council expects that the execution of this important service will not be entrusted to subordinate officers, or frustrated by conflicting authorities; but that he shall have the satisfaction of witnessing in the Government of Bombay a renewal of the same spirit of cordial co-operation, united with the due principles of subordination which accelerated the conclusion of the late glorious war in Mysore, and which cannot fail to crown the splendid and transcendent success of the present war with the blessings of a speedy, honourable, and sincere peace.

10. To attain this object, all local and temporary considerations must be submitted to the paramount exigency of prosecuting the war with vigour, and of carrying our arms into the centre of the enemy's resources and power. The hands of our commanders in the field must be strengthened by every possible accession of power, and the skill, judgment, and heroic valour of our officers and troops, must not be frustrated by vexatious counteraction in subordinate official details, or by the minute and unseasonable pretensions of inferior civil authorities.

11. The Governor General in Council applied these principles with eminent success to the powers vested in General Harris during the late war in Mysore; and his Excellency in Council has applied the same principles, with the same happy result, to the powers vested in General Lake during the present campaign. It was the intention of his Excellency in Council to have vested similar

powers in Major-General Wellesley, with respect to every branch of that gallant, able, and illustrious officer's command; and, as far as relates to the authorities immediately subjected to the government of Fort St. George, the salutary views of his Excellency in Council have not been disappointed.

12. The Governor General in Council is assured, that the Honourable the Governor in Council of Bombay will form a correct judgment of the spirit and objects of the orders of this Government with regard to the military command in Guzerat during the present crisis; and that these orders will be obeyed with a degree of accuracy, alacrity, and zeal, answerable to the importance of the occasion.

13. On the active operations of the army of Guzerat, the speedy conclusion of peace now depends; and if the efficiency of that army should prove to be impaired by an erroneous conception of the orders of this Government, the Governor General in Council will deeply lament the causes of such an error, while the public service must severely suffer from its effects. By an exact obedience to the orders of this Government the Honourable the Governor in Council of Bombay will enable the Honourable Major General Wellesley to apply the forces in Guzerat to the completion of the brilliant career of his victories in the Deccan, and to the termination of the war.

14. The Governor General in Council orders and directs, that the Resident at Baroda do henceforth correspond directly with the Governor General in Council, through the secretary in the secret and

and political department, in addition to his correspondence with the Governor in Council of Bombay.

15. The Governor General in Council also directs, that the officer commanding in Guzerat be ordered to correspond with the Governor-General in Council, through the secretary in the military department, in addition to his correspondence with the Government of Bombay, and with the general officer commanding in the Deccan.

16. The Governor General in Council directs, that no change be made in the command in Guzerat without the special orders of this Government, unless at the express recommendation of the general officer commanding in the Deccan.

17. The Governor General in Council has adverted to the copy of Colonel Murray's dispatch to General Nicolls, under date the 20th of October, inclosed in the letter from the Secretary to Government at Bombay, of the 30th of that month, communicating Colonel Murray's negotiations with the Bheels. The immediate conciliation of that class of people to the interests of the British government is of the highest importance in the present crisis of affairs, and was suggested with great judgment at an early period of time by the Honourable Major-General Wellesley; the Governor General in Council is therefore seriously concerned to observe, that the deviation noticed in the 5th preceding paragraph from the arrangements proposed by the Honourable Major-General Wellesley, has occasioned a delay in the confirmation of the negotiations concluded by

Colonel Murray, under the necessity of a previous reference to the authority of the Government of Bombay. The Governor General in Council now deems it necessary to direct, that Colonel Murray be empowered and instructed to conduct similar negotiations with the Bheels, or any other adjacent Chiefs or States, exclusively under the authority of Major-General Wellesley, subject to the orders of the Governor General in Council.

18. A copy of this dispatch will be transmitted to the Honourable Major-General Wellesley, for his information and guidance.

We have, &c.

(Signed) WELLESLEY.
G. H. BARLOW.
G. UDNY.

Fort William,
23d Nov. 1803.

*Remarks by the Government
of Bombay.*

1. The correspondence in question began by a letter from his Excellency the Most Noble the Governor General to the Governor of Bombay, of the 27th of June, inclosing one to the Honourable General Wellesley, vesting the latter with "the general direction and controul of all the political and military affairs of the British government in the territories of the Nizam, of the Peishwa, and of the Mahratta States and Chiefs;" in the exercise of which the Government of this Presidency was desired to afford every practicable degree of assistance, "and to transmit to the Resident at Baroda" (the capital of the Guickwar dominion in Guzerat) "a copy of these instructions, with orders to conform

conform to the directions he might receive from Major-General Wellesley ;" and by his Lordship's further commands of the 9th July, the Resident at Baroda was to be informed, that " the British troops, and those of our Allies, stationed in the dominions of the Guickwar, were to be considered to form a part of the army under Major-General Wellesley's command, which the Resident was to communicate to Lieutenant-Colonel Woodington, the officer locally in the command, with instructions to obey any orders from Major-General Wellesley ; and that General Nicolls (the commanding officer of the forces) should instruct all the officers in command of troops on detached service under the authority of Bombay to consider themselves subject to the orders of Major-General Wellesley ;" all which was immediately ordered accordingly.

2. Under date the 18th of July General Wellesley advised the Governor of Bombay, that " the troops serving in the territory of the Guickwar, being included in those placed under his command, he desired to be furnished with returns and other requisite information respecting them, as likewise with a sketch of the Guickwar's territory, and a topographical account of the country, and its communication with the sea-coast and with the territories lately ceded to the Company by the Peshwa, from the immediate contiguity of which last with the Guickwar country, it was (the Major-General observed) absolutely necessary that the troops in the one should assist the troops of the other in case of need ;" wherefore it was to be observed,

" accordingly desirable, that the officer in command in the Company's territories, should communicate with him, and with the officer in command in the territories of the Guickwar, and finally, that orders should be given to the commanding officer in the territories of the Guickwar to be prepared to attack Baroach without loss of time," all which was punctually done, (the instructions respecting Baroach having been anticipated by this government) ; and the Governor had the pleasure, under date the 23d of July, to forward to the Major-General not merely a return of the troops in the last-mentioned station, but under the two divisions of the Company's own territories of Bombay and of Surat, with every detailed information which he thought could prove useful to the General, who was on this occasion advised, that with Major Walker (the Resident at the Durbar or court of Baroda) had hitherto rested the charge of authorizing all movements of the British subsidized force in Guzeiat, and (as directed by the Supreme Government, under date the 12th of September 1802) " the defence of the Rajah's dominions, the immediate commanding officer being Lieutenant Colonel Woodington, to whom, however, this Government issued no orders as to the movement of the troops there, but through the Resident ." a system and observance which had produced sundry effects very advantageous in that quarter to the public service.

3. It was next explained to the Honourable General Wellesley, that the military at Surat, whereon are dependent the districts comprehended in that part of
Guzeiat

Guzerat, which, under the denomination of the Attaveesy, lie to the southward of the Taptee river, "had, by the express directions of his Excellency the Most Noble the Governor General in Council, been placed under the command of a lieutenant governor, which office was then put in commission, and discharged as far as related to its political and military functions by a committee, composed of the acting Lieutenant Governor, the Judge of the city, and of the senior military officer, viz. Major-General † Jones, who alone issued all directions to the troops."

4. The Honourable General Wellesley was also advised, "that orders had now been transmitted to the Committee at Surat, and again to the Resident at Baroda, to communicate with him on the means of ensuring the common defence of their respective limits;" and that "it had been repeatedly enjoined to them to afford aid to each other in case of need."

5. In reply to the communication above abstracted, the Honourable General Wellesley advised the Governor, in a letter under date the 2d, and which reached Bombay on the 10th August, that "the whole range of mountains, extending from Songhur (a frontier fortress appertaining to the Guickwar government in the Attaveesy) to its southern limits, being in possession of Bheels, whose exertions would prevent the invasion of any party of marauding horse, the people were therefore to be encouraged and attached to our cause; and the gentlemen of Surat urged to keep on terms with them;" a precaution was accordingly enjoined to the Committee at

Surat, in the manner hereafter more fully specified.

6. The Honourable General next observed (differently from the purport of his preceding communication, adverted to in the 2d paragraph) "that the troops in the districts under Surat, and those in the districts under Anund Rao (the Guickwar Rajah) ought to be placed under one commanding officer; recommended for the station Colonel Murray of the 84th regiment, whose head quarters ought to be at Surat," and that "they ought all to be liable to be moved from one district to the other, as he might find it necessary."

7. General Wellesley next details the proposed strength for the several garrisons, and thinks that "the interior revenue duties of the country should be discharged by Sebundy (country militia) raised by the Collectors;"—which has in consequence been carried into effect, as well as the storing the several forts with such provisions, &c. as the General deemed necessary.

8. These measures were all expressly limited to a system of defensive operations, General Wellesley observing that "those of an offensive nature would require different measures, and more extensive arrangement, which must be ordered at the time when these operations are in contemplation."

9. Upon this occasion General Wellesley observed, that as by the orders of his Excellency the Governor General of the 9th of July, "the troops in those districts were to be placed under his orders," he imagined that Major General Jones, the commanding

† T

officer

officer at Surat, would return to Bombay; where General Jones has since accordingly remained, although the terms of the Most Noble the Governor General's letter, on which the Honourable General Wellesley's intimation to the above effect is founded, do not extend to the command at Surat, but only to the Guickwar's possessions, in like manner as the Governor of Bombay had already been invited to express his opinion to the Honourable General Wellesley, under date 5th August, in consequence of that officer's desiring to have his (the Governor's) sense of the extent of the command assigned to him by the Supreme Government, whose instructions (as hitherto notified from Marquis Wellesley) did not appear to extend to sever the military government of the ancient English factory and settlement of Surat from our ordinary jurisdiction, as established by Act of Parliament; besides which, the Honourable General Wellesley was, under the date last cited, advised, that "the Committee of Surat had, in the view of giving the fullest effect to his Excellency's instructions of uniting under the Honourable General's direction all the British forces susceptible of being affected by the expected course of hostilities, been instructed to conform to whatever communications he (General Wellesley) may from time to time think fit to make to them."

10. General Wellesley adds in the same letter, that "Colonel Murray ought to be desired to attend to the requisitions of the Resident at Baroda, and of the Civil authority at Surat, as far as circumstances will permit him" without admitting of either par-

ticipating in the functions of the other.

11. Upon this communication from General Wellesley, it was observed, that as it appeared to involve points, in which his construction of the orders from Bengal, as well as of the most expedient manner of acting thereon, differed from ours, particularly in what was esteemed the very dangerous experiment of separating the military local control from the Resident at Baroda, which might risk the subversion of the still immature and (more especially under the recent event of the death of our firm friend the Guickwar Dewan) the very peculiar and complicated, though far from an unpromising system that had been raising in that country during the last two years; still as not only the military but political control and direction of that territory stands expressly vested by his Excellency Marquis Wellesley, in the Honourable General Wellesley, and as the latter had, after due consideration of all the explanation afforded, recommended so materially another line of conduct from the purport of the Governor of Bombay's suggestions, it became clearly both in law and reason our duty to acquiesce in and be guided by the Honourable General's proposition: to the effect of which previously recorded sentiments, as adopted and fully concurred in by our Board at large, the Governor accordingly addressed a letter to that officer on the 12th of August, qualifying, however, and from motives of delicacy softening the terms of it, to avoid the notoriety of our venturing thus to intimate any dissent to the

Honourable General's plan; since with regard to the Honourable General himself it was not supposed, that aware as he was of our previous sentiments, he could be mistaken in the true sense of the reply in question, which, after referring to the details entered into in the Governor's previous communication of the 23d of July, as pointing to the immaturity and delicate nature of our yet unconfirmed situation in that province, continued to communicate, that our President had only to assure the Honourable General of the entire acquiescence, and sincere and ready co-operation of this Government in the alterations that, under the controul and direction with which he stood by the highest authority fully vested, he (the General) had, in discharge of the duty thence incumbent on him, seen necessary to point out the expediency of; adding, that the appointment of Colonel Murray, whenever his ultimate recommendation of that officer should be received, and the discontinuance of the local authority exercised by the Committee at Surat, and by the Resident at Baroda, might, it was presumed, most conveniently be announced at the same period, a suggestion then meant as an additional indication of this Government feeling itself unable to approve the plan the General had proposed in respect to the entire separation at those stations of the military from the civil authority, involving at Surat the indispensable annulment of the chief function of the Lieutenant Governorship, as established by Lord Wellesley himself in the year 1800. Since, otherwise, there would have been no occasion for the Board to have desired any fur-

ther recommendation of Colonel Murray, but they would have proceeded at once to appoint him, in pursuance of that part of the Honourable General's letter of the 2d of August, announcing that if we approved of the "Colonel" on the footing of the extensive and exclusive powers proposed to be vested in him, "he" (the Honourable General) "should recommend him." Such, at least, was our certain intention; and if the terms of our answer should be deemed by our Superiors insufficiently explicit to convey with adequate decision our sentiments as previously recorded, a consequence which we certainly had no suspicion of at the time, some allowance may be made in favour of our motives, which feeling the extremely delicate ground on which we stood, were to be able to perform our duty without if possible involving ourselves in discussions on points on which our prescribed line of conduct by the Supreme Government was to obey: meanwhile not a moment was lost in issuing orders to our Military Board, and to all our other departments, for forwarding the objects of Gen. Wellesley's proposed equipments not only for the army in Guzerat, but for the one he himself immediately commanded above the Ghauts, that has, ever since its arrival at Poona, derived from this Presidency extensive supplies in money, grain, liquor, pontoons, and cattle, &c. which, at whatever distress to ourselves, we have had nothing more at heart than to be able to supply to the utmost extent of our means and credit.

12. Colonel Murray having arrived on the 18th of August from his command at Poona, extreme

trremely impatient to enter on that of Guzerat including Surat, was little satisfied with being informed that General Wellesley's ultimate recommendation of him had not yet been received; and when, as written under the above-mentioned date, it reached Bombay on the 23d of August, still, since it appeared, much to our sorrow and disappointment, to be founded on the Honourable General's supposition that his plans had the *approbation* instead of the *official acquiescence* of this Government, it became necessary (from the General's making this supposed approbation the basis of all proceedings without referring to the controuling powers he was vested with) to be fully explicit, and to enter more at large and without reserve into our inducements for being of a different opinion, and thinking the system he had proposed as in some respects dangerous and in others unnecessary, the former in leaving it to the discretion of the commanding officer how far he should comply with the requisitions from the Resident at Baroda, and in leaving the movements of our subsidized force with the Guickwar altogether independent of and unconnected with the approbation of the said Resident, who was in fact the British Minister at that capital, and the latter as an unnecessary subversion of the system established for the administration of Surat, and of the immediate order of the Supreme Government; and farther also, because the utility did not appear evidently to compensate the inconveniences of uniting the hitherto separate commands of Surat and of the Guzerat as long as (according to General Wellesley's own declaration) a mere system

of defence was in contemplation; for the further discussion of which several heads of objection we refer to the letter at length from our President under date the 23d of August, and particularly to that part of it which treats of the risk that might be connected with the degradation of the office of Resident at the Durbar of the Guickwar, and the consequent possible failure in the measures that were then in progress under the system that had been sanctioned by his Excellency Marquis Wellesley, and that continued (as we conceived) essentially requisite to preserve and improve our growing ascendancy, and to protect the large pecuniary territorial and other interests which our Honourable Employers had at stake in the Guickwar dominions. Adding, that as, in comparison with the main object, the two other stated grounds respecting Surat, &c. were points of indifference, they would accordingly be readily waved, and this Government would "readily and cordially coincide with the Honourable General in the whole of the proposed system, if he could modify the first so as to preserve the necessary consequence of the Resident at Baroda."

13. In like manner, as with respect to all the preceding parts of this painful correspondence, was his Excellency the Most Noble the Governor General punctually apprized of our President's answer to his Lordship's brother, of the 23d of August, "testifying at the same time the sincere regret of this Government that these communications should have thus lengthened out; but submitting, whether under the Governor's previous correspondence

with the Honourable Major-General Wellesley of the 23d of July and 8th of August, both which were already before his Excellency the Most Noble the Governor General in Council, the President's letter of the 12th of August ought to bear (as it certainly was not meant to import) any other than a full official acquiescence or submission, such as the superior powers of the Honourable Major-General in the premises required from this Administration, which had accordingly acquiesced, on similar grounds, in the Honourable Major General's comprehending within the limits of his command the fortress of Surat, notwithstanding that in the Governor's letter of the 8th, he had, in answer to a question by the General, put a different construction as to the terms of his Excellency the Most Noble the Governor General's instructions of the 26th and 27th of June, and 9th of July; at the same time that this Government had of its own accord been already forward in facilitating all the essential objects of such comprehension, by ordering the established civil and military administration there to consider themselves subject to General Wellesley's orders, and to obey them in all military points, without reserve; circumstances which would, it was hoped, be sufficient to set in its true light the sincere desire of this Government to co-operate in all respects with the Honourable General Wellesley to the utmost of their power, by cordially coinciding in his propositions as far as might be consistent with their judgment, and otherwise by such a full acquiescence and sincere co-operation in regard to them, as the rules of

the service, in reference to the powers vested in the General, require in cases (which can no doubt but very rarely occur) where it may not be in their power to annex their approbation."

14. Adverting, however, to the delay that might ensue before General Wellesley could take on himself, in the manner proposed, the entire responsibility of his suggested system for Guzerat, this Government availed itself on the fourth day after the dispatch of the Governor's letter to him of the 23d, to authorize the departure of Colonel Murray to Surat, to which effect a general order was published, appointing the Colonel, at the recommendation of, and in virtue of the powers vested in the Honourable Major-General Wellesley, to the local military command of the troops at Surat, in the Attavesy districts, and generally throughout the province of Guzerat, under such instructions as he might receive from the Government of this Presidency, or from the Honourable General Wellesley, in pursuance of that officer's paramount command from his Excellency the Most Noble the Governor-General.

15. Under this merely provisional arrangement, the movement of the troops to the northward of the Nurbuddah was not to depend on Colonel Murray, unless Major Walker should desire his interposition in view to an invasion; and on the other hand, the office of the Lieutenant Governor of Surat, and of course the commission for exercising its military duties, were, upon the Colonel's arrival there, to cease and to stand abolished, as being entirely incompatible with the system proposed by the Honourable

Honourable General Wellesley in his letter of the 2d of the same month,

16. In a farther letter from General Wellesley, under date the 22d of August, he adverts to the necessity of the troops in Guzerat being first directed against Baroach, and thereafter against Champaneer and Scindia's other possessions in Guzerat, and to be then collected and ready to proceed, with one month's provision and a good proportion of stores, to fall at once with their whole strength upon the strongest of the parties expected to invade Guzerat, whenever that occurrence should take place. The parties here referred to being, 1st, Holkur, as the supposed ally of Scindia and the Bejar Rajah; and 2dly, Canojee and Mulhar Rao, chieftains of the Guickwar family in rebellion to it, and who were marauding about the frontiers with a predatory armed force. And the General concludes this letter by expressing his hope, that on any other plan (such as he judged to be preferred by the Resident at Baroda) he may not be held responsible for the consequences.

17. In reply to this communication from the Major-General, he was informed, under date the 28th of August, "that with respect to his plans of operations, they had hitherto been substantially and would continue to be strictly followed up, as he might be pleased to order, in virtue of the powers with which he had been vested, all that this Government desired being the common privilege of demurring to give effect to plans proposed to be connected with their approbation, which they might not have it in their power to extend to them, in

which view we took that opportunity to suggest, that his future communications for carrying on the war should, with a view to save time, be made altogether independent of that condition, when this Government would cheerfully hold itself responsible, that every effect depending on them should be given towards their successful operation;" and after some further explanatory remarks in reference to the Honourable General's structures on certain interior operations that had been by Major Walker (the Resident at Baroda) proposed for our troops before the event of the war with the Mahrattas was decided, this Government further noticed, that, "as in all cases there must be one directing power, and as that power had in relation to Guzerat been vested in him (the Major-General), the public good required that he should exercise it without reference to the opinions of this Government, which in this department would accordingly remain responsible only for zealously acting up to all the communications he might favour them with;" and that in the interim of receiving his answer to the Governor's letter of the 23d of August, his letter of the 2d would constitute the general rule for the conduct of Colonel Murray at Surat, and of the Resident at Baroda in the dominions of the Guickwar.

18. That answer, bearing date the 29th of August, was accordingly received early in September, the Honourable General Wellesley observing in it, that it was not his intention, by his plan of the 2d of August, "to lessen the authority of, or the respect due to the Resident at Baroda, having (as is added) proposed the plan for the

subsi-

subsidiary force in Guzerat which was at that moment in force in respect to the subsidiary force serving with the Nizam." The General then continues: "It appeared to me from your letter of the 12th that you approved of that plan, but I learn by your letter of the 23d that you disapprove of it, and you lay it upon my responsibility to carry it into execution;" upon which the General observes, that "the measures in question being of a general nature, and having been recommended as applicable to our military situation in the Attavesy and Guzerat, and the Governor of Bombay, who must have a better knowledge of the circumstances of those districts, being of opinion that they are not, he would be presumptuous indeed if he were to persist to order their adoption: besides which, the communication between him and the troops in those provinces was necessarily very long, and circumstances might render it longer, or prevent it altogether: he therefore requested that the military authorities in question might be desired to act for the public service without any reference to him; adjoining however, that in case the circumstances of the war should hereafter enable him to approach nearer those provinces, he would apprise the authorities there of the manner in which he might be of opinion they could co-operate with him in forwarding the public service."

19. Upon the receipt of this answer, Government advised the officers in command in Guzerat of its purport, and requested them to be accordingly obedient to the instructions from this Government, "excepting in as far as others of a different tendency might at any

period of the war reach them from the Honourable General Wellesley, in which case, that officer was of course to have the preference in virtue of the controul vested in him."

20. On the 9th of September the Governor in Council proceeded to take into further consideration the situation in which they were placed by the Honourable Gen. Wellesley declining to act on the powers with which his Excellency Marquis Wellesley had vested him. On this occasion it was (in reference to the Honourable General's declaration in favour of keeping up the powers and respect due to the office of the Resident in Baroda) observed, as a contrary effect must nevertheless have been necessarily induced by the plan of the 2d of August, when it is considered that besides the ordinary privilege "of requisitions to the military officers in command as generally incident to all civil officers, *the stations and posts to be permanently occupied by the several corps of the subsidized force were, as well as their consequent reliefs required by the original instructions of the 7th June 1802, to take place either by the Resident's desire, or under his approbation;*" and with respect to the Honourable General Wellesley's plan being the same as now in force at Hyderabad, the Government of Bombay's information had led them to the different conclusions, that the British forces at the capital of Hydrabad were subject to the orders, or at least to the instructions of the Resident, except in points of a military practical detail," as is well known yet to be the case, inasmuch, that when cantoned at their ordinary station at the capital of Hydrabad, not a single corps or even platoon, either

either of the subsidized force or of any troops serving there in their stead, can leave it without Major Kirkpatrick the Resident's express authority. But supposing that our conclusions had on this subject been erroneous, the political predicaments in which the Honourable Company stand with respect to the two governments of the Nizam and of the Guickwar are so different, that the Resident at the one possessing (were that really so) no military authority, would not, by parity of reasoning, constitute any applicable rule of guidance for the other; since, as then remarked on our records, "the territory of the Nizam is a settled dominion, wherein we neither possess territories, nor do we interfere in the interior details of the administration of its government; whereas the Guickwar state, having for its present native ruler a Chieftain of avowedly weak intellects, is otherwise still liable to be convulsed by the effect of its civil contentions, and the competitions of some of the present Sovereign's own family to usurp upon his authority, which he and his ministers could not probably long resist the consequences of but for our support, that must, under the local circumstances in that quarter, be extended to all the operations of its government, holding, as we also do, the immediate charge of the Guickwar Chieftain's own guard, and dividing with his troops the garrison of his capital; at the same time that we ourselves possess in the centre of his country, several large tracts of territory, the quiet and tranquillity of which depend altogether on the judicious exertion of our own force, as must in no small degree that of the principality in general, on the respect

shewn to the Resident, and the influence he is thereby enabled to exert for the common good."

21. Under these circumstances the Governor of Bombay solicitously availed himself of the accidental presence here of Major Malcolm, late private Secretary, and still known to be entirely in the confidence of his Excellency the Governor General, to confer with him on the subject; in pursuance of which, a set of instructions was on the 6th of September prepared for Colonel Murray, drafted chiefly by the Major himself, and with his full concurrence as to the few additions or modifications made therein by the Governor.

22. Colonel Murray was thereby advised, that the orders he might receive from this Government would be chiefly regulated by the nature of the communications that might be received from the Honourable General Wellesley, to whom the Colonel was required to make his returns, and to report all his proceedings.

23. The Colonel was next instructed to keep his force collected, to enable him either to repel invasion, or to advance against the possessions of Scindia, if such an operation should eventually be judged prudent or necessary. In this view he was, after leaving the garrisons ordered by General Wellesley for Surat, &c. to move with his disposable force to the northward of the Nurbuddah, where he would be joined by the subsidiary force serving with the Guickwar, and commanded by Colonel Woodington; in reference to which it was observed, that "the nature of the political connection with that government, joined to the character of its Rajah, and the recent death of Ragoba the Guickwar minister,

made

made it peculiarly necessary that the Colonel should attend to the suggestions, and comply as far as in his power with the requisitions of the public Resident, who would be careful to avoid making any which can interfere with the military principles recommended by General Wellesley for the military operations in Guzerat, and with whom it would rest to explain to, and satisfy Rajah Anund Rao and his ministry, as to the necessity of the subsidized force being occupied for a time towards the general purposes of the war."

24. It was provided "that Lieutenant-Colonel Woodington should be considered as commanding the subsidiary force; and though strictly and exclusively under his (Colonel Murray's) orders and directions on all the military points during the present war, the Lieutenant Colonel would nevertheless continue to regulate its internal details and to correspond, as heretofore, with the Political Resident, on all points bearing a reference thereto, and which might be necessary for the information or regulation of the Guickwar government.

25. The instructions (thus framed by the joint deliberations of Major Malcolm and the Governor) proceeded to state, "That the nature of our political interest at Baroda required that whatever troops might be left there should be placed in the same relation to the Political Resident (Major Walker) as the subsidiary force had hitherto stood; the senior officer left at that capital must be directed to comply with the requisitions, and to attend to the instructions he may receive from the Resident; and the officer vested with the present command of

both divisions of Guzerat is required to communicate, on all subjects that relate to the disposition or removal of the troops at that place, through the channel of Major Walker, and to pay great attention to any suggestions he may offer upon that subject: rules rendered indispensable not more from the nature of our connection than from the personal character of some of the chief parties of the Government, and a departure from which might involve the worst consequences."

26. It was likewise added, "That any parties or small detachments of troops employed near Baroda, or in the territories of the Guickwar state, such as the guard of the Resident, guards over prisoners of state, or guards aiding the Guickwar troops in the maintenance or establishment of internal tranquillity, or any others which are indispensable for these purposes, as they cannot be accounted among the number of disposable troops for service in the field, should stand in the same predicament respecting the authority of the Political Resident as the garrison of Baroda; at the same time that an attention to the leading principle of having as many men in the field as possible pointed out the necessity of making every practicable reduction of the number of the troops employed in such parties and detachments."

27. Colonel Murray was informed, that Major Walker would be instructed "to endeavour to obtain the services of a well paid and well appointed corps of Guickwar cavalry to accompany the British troops, and to act under his orders in the duties of the campaign."

28. The Governor of Bombay forwarded

forwarded on the same date, viz. the 6th of September, a copy of these instructions to the Honourable Major-General Wellesley, expressing at the same time his trust "that the rules prescribed therein for the conduct of the Political and Military Agencies in that Province might appear to the Honourable General to place in the hands of Colonel Murray a sufficiency of military power, whilst the degree of reservation made in favour of the authority of the Resident at Baroda might the better enable Major Walker to be assisting to Colonel Murray, in effecting such points with the Quicker government, or otherwise, as the Colonel might deem to be promotive of the public service."

29. On this footing, the Governor hoped "the Honourable General would continue his watchful superintendance over the affairs of both divisions of Guzerat, to the full extent of the orders of his Excellency the Most Noble the Governor General, which the intermediate instructions of this Government could never counteract, or render in any degree unavailing, as both Colonel Murray and Major Walker were fully aware that the Honourable General's directions were in all points to be preferred to those of the Bombay Government in the event of there happening to be any difference between them, which, under the sincere desire the Government of Bombay entertained to co-operate with the Honourable General for the success of the war in which we were engaged, there could (it was added) probably occur but very few instances of." And in transmitting, under the same date, another copy of the instructions

for the guidance of Colonel Murray to his Excellency the Most Noble the Governor General in Council, his Excellency was apprized of their having the full concurrence of his confidential officer Major Malcolm; and the like sentiments were expressed as to his brother the General, of "our hope that the tenor of them would evince the sincere and anxious desire of this Government to co-operate with cordiality and effect in the important transactions of the war in which the British Government was engaged."

30. In acknowledgment of the letter thus addressed, with the instructions in question, the Honourable General Wellesley observed in his letter to the Governor of Bombay, of the 12th of September, that "it appeared to him (the General) *that these instructions provide for every thing;*" expressly admitting that "Colonel Murray will be entrusted with sufficient military authority to enable him to conduct the military duties in the territories which he will have to defend, and the Resident at Baroda will continue to exercise as much military authority as is necessary under present circumstances, and as will ensure the continuance of the respect of the natives for the person filling his office."—"I shall (continues the Honourable General) be happy to contribute every thing in my power to forward this system; and I will correspond constantly with Colonel Murray, and suggest to him whatever may occur to me for the public benefit. At this distance from the Colonel, however, I cannot take upon me to do more than give him a general outline; and I must refer him to my letter of the

the 2d August, and others of more recent date to you."

31. On the system thus modified between the government of Bombay and Major Malcolm, on behalf (as was clearly understood here) of his Excellency the Most Noble the Governor General, and of which his brother, the Honourable General Wellesley, so fully, so formally, and so unreservedly did thereon declare his entire approbation, has Colonel Murray since continued to act.

32. That officer entered on his command at Surat on the 2d of September, and leaving Lieutenant Colonel Anderson to command under him to the southward of the Nubbuddah, he himself crossed that river to Baroach, which had been taken on the 29th August, as was Powaghur on the 17th following, by the British subsidized force serving with the Guickwar, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Woodington.

33. On the 24th of September Colonel Murray, writing from Baroda, the capital of the Guickwar dominions, advised General Nicolls, the commanding officer of the forces under the Bombay Presidency, that "he saw every difficulty to form a corps of sufficient strength to execute the important service pointed out in his instructions of the 6th of September;" explaining that the corps were in general very sickly, and that he did not expect to be able to collect a corps of above fifteen or sixteen hundred men, an expectation that was corroborated by the Colonel's finding himself obliged (as reported to General Nicolls from his camp at Baroda, under date the 4th October) to send back the 65th regiment to Baroda on account of its unhealthy state, retaining only one

hundred of the men from it: on this occasion the Colonel notices that he should have no more than five hundred of the Guickwar cavalry, and that with so small a force the plan (still eventual as General Wellesley's instructions had prescribed) of an invasion of Scindia's territories, would, he feared, be impracticable. "To defend the frontiers is (the Colonel adds) all I can expect; and I am not sanguine that in this I shall succeed. I fear, Sir, to ask for a reinforcement from Bombay will be useless, unless circumstances will admit a battalion being drawn from Goa."

34. On the 9th of October Colonel Murray advanced to Godra, a possession of Scindia in Guzerat, of which he took possession without opposition. On this occasion he notices that in the course of a month he may be able to bring up the 65th regiment, and the recovered Sepoys; but even with these he does not consider that his force will be adequate. On the 12th of October Colonel Murray announces his being still at Godra, and viewing it as the best defensive position against any attempt either by Scindia, Holkar, or Canojee, to invade Guzerat.

35. Under date the 24th of October, the Honourable General Wellesley advised Marquis Wellesley that, "by reports which he had received from Colonel Murray, that officer was likely to be at Godra about the 9th instant, which place was on the road to and about one hundred miles from Ougen; but as the corps in that part of India were incomplete in numbers, and the troops remarkably unhealthy, he (the General) feared that Colonel Murray's
corps

corps was not sufficiently strong to advance upon Ougein."

36. On the 25th of October, the Bombay Government caused it to be signified to Colonel Murray, that, in view to the sickly state of the 65th regiment, and considering it as essential that the Colonel should have with himself in the field an effective corps of European infantry, we therefore recommended, in conformity also to the sentiments of Major Malcolm, that the Colonel should make such a disposition of the officers and men of the 61st, 65th, 75th, and 88th regiments under his command, and of those stationed at Surat, Baroach, and other posts, as might enable him to collect for active service the fullest proportion of healthy efficient troops, leaving those not so much so in the different garrisons.

37. In the interim of receiving that instruction, Colonel Murray advised General Nicolls, under date the 26th of October, that he had moved his camp to the banks of the Myhie river, and that hardly a man of his army had escaped the fever then raging.

38. On the 6th of November the Colonel complains from his then camp at Baicoun, of delay on the part of the force destined by the Guickwar government to co-operate with him in the attack on Canojee, who is mentioned to be at Galliacottee, about 27 miles off, and whither it was the Colonel's intention to march to attack him, if only a small part of the Guickwar cavalry came up; as by his (the Colonel's) report of the immediately subsequent date, it appears they had accordingly done in the course of the day preceding, whereupon the Colonel intended to have advanced within

a few coss of Canojee's position, but received, after the tents were struck, the intelligence that he had quitted his afore-mentioned post at Galliacottee, and retired to Sagwara; whence as it was (the Colonel observed) evidently his intention to avoid an engagement, the allied force would follow him no farther at that period, lest he should by advancing infringe the neutrality with Holkar, whose motions near that frontier appeared however to the Colonel to be so suspicious that he had ordered up a reinforcement of Europeans from the garrisons of Surat and Parneira; of all which this government expressed its approbation; and having also previously acceded to the Colonel's proposal to be allowed to raise an indefinite corps of native cavalry on the Company's own account, he wrote under date the 13th of November, from his camp at Loonwara, that his licence would soon make him independent of the Guickwar government, announcing at the same time his intention to enter Malwa by the route of Dohud on the arrival of some of the expected reinforcements, which, he notices, that the desertion of the Guickwar's troops had rendered necessary. This reputed desertion is, however, in the proper and ordinary sense of that term, very strenuously denied by Kakajee, the Guickwar commander, who confidently affirms in his defence (accompanying Major Walker's letter of the 16th November) that he was ready and willing, but that in consequence of Colonel Murray's determining, very much to his (Kakajee's) disappointment, on the 7th, to advance no farther against Canojee, the Guickwar cavalry which had joined under this native's command proceeded

towards

towards Eder in the other duties of the collections, and for the defence of the country from invasion by Canojee on that exposed side of it; and it is noticed by Major Walker, in his letter of the 14th of December, that "in this instance Kakajee appears to have acted fortunately, so as to meet events, for under the 3d instant Colonel Murray had informed the Major that he had lost sight of Kakajee, but it was necessary that he should remain in the Eder, or adjoining Morassa Purgunnah, for some time."

39. Recurring to the correspondence of Colonel Murray, that officer proceeds, in the same dispatch of the 13th of November, to advise, that the capture of Mulhar Rao by the separate officers of the Guickwar government placed the province of Guzerat in a state of tranquillity, and that Canojee had gone beyond Bonswalah, and was still retreating; that chieftain's troops being still deserting, and his numbers greatly reduced.

40. This intelligence was, however, followed almost immediately after, viz. on the 15th and 16th of November, by the Colonel's advising General Nicolls, from his same camp in Loonwara, that a body of 4,000 of Holkar's troops under Balchund had joined Canojee, and that one of his retainers, called the Bhow, had also returned, the whole being said to be encamped together near Bonswalah, and that another body of Holkar's troops was reported to be moving to Guzerat, on the side of Eder; wherefore it was now the Colonel's intention to move, when joined by his aforementioned reinforcements and the Guickwar cavalry, against those united corps, instead of proceed-

ing as before implied in the direct road to Ougem: Colonel Murray appears to have been at this period under the impression that Holkar had taken a decided part against us.

41. In a further letter from Colonel Murray, of the 26th of November, dated likewise from his camp at Loonwara, he reports that Balchund, a commander of Holkar, supposed to be in league with Canojee, had gone off with his force to the north-east, whilst Holkar had himself marched with a body of 15,000 men from Oudepoo towards Dungeepoo, adding that Canojee had encamped in the Salumbeer Purgunnah, the Bhow being within a few coss of him, and Balchund was then at Dungeepoo. From these movements the Colonel thought that Holkar had taken Canojee under his protection, observing, that what his farther views might be it was not easy to discover.

42. Meanwhile the Resident at Baroda had, in consequence of the stated intractability of the Guickwar cavalry, been concerting with the native administration of that government the means of furnishing a more effective contingent, which was accordingly provided in the month of November to the number of two thousand horse and five hundred foot, which having, together with two hundred men of His Majesty's 75th regiment, joined Colonel Murray on the 10th of December, at his camp of Arcota, a march or two farther on than the preceding encampment at Loonwara, the Colonel notices in his letter of the day following that he had wanted only for these reinforcements to enter Malwa, and was then accordingly on his march to Dohud, which had been fixed by the Honourable.

nourable General Wellesley as the most advanced point that the Colonel might occupy towards Ougem.

43. This limitation to the progress of the allies on the side of Guzerat had been ordered by the Honourable General Wellesley on the 22d of the preceding month of November, in consequence of a cessation of hostilities then agreed upon, on which occasion Colonel Murray was advised by the General that Dowlut Rao Scindia had detached a body of horse under Bappojee Scindia to Ougem, to oppose the progress of the British troops in Guzerat towards that place; the General adding, that his cavalry may be joined by a body of infantry which has not yet been engaged, and by the defeated infantry upon the Nurbuddah; but Dowlut Rao Scindia failing to perform the articles of this armistice, and joining himself again with an army commanded by Monoo Bappoo in the service of the Rajah of Berar, the Honourable General Wellesley attacked the combined armies on the 29th of November, and entirely defeated them; after which the cessation was renewed immediately between the General and Scindia by a new agreement.

44. Under date the 1st of December, the General advises Colonel Murray, that he is happy to observe by a letter from the government of Bombay, that he will soon be relieved from the fruitless pursuit of Canoje, and that the Resident at Baroda is exerting himself to bring into the field a respectable body of Mahratta cavalry, desiring him to make all his preparations for moving forward from Dohud upon Ougem, when he (General Wellesley) should send him orders to do so; and adding, "*I certainly never should have agreed to the suspension of hostilities in Guzerat if I had had the smallest hopes that you would have been able to move forward upon Ougem, and I certainly shall not allow myself to be triced out of the benefit of it in this quarter now that I find the situation of affairs is so much improved in Guzerat as to render it no longer desirable there.*"

45. The force which in the beginning of December had been thus collected as a field army under Colonel Murray's orders, appears, according to the preceding data, and the returns from the office of the Adjutant-General, to have been as follows:—

	European Rank and File	Native Rank and File.	Total.
Artillery - -	86	210	326
Infantry - -	853	2,313	3,166
Total Rank and File fit for duty - -	939	2,553	3,492
Add sick - -	413	329	742
Total of Rank and File Add Guickwar force, in cavalry and Sepoys	1,352	2,782	4,234
General Total of Rank and File, besides Officers	-	-	2,500
			6,734

Which constitutes such a force as must on the whole be deemed equivalent to General Wellesley's proposed strength of the field detachment for the same service, as detailed in his letter of the 2d August, at 99 Artillery, 1,578 Europeans, and 2,604 native Infantry, making in all 4,281 Fighting Men; of whom Colonel Murray has with him very few less in quality, and in point of numbers more than half as many again, not including his own hired cavalry, which, although there be no return of them, cannot be over-reckoned at one or two hundred.

46. With respect to the gentlemen at Surat keeping on terms with the Bheels, which had early been desired by the Honourable Gen. Wellesley, as already briefly noticed in the five preceding paragraphs, our instructions were in consequence issued to the then still subsisting Committee at Surat, under the 12th of the same month, requiring, That as well in their joint capacity as separately, in the exercise of their respective offices of Collector, &c. their fullest attention should be applied to the cultivation of the best understanding with that people, which on the 20th the Committee replied, that they felt duly impressed with the strongest desire to accomplish; as the Honourable General Wellesley and his Excellency the Most Noble the Governor General in Council were accordingly advised on the 27th of the same month.

47. It made also a part of Colonel Murray's instructions of the 6th September, "that in any communications he might have with the Hill or Jungle Rajahs, and their dependants the Coolies or Bheels, he should endeavour, by every means in his power, to

conciliate them, and to make them the friends of the English, taking care also to advise the Resident at Baroda, and the Agent of Government (being then also the Collector at Surat) of his proceedings regarding these people in the two divisions respectively, and keeping in view to act, as far as possible, in concurrence with the measures these officers were in consequence of General Wellesley's previous intimations, already pursuing to the same end."

48. The anxiety which the Honourable General Wellesley continued to feel on this point, of keeping well with the Bheels in both divisions of Guzerat, led no doubt to his recurrence to the subject in his correspondence with Major Malcolm, whilst the latter was at Bombay; in compliance with which our President (the Governor of Bombay) had occasion to advise the Major, by a note written under date the 8th October, that "the Agent for the government at Surat (the late Lieut. Gov.) was under the strictest orders to conciliate the Bheels, and that the same object was inculcated in the instructions to Colonel Murray," observing, "that those two departments had been directed to communicate their progress to each other, so as to admit of their acting in concert, but that we were ready to adopt any further means that occurred to the Major or to General Wellesley;" the Governor adding, "the disadvantage of a double or two locally independent authorities, is in this instance perhaps apparent, but I see not how on the present system it can be avoided, for the Collector must, in the discharge of the ordinary duties of his office, have intercourse with these

these people as well as the commanding officer. If you and General Wellesley approve of it, I have no objection to place these Bheels and the tributary Rajahs their Chieftains, altogether under the exclusive authority of the military officer during the war, and then the General may send his own directions as to the mode of conciliating them." To which Major Malcolm replied in the following terms: "I have no doubt the authorities in Guzerat have already taken every measure which appears expedient to conciliate the Bheels. The General can, I imagine, have no local information of so minute a nature as to enable him to give directions with respect to the specific mode in which they are to be conciliated. It appears to me, that the deputation of a well informed native on whom trust could be reposed, or of an intelligent European Officer, to some of the principal Rajahs, to whom he might be charged with presents, would be the best mode of conciliating their aid; and at all events, a knowledge of their disposition, and of their means, would be gained by this measure.

49. Consonantly to these communications, and with a view to act in conformity to the particular degree of interest which General Wellesley had expressed on this head in his letters to Major Malcolm, and to enable us accordingly to judge whether the suggested deputation of a special officer might be necessary, Colonel Murray and the Collector at Surat were called upon, under date the 10th of October, to report what progress they had made in the execution of that part of his instructions; the first reply to which was received from Mr.

Calley, the Collector and Agent of Government at Surat, shewing, that in fact little or no progress had in that southern division of Guzerat been effected; wherefore as Colonel Murray was by this time far off to the northward he (Mr. Calley) and Lieutenant-Colonel Anderson, Colonel Murray's representative in and about Surat, were on the 28th of October jointly invested with powers for this purpose; on which occasion it was signified, in pursuance of Major Malcolm's before suggested idea, that they might depute a well-informed English agent to the chieftains in question, all of them situated south of the Taptee river, if they should deem such a measure fit and necessary to be adopted.

50. Shortly after this order Colonel Murray's report was, under date the 20th of October, received of his own progress, which appearing to be greater than implied by the previous information from Mr. Calley, the latter was furnished therewith, and directed on the 30th October, to submit to his own and Colonel Anderson's opinion, whether any further measures appeared to them locally necessary as far as regarded the Bheels in the Attavesy, being their southern division of the province of Guzerat; in consequence of which it was determined by Mr. Calley and Colonel Anderson (as advised by the former under date the 28th November) to invite the principal of these Rajahs (who had also been transferred to the Company's obedience by the treaty of Bassein) to send trusty persons to Surat, as he had accordingly promised, for the purpose of engaging the Bheels living within their

their respective limits, to defend their frontiers in case of any attempted invasion.

51. Colonel Murray entered in his above mentioned report of the 20th October (called for, as has been shewn, in pursuance of the instructions from General Wellesley through Major Malcolm) into a detail of the measures he had proposed, as well as of those he deemed eligible to gain over the other semi-independent or tributary northern Rajahs in the vicinity of the Guikwar's dominions, viz. the Chieftains of Loonwaa, Burtea, and Bomieah, who had sent small bodies of their troops to join him, and whom he had taken into pay; discussing also the several points of view in which it might be eligible, or otherwise, to remit the tribute paid by the first of these Chieftains, and proposing besides to give to the Burtea Rajah whatever districts should be conquered on the other side of the country towards Ougein; upon which the Colonel's report was, by order of this Government, communicated to the Resident at Baroda, for his opinion on the necessity and expediency of the concessions suggested to be made, which, as probably affecting the Guikwar government, we could not come to any immediate determination about till thus further advised, a resolution we deemed to be at the time both safe and expedient, as well from the general motive thus assigned, as 2dly, because Colonel Murray appeared to have already done enough for these petty Rajahs to insure them immediate good-will and services, and only represented these further measures as necessary to rivet their permanent attachment; 3dly, be-

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cause we were quite uncertain whether our own instructions extended to sanction the extensive arrangements the Colonel had thus been meditating, and we therefore wished for time to obtain the sentiments of the Honourable General Wellesley, to whom the subject had in ordinary course been referred in like manner with the Colonel's other communications. But it is at the same time certain that there is no clause in Colonel Murray's instructions which required his submitting these points to us; neither would he probably have done so but for the call we had on the 10th of October been (from the motives already adverted to) induced, at the instance of General Wellesley through Major Malcolm, to make on him in addition to his general instructions; of the propriety of our proceedings in all which, and particularly of their consequent reference to the Resident at Baroda, we feel the more confident from finding it so pointedly in unison with the opinion of the Honourable General Wellesley, who, in answer to the reference thus made to him on the 30th of October, said "such remarks as might occur to him on this general subject," was pleased to signify under date the 5th November, that "he had written to Col. Murray on the 23d preceding, to communicate with Major Walker upon the subject of all his treaties with the Bhels and other Rajahs, that we might not be involved in contradictory engagements with them and Rajah Anund Rao respectively."

52. General Wellesley entered at the same time into a detailed discussion of the propriety of favouring, on general grounds (as

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he appeared to deem eligible) the Bheels in the Attavesy and Guzerat, and even of remitting the tribute claimable from them; admitting, however, that "in respect to the Guikwar, there might be some objection as to giving up his claim upon them, on account of the difficulty of reconciling him to the measure, but if that difficulty did not exist, or could be obviated, he thought it very desirable; and that at all events it would not be so for us to assist our said ally in the enforcement of such claims, or those of the said Rajahs, who cover the country from a foreign enemy."

53. In this letter, the Honourable General Wellesley makes no particular reference to Colonel Murray's specific motives and views regarding the Loonwara, Bomreah, and Burrea Rajahs, or respecting the suggested cessions to the latter of certain meditated conquests, a silence that may (in consonance with the limitations expressed in the 4th paragraph of the letter in question) be ascribed to the consideration of these proposed acquisitions lying within the province of Malwa, beyond the Resident of Baroda's management or the territorial charge of this Government; the scope of the General's present remarks bearing accordingly relation principally to the treatment of the Bheels and others, within the districts conquered from Scindia in Guzerat, such as under his previous approbation of the 22d of September it had been determined to commit to the management of the Resident at Baroda; to whom, in concurrence with information to the Supreme Government, a copy of this letter was accordingly transmitted on the 14th of November

for that officer's information and guidance, he (Major Walker) standing already apprized that the immediate arrangements made by Colonel Murray, in taking possession of those (denominated the Godra) districts, had, as reported by that officer on the 15th of October, received our written approbation under date the 28th of the same month, among which were, as far as regards the points under review, the intention of "not entering into any discussions with the Rajahs of Loonwara and Burrea, respecting the tribute which they had, it seems, been in the habit of paying to Scindia's aforesaid seat of collection at Godra;" and with respect to Bomreah, we had been immediately advised by the Resident at Baroda, in his letter of the 28th of October, that it "was a Mawasori tributary village, subject to the Guikwar Government."

54. In continuation of this subject Major Walker addressed the Board again, under date the 14th of November, transmitting in reference to the further call that had been made on this subject under date the 30th of October, an explanatory List of the Rajahs in question, such as might, he said, apprise the Governor in Council of the degree of connection subsisting between them and the Guikwar state.— "It would seem," Major Walker observes, "that the rights either of Scindia or of the Guikwar, over these tribes, were to the present day maintained, as they had been originally acquired, by the sword; their tributes being in the nature of military contributions, and seldom paid but when an adequate force appeared to demand them; and both the Guikwar

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war and Scindia had each occasionally made arbitrary exactions from those Chieftains, according to their means of enforcing payment; and it would" (the Resident adds) "appear that the *security* which these Chiefs might enjoy under the British protection must be of the greatest consequence to them, and seemed accordingly to have formed the *utmost extent of their wishes*, and that on the fall of Powanghur most of those Chief, who considered their allegiance to be due to the possessors of that fortress, had made offers of submission and tenders of their services, on condition of being *admitted to the benefits of the Company's dependents*."

55. The Resident added on this occasion, "that Anund Rao, Powat of Dhar in the province of Malwa, and a more powerful Chieftain than any of those the subjects of the foregoing remarks, had solicited the English protection;" an application to which Major Walker had replied, by recommending to him to join the English and Guikwar forces on their appearance in Malwa, under full assurances, that his personal safety and that of his country would not be neglected; of all which the Supreme Government and the Honourable General Wellesley were advised under date the 21st of November.

56. Meanwhile, another letter had been received from Colonel Muriay, under date the 13th of November, announcing that "he every where met with assistance from the Bheels, and had in no one instance been at all molested;" adding, "I cannot too highly recommend the Rajah of Loonwara in particular; his friendship is in

the highest degree necessary for us, and I shall omit nothing to secure it;" to which the Bombay government replied on the 25th of November, "that we were highly pleased with the excellent terms on which he appeared to be with the Rajah of Loonwara and the other Chieftains in that quarter, and would of course approve of his persevering in concert (as General Wellesley had pointed out) with the Resident at Baroda, to pursue all advisable means, pecuniary or otherwise, for attaching them to our interests, in as far as Colonel Murray might think the instructions above alluded to from the Honourable General Wellesley applicable with respect to the locality of the Chieftains to be treated with, viz. as being within or connected with the province of Guzerat, or the interests of its native government, leaving of course, in the spirit of what we understood to be the approved system, to Colonel Murray to act singly, and altogether, at his own discretion, with respect to those Chieftains who should not be deemed to fall within this description, which had been sanctioned by General Wellesley as aforesaid"

57. On the 8th of December the Resident at Baroda proceeded, in pursuance of the arrangement with General Wellesley, to appoint an assistant, Mr. Agar, to the civil charge of the districts conquered from Dowlut Rao Scindia, known by the name of Paunch Mehals, or Five Divisions, viz. Champaneer, Halole, Kalole, Godra including Vejulpoor, and Jalode, ordering, in the spirit of all the Honourable General's instructions on this part of the subject, that the resources of

these districts should be applied to assist the operations, and promote the conveniency of the troops, in the manner that Colonel Murray might direct, and that Mr. Agar should endeavour to conciliate the Bheels or Coolies, and endeavour to gain their friendship by his shewing them all the kindness in his power, securing their revenue rather as a free gift than attempting to enforce its payment.

58. On this occasion the Resident furnished Mr. Agar with letters to the petty Rajahs of Loonwara and Burrea, from whom, although both tributary to Scindiah, and the former of them occasionally so to the Guickwar, it was not (as already noticed) intended to receive any thing; and Mr. Agar's directions regarding them have been accordingly limited to the cultivation with them of a cordial and sincere understanding; and it appearing by Major Walker's latest report of the 14th of December, that there is another Chieftain called the Sarunt Rajah, who pays tribute to the government at Godra to the amount of seven or eight thousand rupees, the Major has been cautioned against demanding or receiving his contribution without the full previous concurrence and approbation of Colonel Murray.

59. Having thus been induced, by the information from the Supreme Government, of their having examined our correspondence with the Honourable General Wellesley respecting the defence of the province of Guzerat, to enter on our part into the preceding review of it, we trust that it may be found to convey a clear and just elucidation of the merits of our conduct, and lead to an

equitable decision, whether we have in any, and what degree, deserved the strictures Marquis Wellesley has on this occasion bestowed upon us.

60. Upon the principle clearly announced in the latter end of the 3d paragraph of the letter in question, it may perhaps appear, that, although charged with the misconception of the instructions addressed to them, this government had all along an idea more correct than the Honourable General Wellesley, of the real import of the orders from the Supreme Government.

61. It has been our uniform argument that he was thereby appointed "to exercise the sole and exclusive controul over the troops and affairs in Guzerat during the war," and that he had only to issue his directions to us, and not to call for our opinions, or to profess or desire thereby to regulate his own measures; and it has accordingly been solely owing to the Honourable General Wellesley's persisting in that line of conduct, and construing in a far less exclusive sense the extraordinary powers, political as well as military, with which he stood so fully vested as far as regarded that province, that all the present correspondence has ensued. The questions now unhappily resulting from these different views having been, and still continuing by General Wellesley, (for the proof of which vide his letter of the 5th of this month) to be entertained of the true meaning of his brother Lord Wellesley's orders of June last, is not whether the plan, suggested in his letter of the 2d August, was unexceptionable, or otherwise, but whether he should have rested its operation on our opinions.

opinion of it; and also whether General Wellesley or the Supreme Government have a right, or could in reason expect that the Government of Bombay would, or in duty ought to have tacitly allowed their approbation of it to be against probability inferred, and then consequent responsibility entailed against their own conviction? for beyond this we vent not, offering, on the contrary, to join with the most perfect submission and readiness in the execution of the measures proposed, provided they were not concluded to proceed, and to be founded on our opinion of their being in all respects the fittest for the occasion. In urging our President's own objections, and those of the board at large within these limits, this government is at a loss to conceive how he can be charged (as in the 4th paragraph of the letter from his Excellency the Governor General in council) with opposing the orders of the Supreme Government, which can in no one instance of the administration of this Presidency be, they trust, with the smallest justice imputed.

02. Neither are we aware how, as stated in the Supreme Government's 5th paragraph, the single alteration that took place in one part only of General Wellesley's original arrangements under date the 2d of August, can have frustrated, in any degree, his Excellency the Governor General's plan for the conduct of the campaign in the Deccan. All the modification which thus ensued consisted, as introduced into the instructions to Colonel Murray, in reserving to the Resident at Enroda a small portion of influence, (such as both Major Malcolm and Ge-

neral Wellesley, Marquis Wellesley's two nearest friends in India, entirely approved, and acknowledged the expediency of in respect to that proportion of our subsidized military that should, exclusive of those in the field, remain in and near about the capital of the court at which he resided); nor was this slight qualification, or what led to it, attended either with delay, or other sensible prejudice to General Wellesley's aforesaid plan of the 2d of August; the letter and spirit of which, inclusive of the preservation of the Honourable General's own political controul and military command, in superiority to those of this Presidency, have continued, from our receipt of Lord Wellesley's orders of the 26th and 27th of June last, to be, to the present period, our leading rule in respect to Guzerat; constituting, in this view, the basis of all occasional orders to Major Walker, to Surat, and to Colonel Murray, as well as of the latter's permanent instructions; under which, and the intermediate proceedings of Lieutenant-Colonel Woodington in the reduction of Baioach and Powanghur, it is submitted whether in reference to the state of Guzerat, threatened as it was by domestic insurgents on its borders, combined, as supposed by Colonel Murray, with a large force belonging to Holkar, the Colonel could, during the extraordinary sickness and fever which affected his whole detachment, have, without overstepping all the rules of ordinary prudence, advanced beyond the frontier of Guzerat, and marched with his then inadequate force to Uujein, or done more for the two months that elapsed between the

the middle of September and the middle of November, than defend the province of Guzerat; comprehending also in strictness, all that he durst venture on without the express directions of General Wellesley, to cross over the frontier into Malwa, which there is no reason to suppose were ever issued to him; and by the time he had, through the recovery of his men from the sickness incident to the rainy season, and the reinforcements he drew from Suwat, and the junction of an available contingent from the Guikwar government, become able towards the end of November and beginning of December, to have proceeded against Oujin: General Wellesley had (to his own regret, as he has since acknowledged) precluded the effect of these preparations by an armistice with the enemy.

63. The next following paragraphs of the letter from the Supreme Government, under date the 23d of November, require but few remarks from this government.

64. Its sixth paragraph is merely declaratory of what has never been either disputed or demurred to; and the orders in its 7th were issued on the 14th instant, the day of their receipt, having in respect to these only to regret that, under the severe responsibility which Marquis Wellesley appears disposed to exact from us, either to our acting, or forbearing to act, the clauses of his orders here referred to should be so ambiguously worded as to leave us in some degree of doubt whether we may not yet be blamed for refraining, as we mean to do, from exercising any authority whatever over Colonel Murray, which, as it will not pre-

vent our yielding him every assistance in our power, we intend to persevere in, as the safest course, in like manner as the Honourable General Wellesley and the Supreme Government have been already advised.

65. It is satisfactory to this government to reflect that the orders in the 8th paragraph of this letter from Bengal had been so fully anticipated, as to leave General Nicolls, the commanding officer of the forces under this Presidency, unaware of any thing remaining to be done "to prepare the whole body of the forces under the command of Colonel Murray for active operations in the field," and we could therefore only evince our anxiety to meet what was viewed as in consistence with the object of this instruction by availing ourselves of the degree of discipline to which a corps of fencible recruits (officered by the civil servants, lawyers, and merchants, and raised for the local service of the Presidency), had just attained, to convert them into a regiment of the line, and to send them off to Guzerat to reinforce Colonel Murray, although with the certainty of leaving Bombay with only a few hundred men of all descriptions for its defence.

66. On the call made upon this Government in the 9th paragraph of the letter from his Excellency in Council, it will be permitted to the Governor in Council not only to disclaim all sense of the relaxation alluded to, but to affirm (referring as he does for the proofs to the abundant evidence on the records) that his personal attention, labour, and continued exertions, in regard to the multiplied supplies of all descriptions

scriptions required by the Honourable General Wellesley for the present Mahratta war, have, to say the least, very much exceeded what were required of him in the Mysorean war thus referred to.

67. Passing over the political truisms and general observations contained in the 10th and 11th paragraphs of the letter from Marquis Wellesley in Council, this Government is only interested in obtaining a fair appreciation (which they assuredly rely on from the discernment and impartiality of the proper tribunal) of the merits of this case between them and his Lordship; adding, at the same time, the assurance of their best endeavours to continue to fulfil, under every circumstance, the duties of their station, and for this purpose to form, as far as in their power, a correct judgment of the spirit and objects of all the orders that the Supreme Government may be pleased to direct to them. Nor was it ever the intention of this Government that "any local and temporary consideration" should be allowed to counteract "the paramount exigency of prosecuting the war with vigour," but merely to suggest, on their opinion being required, how these two objects might in their judgment be most fitly combined, so as to support and promote each other; nor is it fair to convert their sentiments, thus gained from them, into a snare and source of reproach.

68. The remark of the Supreme Government, in their 13th paragraph, that "on the active operations of the army in Guzerat, the speedy conclusion of peace now depends," unites their regret with that expressed by the Honourable General Wellesley, that

its operations should have been arrested at the moment when they might have best answered the public wishes; at the same time that, after what has been presumed on the point of misconception "of orders," they have only to express their own unfeigned confidence, that such an imputation cannot by any impartial tribunal be ascribed to this government.

69. On the orders, in the 14th, 15th, and 16th paragraphs of the letter before us, it may be sufficient to observe, that they have met and will continue to receive implicit obedience from the administration of the Presidency of Bombay.

70. The explanations entered into relative to the proceedings for conciliating the Bheels, will, it is presumed, not only exonerate this government from the imputation of their having deviated in any part of their proceedings from the Honourable General Wellesley's original instructions on that particular head, but evince that what has drawn upon us the strictures in the Governor-General's 17th paragraph, flowed directly and wholly from their anxious desire to obey and follow up not merely General Wellesley's written plans, but even the verbal and indirect instructions with which he was at any time pleased to favour us.

71. Soliciting indulgence for the unavoidable length of this narrative, which has nevertheless been compressed as much as possible, we conclude by craving and expressing our confident reliance on an impartial judgment.

(A true Copy)

(Signed) JAMES GRANT,
Bombay Castle, Sec. to Gov.,
26th Dec. 1803.

PROCEEDINGS IN PARLIAMENT

RELATIVE TO THE

AFFAIRS OF INDIA,

DURING

THE SECOND SESSION OF THE SECOND PARLIAMENT OF THE UNITED
KINGDOMS OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

March 14th, 1804.

WAR IN CEYLON.

MR. CREEVEY.—“ I now rise, Sir, in pursuance of the notification I gave some time since, to move for certain papers and documents for the purpose of information, and as grounds for further inquiry respecting the war which the king's government in Ceylon has lately been carrying on in that island. I should not have presumed, Sir, to take upon myself the office of calling the attention of the House to this subject, had it not appeared to me of a very limited nature, and one lying within a very narrow compass; or had I perceived a disposition in any other gentleman to do the same thing. As the subject, however, now, Sir, has been some time before the public, as it appears to me to be one of the greatest importance, as no gentleman has appeared to take it up, and as his Majesty's ministers have not thought fit to give this House any information respecting it, I have thought it my duty to introduce it to the consideration of parlia-

ment. As the House and the public are not in possession of any official account of the cause or origin of this war, and of many of its effects and consequences, I will shortly state to the House such leading particulars, as, from the information I am in possession of, I believe to be true. I am certain they are mostly true, and where I am incorrect, the papers I shall move for will set me right. From the year 1795, when we first took the island of Ceylon from the Dutch, to the end of 1802, our government in Ceylon seems to have pursued its proper objects, to have confined itself to the possession of the coast and open countries of the island, to the introduction of wholesome laws and civilization among the natives, who live under our government, and every thing I believe, during the period I have mentioned, bore the strongest and most flattering prospect of improvement. We had never, apparently, during this period entertained the dangerous policy of interfering with the unprofitable interior of Ceylon, the woods and mountains, and wild inhabitants of the king of Candy's dominions. Some time, however, in 1802, it

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seems some subjects of the British government had purchased in Candia a quantity of the arecena nut, and which, in its way to our settlements, was seized by officers of the Candian government. I have heard that such contracts by Candian subjects are against the laws of that country; but be that as it may, our government claimed the property, and it was agreed to be restored or the value to be paid for it: the value I believe was 300*l.* certainly not more, and the first difference between the English and the Candian governments was, whether this sum of 300*l.* should be paid instantly, or at the expiration of a few months; the real cause, therefore, of the war which was about to take place, was the difference between the prompt and protracted payment of 300*l.*—It was in this transaction that our national honour was supposed to be involved, for thus our government left its useful occupation, and put all the troops in Ceylon in motion, to chastise the King of Candy, to invade his dominions, and seize his capital. It is, perhaps, necessary for me here to state, that the King of Candy's dominions are composed principally, of woods and mountains affording no possible object for any rational enterprise, situated in a climate the most fatal to Europeans, and that his capital is in the heart of his dominions.—Some time in January 1803, this war began, and in a very short time, and scarcely with the loss of ten men killed in battle, we penetrated as far as Candy, which we took, and found the king was fled. So far we were all-successful; but then, Sir, came what our government of Ceylon knew must come,

that dreadful malady the jungle fever, that for ever infests the interior of Ceylon, and for ever destroys the inhabitants of Europe. This fever, Sir, upon this occasion, destroyed hundreds upon hundreds of our troops in Candia. Of the 51st regiment alone, above 300 perished; of the 19th regiment 170, besides the 200 of the same regiment who were afterwards murdered. One should have thought, Sir, as we had thus displayed our power by the seizure of the King of Candy's capital, and putting the king to flight; as we had paid so dearly for it, in the death of our soldiers, and as the country presented no object worthy of our possession, that our government would have instantly withdrawn the surviving troops. but it seems, Sir, our governor was now determined to play a great part in the politics of the Candian government—for this purpose he left a garrison in Candy, to secure success to our intrigues, and from the most ridiculous and contemptible interference of ours in the affairs of Candy, came all the dreadful and disastrous consequences we have since heard of. We first dethroned the reigning monarch, and put upon his throne a new king, of our own choice, a person so unskilfully selected for that purpose, so universally odious to the Candians, that we finally withdrew him, and he has since been murdered on account of our partiality to him, and his own presumption. We then, Sir, resolved upon changing the Candian monarchy into an aristocracy, and we guaranteed a form of government of this species, and put the first adigar, or first minister at the head of it.

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During all this time, Sir, the garrison of Candy were daily diminished and enfeebled by death and sickness: there were only left, of British troops, the nineteenth regiment reduced to 200 men, and a Malay regiment.—The house will know how to appreciate the climate of Candy, when I state to them, that of the 200 of the nineteenth regiment, 160 were sick in their cots, and perfectly disabled. At this period, Sir, the town of Candy was surrounded, I have heard, by 20,000 Candians, certainly I believe not less than 10,000. Our troops, cut off from all provisions, reduced by death and sickness, as I have mentioned, and the Malay regiment beginning to desert, surrendered, and laid down their arms. The termination of this dreadful tragedy we all know—upwards of twenty British officers, with the 200 unfortunate troops of the nineteenth regiment, were led out, two by two, in the streets of Candy, and then by the orders of the very adigar we had guaranteed in this government, they were knocked on the head, and had their throats cut, and this not even with the exception of the 160 men of the nineteenth regiment, who were dragged from their cots and murdered. About the same period, all our fortresses in Candia were attacked, all the garrisons compelled to evacuate, and all the sick in those fortresses were left and murdered. Thus ended, Sir, our invasion of Candia. It began in January, and before the end of June our invading army was all, either expelled, had died, or were murdered. From the date of the event I have last alluded to, the destruction of our garrison in Candia, to the latest accounts

I have seen, which are dated September last, the situation of the island became every day more alarming: the Candians, elated with the expulsion and destruction of the British, had, in immense numbers, invaded our settlements from one end of the island to the other, and according to the latest accounts, had left us nothing but our forts. The natives, or Coolees, who live under our dominion, men of the most ferocious natures, encouraged by the example and successes of the Candians, were beginning to display the most alarming spirit of disaffection to us. Such of the king's troops as remained alive, were still under the influence of the diseases they had contracted in the Candian expedition, and, in short, such was supposed to be the danger of the colony on the continent of India, as well as at Ceylon, that in the beginning of September, an expedition was fitted out at Calcutta for its immediate assistance.—The latest letter that I have seen on this subject, is of the 15th September, from Madras; the writer states, as a most extraordinary circumstance, that no tidings from Columbo have been received since the 4th, and from this, and other circumstances I have expressed the most serious apprehensions for the safety of the island. Now, Sir, if this statement be correct, (and I think most parts that it is so,) I think, a little extraordinary. His Majesty's ministers should never have communicated a syllable of information to parliament, upon a subject of so much importance. I apprehend the facts I have stated are perfectly sufficient to induce parliame

call upon ministers for the most full and minute particulars respecting a war apparently so destitute of all advantage, and so evidently fatal and disastrous in its effects. It is the duty of parliament, at all times, to examine into and ascertain the objects for which the brave defenders of our country are sacrificed, and it is more peculiarly the duty and the interest of parliament to do so, at this present time. There are, Sir, likewise circumstances connected with this war, and consequences arising out of it, that more imperiously call upon us, to inquire into the conduct of the governor, and which I will briefly state to the house. When we first took possession of Ceylon, it was not the least of our advantages that we took with it all the experience of the preceding settlers.—The Dutch had made this particular experiment of subduing the Candians over and over again. They had twice, with as little loss as ourselves, seized the capital, and expelled the king:—but on every occasion, their army was finally destroyed by the same causes which destroyed ours. It is singular, Sir, that on one occasion, the precise calamity which has lately befallen our garrison at Candia, befel the Dutch.—The Dutch garrison at Candia were compelled to capitulate, and on their march, and within two days of Colombo, were, to the amount of 400 men, all murdered. The effect of these experiments upon the Dutch, was to convince them, that all attempts upon the interior of Candia were not only fruitless, but fatal to themselves,—and, accordingly, for the last twenty years of their settlement in that island, such projects

were never again repeated.—The present governor of Ceylon was in possession of these facts and of this experience before he doomed our soldiers to such inevitable destruction; they are recorded in a very valuable and interesting account of Ceylon, written by an officer of the army we first sent there, and the materials for which history were collected under the immediate eye of the governor. I wish, Sir, the writer of that history had been more correctly prophetic, when he says, “our government will, doubtless, avoid the errors of former European masters of Ceylon, who wasted, unprofitably, in vain attempts to subdue the natives, that time and those resources which might have rendered this island one of the most valuable colonies in the world.”—With respect to the consequences of this war, independent of the unprofitable termination of it, and the mortification we must feel at having our brave troops apparently so idly sacrificed, they are really, Sir, of the most alarming nature. I need scarcely remind the House of the contiguity of Ceylon to the continent of India. India is allowed to be the great object of French ambition; we act upon this supposition in all our political calculations. It is with reference to this that Ceylon derives its greatest importance as a conquest; it is with reference to India that Trincomalle is beyond all value; and yet, Sir, with a war carrying on in India on an enormous scale, with a French squadron in the East Indian seas full of troops, so often said to be captured, but still unaccounted for; with the French ports full of vessels and troops, ready for expeditions,

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point us, with a necessity at home, our regular army, more urgent than was ever known, and with but regular army more than ever needed, we are placed in the distress of Malacca, that we must, either, with holding assistance from the government of Ceylon, endanger our possession of this most important colony, or we must, in this hour of need and necessity, deprive ourselves of a part of our most valuable and true species of defence. I am assured, Sir, that 10,000 troops of the line are now embarked, or to be embarked already in Ceylon. I am sure such supply is necessary for the security of the colony; but I ask the House, if they will permit the country to make so important a sacrifice, without a full and most minute inquiry into what has caused the necessity for so unfortunate a measure.—Sir, there is another most dreadful consequence of this war; after the little discretion our government has hitherto shown in going to war for apparently so trivial an object, I am afraid, when the passions and resentment of our countrymen are roused, by the recollection of what has lately passed at Candy, I am afraid that any prospect of peace with these Candians is very remote. I am afraid we are doomed to an eternal war with this race of people, and that Ceylon, instead of being the valuable acquisition it is so naturally made to be, will only prove to be the grave of our crimes. I do hope, Sir, that ministers, in their dispatches to the governor, will not fail to remind and press upon him, the past experience of this island. I hope, Sir, they will remind him of the great reason for all Euro-

peans, the late fate of St. Domingo. As long, Sir, as the natives of Candia, or St. Domingo, shall possess the local advantages they now do, as long as the inhabitants of Europe shall be subject to the diseases they now are, I believe, Sir, that all our attempts to subdue the natives of these countries must prove, not only fruitless, but fatal to ourselves. I think, Sir, if this war shall appear to have been as rash and impolitic in its origin and commencement, and as calamitous in its consequences, as have been stated, I think the opinion of this House will be, that there is abundant matter for inquiry into this subject. There are, Sir, also, transactions of this war, that I have touched upon before, which I apprehend the House must likewise think call for particular inquiry.—I allude to our interference in the politics of Candy, to our de-throning and making of princes and new forms of government in that country. If, Sir, we are really in earnest, when we profess our respect for established governments, and our abhorrence of all usurpations; if we really wish for any character of consistency in the eyes of Europe upon this important subject, it is high time that we bestow some criticism upon the very singular transactions of our colonial governors, I am not aware, Sir, of any other reasons I can adduce in support of the inquiry I wish to be instituted: but before I conclude, Sir, I beg to advert to a very cruel and unfeeling account, that has lately been published by His Majesty's ministers, purporting to be a dispatch from the government of Ceylon, and giving an account of the murder of our
garrison

garrison at Candy.—This letter, Sir, is an attempt to account for the final disasters of this war, and which rest entirely with the governor, by insinuations the most fatal to the honour and character of a British officer, who has fought, and who has perished, in the service of his country; and this, Sir, in the absence of any species of testimony on which such insinuations could be founded. I do entreat this house on behalf of the character of that most unfortunate officer, to recollect how he was situated.—There were only 200 troops, 160 of them were sick in their beds, the remaining forty I presume were not very healthy. They were surrounded by (at least) 10,000 Candians, they were cut off from provisions, and were sixty miles from our nearest settlements. In this situation they were ordered by our new ally, the first adigal to lay down their arms, and they were deserted by the Malays in our service.—Does any man believe it to be physically possible, that these forty men, so unhappily circumstanced, could have cut their way through all these difficulties? Of this, at least, we may be certain, that had they attempted so to do, the 160 who were sick would have been murdered. I contend then, that if, in the absence of all testimony respecting the conduct of that unfortunate officer, we allow ourselves to speculate upon his motives, we are bound in fairness to believe, that he was influenced by a very natural and generous sympathy for this great majority of his sick and helpless fellow-soldiers, and that in acting as he did, he consulted what he conceived to be

the best, not only for himself alone, but for the whole garrison of Candy.—Mr. Creevey concluded by moving, for “Copies of all papers, letters, and dispatches from his majesty’s governor of Ceylon, to the government of Candia, in that island, and from the Candian government to his majesty’s governor, respecting the cause or origin of the war in Ceylon. 2. Copies of all correspondence between his majesty’s governor of Ceylon, and officers commanding his majesty’s troops in that island, during the war in Ceylon. 3. Copies of all treaties entered into between his majesty’s governor of Ceylon and the Candian government. 4. All the returns of his majesty’s forces in Ceylon from January 1, 1802, to the present time.

On the first motion being put, Lord Castlereagh said he should trouble the house with as few words as possible, as when the papers were laid before the house, they would then have an opportunity of forming an opinion upon the subject. He assented to the general principle, that when a war was entered into in any part of our colonial possessions, unless government could give some reason of expediency for not producing such information, that parliament had a right to possess itself of full information with respect to the origin and causes of that war. To this point the present motion went, and so far he had no objection; but he should certainly object to any motion that went to produce information as to the state of our force in Ceylon, as that would be shewing the enemy the number of troops we had to defend the island, and might tend to invite an

an attack. It might also be inexpedient to disclose the state of any negotiation carrying on in the island by the governor. He only wished that no prejudicial impression might remain in the mind of gentlemen. The Honourable Gentleman (Mr. Creevey) had stated the war to have originated in a dispute about property to the amount of only 300*l*. but the value was of little consequence. The Government of Candia had long demonstrated a hostile mind towards us and the detention of property, about which the first dispute took place, was only one of the symptoms of our hostile disposition. The motion in question was, he said, not accurate, as Ceylon formed no part of the dominions of the East India Company, but was annexed to the crown. he had, therefore, framed a motion which he would make if the Honourable Gentleman would consent to withdraw his; he concluded by reading his motion, "that an humble address be presented to his Majesty praying that his Majesty would be graciously pleased to order to be laid before the house, copies or extracts of such letters and papers, as have been received from the Honourable F. North, governor of Ceylon, relative to the causes of the hostilities which had taken place between his Majesty's government and the King of Candy." Mr. Creevey having consented to withdraw his motion, the motion of Lord Castlereagh was agreed to. Mr. Creevey then moved for the copies of all dispatches and letters from the Governor of Ceylon to the British Officers employed there, and from the latter to the former. Lord Castlereagh objected to this motion, as calling

for information which it would be inexpedient to produce, and therefore moved the previous question.

Mr. Fox was utterly astonished at the language held by the Noble Lord as to the production of this paper. The Noble Lord had asserted that a time would come when no objection could exist to the production of the papers; but had he given the least argument against its production at the present moment? had he offered a single title of reasons to prove that the present time was not the fit moment for its being laid before parliament? Was it a matter undeserving of instant inquiry that a part of our force in Ceylon had sustained, not only disaster, but disgrace; that blame had been thrown on the conduct of the officer who commanded the party of troops by the governor; and that no document was laid before parliament to enable them to ascertain whether such an imputation was, or was not, well founded? He could not conceive a stronger ground of parliamentary inquiry than that laid down by his Honourable Friend. It was really extraordinary to have ministers resisting the production of information on a subject when the necessity was admitted by every description of mankind, who chose for a moment to exercise their judgment. If this was not the moment for inquiry, he wished to know when that moment would arrive? Did the Noble Lord mean to say, that no inquiry should be made till the conclusion of the war? If that was to be the case, the great object of the motion would be lost. Nothing could then be gained, but the punishment of the criminal party. But the great object

subject was to prevent the continuance of existing disasters.—Viewing the motion as founded on the clearest grounds, it had his most cordial support.

General MAITLAND thought the Honourable Member who spoke last had not fully understood the force of the Noble Lord's observations. To him it appeared, that from the Noble Lord's statement the production of the paper in question would be attended with inconvenience, and this was a fair parliamentary ground for refusing its production. If the description of the state of Ceylon was such as the Honourable Mover described, he thought that the papers relative to this matter ought not to be produced. It could only have the effect of conveying dangerous information to the enemy. The first paper contained every thing now wanted, a time for the production of the others would arrive, he trusted not remote.

Mr. G. JOHNSTONE was of opinion that any argument drawn from the impolicy of giving information to the enemy was quite inapplicable. If we looked to the situation of Ceylon, it was evident that before this time the war must have come to a crisis. Our troops must either have prevailed, or been expelled from the settlement, or destroyed. Under existing circumstances besides, it could not be conceived for a moment, that the French government would entertain the project of sending such a body of troops to India as would endanger our Indian possessions. He was decidedly, therefore, for the inquiry. The Noble Lord had said that government was in possession of very scanty information—this

was the general complaint against the governors of all our foreign possessions. They gave such unsatisfactory details as to the most important events, that neither parliament nor the public were able to form correct opinions on the subject. The motion was calculated to procure more information, and the Honourable Member who introduced it deserved the thanks both of the house and the public. He was so entitled for the motion, and the ability with which he had defended it.

Lord CASTLEREIGH, in explanation, stated, that when he spoke of the scanty information of government, he alluded to the unfortunate massacre of the garrison of Candy.

Sir WM. GEARY strongly supported the motion.

Mr. WALLACE against it.

Mr. CALCRAFT was astonished at the argument of the Honourable General; he had asserted that if the garrison of Ceylon was in a weak state, it should not be disclosed, but denies that it was so. He was for the inquiry.

Lord HENRY PETTY was astonished at the sort of argument ministers set up against this motion. It would be curious if the officers of a ship going to sea were to reply, when a proposition was made to examine her timbers, or general state, that such an inquiry would come better when the vessel had arrived into port. But this was precisely the argument of ministers. It was surely proper to inquire into the means of defence before a resolution was taken to protract so arduous a combat. He had heard the Governor General of India had destined

destined 10,000 men, to attempt the conquest of Candy. It behoved the house to know the grounds for the war, and probability of its success, before the lives of so many brave men were idly sacrificed. He was, therefore, decidedly in favour of the motion.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER said, that the papers already ordered would give sufficient information to ground any ulterior decision upon, as to the point whether the war in Ceylon was undertaken on justifiable grounds. The object, causes, and circumstances of the war would be explained by these papers, and if the house should then think that the war was unjust, it would be competent for them to advise his majesty to prevent its further prosecution. His majesty's ministers had received no official information that 10,000 men were about to be sent from Madras to Ceylon.

The question was loudly called for, and the house divided

For the original motion, 47
For the previous question, 70

Majority against the motion, 23

MAHRATTA WAR.

Mr. FRANKS moved that the 35th clause of the 24th of his majesty should be read, viz. "Whereas to pursue schemes of conquest, and extension of dominion, are measures repugnant to the wish and policy of this nation, be it enacted," &c. and then spoke to the following effect. "Sir, in moving to have this clause now read, I have two objects, 1st, to remind the house of their own unanimous resolution, on which the subsequent acts of parliament was founded, and then to shew

that in the motion which I propose to submit to the house, I am governed by that resolution, and aim at nothing but to enforce the execution of that law. In this purpose and on this ground, I hope for the support and concurrence of the house; because I do not believe it will be asserted by any man, that it is very right to pass laws for the better government of a distant dominion, and very wrong to inquire whether such laws are obeyed or not. In my opinion it would be a wiser policy, and a safer practice, not to make any laws, than to suffer them to be slighted with impunity. Habits of disobedience are very catching, and they are the more dangerous in proportion to the distance of the offending parties, and to the facility which that distance gives them to conceal or disguise their transactions. I state these principles generally, as a rational ground of parliamentary suspicion and inquiry, whenever the government of India appears to be engaged in measures which the law prohibits; and not at all meaning to affirm, that such measures, when they are thoroughly examined, may not admit of a sufficient justification. The business and duty of this day does not call upon me to accuse any man, or to affirm that any thing deserving the censure of parliament has been done. My object is to inquire, and then, according to the result of the inquiry, to desist or to proceed. All I contend for, in the first instance, is, that a British Governor who commences a war in India, is *prima facie* doing that which the law prohibits; that his own act of itself puts him on his defence; that he is bound to justify on the case; and that until he

has

has so justified his conduct, the presumptions are against him. All the authorities of the country have united with one voice, to condemn and forbid the carrying on war in India for any purpose but defence, or on any ground but necessity. I need not tell the house that the practice in India has been almost uniformly, or with short exceptions, directly opposed to the prohibition. While the directors of the India Company had any power, they certainly laid down very wise principles, and gave very proper orders on this subject. When their power over their own Governors was found to be insufficient, the Legislature interposed, but, as it appears by the facts, with no more success than the directors. Since the prohibitory act passed in 1783, I appeal to the house whether we have heard of any thing from India but war and conquest; many victories and great acquisitions, with only now and then a short interval of repose, to take breath and begin anew. There is another ground of presumption against the necessity and justice of these wars, which seems to me as strong and conclusive as any presumption can be, before the contrary is proved. I mean, Sir, that almost all these wars are supposed to originate in acts of provocation and aggression committed by the weak against the strong. The strength of any single Indian state at any time, and now, I believe, of all of them put together, is not to be compared with the military power and resources of the English. I do not say, that those nations have no means of defence, or that the Mah rattas, for example, can do us no mischief; but that considering the great disparity of

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force, it requires very clear evidence to make it credible, that the disposition of the British power in India is always, if possible, to preserve the peace, and to be satisfied with what we possess; this excellent disposition is never suffered to prevail, because the Indian Princes are so restless and unruly, that we cannot in common justice to ourselves refrain from invading them. The fable says, the fierce rebellious lamb would never suffer the mild, gentle, moderate wolf to be quiet: if it was not you, it was your father. These propositions may be true, but they require some proof, and when it is produced, I shall desire it always to be observed and remembered, that the evidence that comes before us is *ex parte*. We hear little or nothing of what the opposite, and possibly the injured party have to say for themselves. Ever since I have known any thing of Indian affairs, I have found that the prevailing disease of our government there has been a rage for making war. The strong, the ineffectual remedies that have from time to time been applied to this disorder, are a sufficient proof of its existence. That individuals may find their account in the conduct of such wars, I do not mean to dispute; but I deny that they are, or can be for the benefit of the India Company, or the nation,—particularly in the present state of the Honourable Company's affairs. In these circumstances, and in actual possession of half the peninsula, you engage in a new war with the Mah rattas, the success of which can give you nothing but an addition of territory, which you cannot keep without an intolerable increase of your military establishments,

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blishments,

blishments, and a perpetual drain of your resources of men as well as money; and which you ought not to keep if you could. Whether the Mahrattas have united in defence of their country, or carry the war into the heart of our best provinces, as they have done in former times, or with what loss or expence our success against them may have been purchased, are questions in which we are utterly in the dark. By public report alone, we are informed, that a war of great extent at least, and liable to many important consequences, is now carrying on in India, and no information of it has been communicated to parliament. **Sir**, I can safely assure this house that the Mahrattas, though not capable of meeting us in the field, or at all likely to encounter us in a pitched battle, are very able to do us a great deal of mischief. In the year 1778, the Presidency of Bombay received and gave their protection to a Mahratta fugitive called Ragoba, and mustered all the force they could collect, to march him back to Poona, and to make themselves masters of that place. If the expedition had succeeded, I do not doubt, that the persons engaged in it would have been very well paid for their trouble. The event was, that their army was surrounded, starved, and compelled to capitulate. At some earlier periods of the history of India, the Mahrattas have crossed the rivers and made rapid incursions into the upper provinces of Bengal and Behar, carrying universal desolation with them wherever they went, ruining the country, and making it impossible to collect the revenues. I know no reason why they may

not make the same attempts again, and with the same success. With such bodies of horse as they can collect at a very short warning, from 50 to 100,000 in different quarters, they may pour into our provinces, overrun and lay waste the country, and then make their retreat, with the same rapidity, without its being possible for us either to meet or overtake them. This is their mode of making war, and it has always succeeded with them; they are the Tartars of India. In these circumstances I ask is it proper or not, that parliament should know why this war was undertaken, for what purpose it has been pursued, and with what success it has been attended: and finally, has it the sanction and approbation of the Court of Directors, and of his Majesty's ministers? I cannot believe it possible.—If it should be stated, as I have some reason to think it may, that the papers to which this motion alludes have not, in fact, been received by the Court of Directors, that answer must silence me for the present, but I cannot say that, in a certain point of view, it will be very satisfactory. The orders given by Lord Wellesley, in consequence of which the hostilities began on the Malabar coast, must have been dated some time in June or July last. I beg of the House to observe the dates; we are now in the middle of March, so that eight months and a half must have elapsed, since the orders were given, and no information received at home on this subject. This is a case which the act of parliament has seen and provided for.—The words of the law are, “in all cases where hostilities shall have been commenced, or treaty made, the Governor General and Council

cil shall, by the most expeditious means they can devise, communicate the same to the Court of Directors, together with a full state of the information and intelligence upon which they shall have commenced hostilities, or made such treaties, and their motives and reasons for the same at large." Until it shall appear in evidence, that this delay of information, directly from Lord Wellesley, is not owing to any neglect or omission on his part, I am bound to presume that there is a fault somewhere:—supposing the measures in question should appear, upon inquiry, to deserve censure, the cause of censure will be greatly aggravated by the neglect of sending home timely information on the whole subject. I am not able to foresee what sort of objection can be stated to the motion for papers with which I mean to conclude. I rather hope for the acquiescence of the noble Lord on the other side. At all events, I hope and expect that personal character, or the personal confidence due to any man, will not be alleged in bar to this inquiry. At present there is no charge, and there ought to be no defence. If I have laid sufficient ground for inquiry, we are bound to inquire. If crimination should follow, it must be answered, not by character, but by proof. When an inquiry was moved for, in this house, in the year 1791, into the causes of the first war with Tippoo Sultan, no man's reputation stood higher in the estimation of the public than that of Lord Cornwallis. But I do not remember that any opposition to the inquiry was set upon the score of his personal character, though none was more generally

respected. On the contrary, his majesty's ministers met the inquiry fairly, and thought they could not defend his conduct better than by giving us all the information they possessed. I hope and expect that the Noble Lord now at the head of the Indian department will follow that example. He professes to invite and encourage a free discussion of all Indian questions. If not, and if the motion with which I am now about to conclude should be resisted, I think the house will be reduced to one of these two conclusions—either that there is something in the personal merits of Lord Wellesley which entitles him to greater confidence than was thought due to Lord Cornwallis, or that there has been something in his conduct to which no other defence can be applied but a favourable opinion of his character. I move you, Sir, "that there be laid before this house copies or extracts of all dispatches received from the Governor General of Bengal, or from the presidencies of Fort St. George and Bombay, as far as such dispatches relate to and account for hostilities now or lately subsisting between the said Governments and any of the Mahratta princes or states, with the dates of the receipts of such dispatches." "Copies, or extracts of all the correspondences between the said governments, and any of the Mahratta princes or states relative to the said hostilities." "Copies or extracts of all orders or instructions sent to India by the Court of Directors of the East India Company, on the same subject."

On the question being put from the chair,

Lord CASTLEREACH rose.
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He expressed his approbation of the candid manner in which the Honourable Gentleman had introduced his motion, and joined issue completely with him in regard to the general principle, "That the cause of the war, is a very proper subject of parliamentary inquiry." Independent of the acts, he was ready to admit the policy and justice of an inquiry; but the question was at present, whether such an inquiry could be safely made in present circumstances? and here he differed from the Honourable Gentleman. Independently of the disadvantages which might arise from such an investigation, during a war not yet terminated, he had stronger and very ostensible reasons for objecting to the motion. Government was not in possession of the circumstances which preceded the rupture, and therefore any investigation of the kind proposed must necessarily terminate unsatisfactorily and to the obvious prejudice of the Noble Lord (Wellesley) to whom the government of India was entrusted. Without possessing all the circumstances that led to the war, it would be impossible to form a proper estimate of the case, or to do any justice to the conduct of the Governor General. The house must wait therefore till the necessary communications be received by His Majesty's government. Such a communication was soon to be expected. That it should have been made sooner was impossible, from the date at which the war took place. It has been said that the war commenced in the beginning of June, but instead of this, it was not until the 6th August that hostilities took place. The communications between the Mysore and Poona could not be

effected in less than a month, and the latest communications received from Madras were of 1st September. There must be, necessarily, many documents, therefore, in regard to the preliminaries, of which Government could not be in possession, and which were absolutely necessary to do justice to the Noble Lord's conduct. He had no objections to the principle; but was unable at present to comply with the motion; he was ready, however, as soon as Government should be in possession of the necessary documents, not only to comply with the motion, but even to apprise the Honourable Gentleman as soon as such dispatches were received.

Mr. JOHNSTONE was of opinion that, although the war might not have commenced till the period stated by the Noble Lord, yet there must necessarily be many circumstances previous to open hostilities which ought certainly to have been communicated to Government. It was not to the 6th August only, to which he wished to look back, but to trace the war to its source: from the moment that orders had been given to march the troops from the Mysore, the war certainly commenced. The very march of that army, he would insist, was against the acts and resolutions of that house, as much as any event on the 6th August. The moment Lord Wellesley issued orders to his army, he ought to have sent dispatches to this country giving his reasons for such a measure; but he was apprehensive there was too frequently a suppression of documents. All the proceedings of the Government of India ought to appear on the records of the Company, and be regularly transmitted to this country. Were
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this the case we should at all times have the fullest information. He was afraid that the war had originated in aggressions on our part, and was owing to that spirit of ambition that had been too prevalent in India, and which particularly had characterized the government of the Noble Lord. But whatever be the issue of the war, he contended, it must be disastrous in its consequences. If attended with success, our empire in India must be as large as the two peninsulas, and consequently ready to fall to pieces by its own weight; but should we be defeated in our attempts at aggrandizement, the most probable consequence is, that we shall be turned out of India, and a period put, at once, to our empire. Here the Honourable Gentleman insisted on the power and influence of the Maharrattas. In our former wars in India, our resources had been derived from the revenues of Bengal, which always remained untouched: but here the case was extremely different. The revenues of Bengal would be immediately affected, and, in case of defeat, or in case, (which was not at all improbable) of the enemy laying waste the country, the consequences might be fatal. The present case resembled, in some degree perhaps, that of the Carnatic. The dispatches to which the Noble Lord alludes, and for which he desires us to wait, may in all probability contain nothing.— Such was the case exactly in the dispatches from Lord Clive, in regard to the Carnatic.

Lord CASTLEREAGH was ready to admit the importance of the communications in regard to the causes of the war; but the end also of that correspondence was

certainly equally important, and absolutely necessary, either to justify or condemn the conduct of the Governor General in his commencement of hostilities.

Mr. FRANCIS thought that reasons might have been assigned by the Governor General for the issue of his orders to the troops to march, which had happened two months previous to the period alluded to by the Noble Lord. He was willing, however, to rely on the engagement which the Noble Lord had taken on himself, to apprise him of the first arrival of the necessary dispatches, and begged leave, therefore, at present to withdraw his motion. Adjourned.

APRIL 6.

WAR IN INDIA.

Mr. FRANCIS said, it must be in the recollection of several members of the house, that he had lately made some propositions to the house respecting the war that was entered into, and carried on by the direction of the British Governor General in India, without the consent or knowledge of the government of this country. Since he had offered that proposition to the house, he had seen published in the Court Gazette of this country, as well as in dispatches coming from the India-house, the accounts of many important events, of which the advices had been recently received. From the circumstance of these accounts having been published in the Gazette, he was justified in concluding, that ministers must have received some further advices from India. And he thought it might be useful to bring this subject again before the house, in order that the Noble

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ble Lord (Castlereagh) might have an opportunity of giving some explanation upon it. He thought it necessary to observe, that the military successes obtained by our army in India formed no part of the question on which he meant to rest his proposition. A war might be attended with the most brilliant success, and yet have been undertaken contrary to law, and on the most unjustifiable grounds. On the other hand, a war might be undertaken on the most wise and just principles, and prove disastrous in the end. Therefore, the circumstance of the war in India having been successful, could form no part of the consideration, whether that war had been improperly undertaken or not. His object now was, to know from the Noble Lord whether it would be convenient to him to state to the house, any communication that might have been received from the government in India, relative to the cause of that war. It appeared from the official dispatches, that the army under General Wellesley was in motion in the beginning of August last; therefore, there was ground to conclude, that the orders he had received must have been of a much earlier date than that period. Such great operations as those, which appeared to have taken place in India, must have been a subject of long deliberation: much preparation must have been made, and the business must have been determined upon in the council at Calcutta three months at least before the commencement of hostilities. That determination must then have been made in May last. What he wanted to ask, therefore, was, whether the Marquis of Wellesley had advised the Court

of Directors of such a resolution; whether a report had been made to them of the plan, the grounds, and the projects of the intended hostilities? There certainly was sufficient time for them to have received an account of any resolutions that might have been taken in Calcutta since May last. This was all he wanted the Noble Lord to explain. He should then move, "That there be laid before the house, copies or extracts of all dispatches received by the Directors of the East-India Company, from the Governor-General of Bengal, or from either of the presidencies of Fort George or Bombay; so far as the same related to the hostilities lately carried on with the Mahratta states."

Lord CASTLEREAGH thought it would be much more proper to waive the discussion of this subject until the practical question should come fully before the house. The same reasons which had induced him on a former day to resist a proposition brought forward by the Honourable Gentleman made it necessary for him to oppose the present. In point of fact he could assure the Honourable Gentleman, that no direct communication had been received from Bengal, either by sea or land, concerning the hostilities in question. The advices that were received came from the presidencies; and it was from these the court of directors had the accounts of the brilliant successes which took place in India. He was ready to admit, that these successes made no part of the question, whether the war had been properly undertaken or not. At the same time, he thought it necessary, in order that no conclusion might be drawn to the prejudice

prejudice of the Noble Marquis at the head of the government in India, to state that no advices had been received from him later than the 20th of June last. With respect to communications overland, they had of late been very slow; and he could not account for the delay of these advices through that conveyance, which were long expected. It was true, the measures which led to the war arose out of a treaty that had been concluded some months before; but government was not yet in possession of the resolutions of the government and council relative to the war. He hoped, however, the business would be looked upon as a whole, and not in a confined or partial manner. It would be impossible to form an accurate judgment on the transaction, until dispatches were received from the supreme government in India, and until then, he wished the honourable gentleman might forbear making any motion on the subject.

MR. JOHNSTONE said, he could not forbear expressing his astonishment that government had received no information as to the grounds upon which hostilities had been commenced in India. There were three opportunities of conveying information on the subject from Bengal. An overland dispatch was sent off on the 9th of September from that place; and two vessels had since sailed from thence. The act of parliament positively prescribed, that information concerning war should be conveyed as speedily as possible; and it was extraordinary, that no information had been sent to this country relative to the causes of the war; and even if

the information should arrive, there was danger, from its probable length, and the time necessary for printing it, that it could not be taken into consideration before the present session of parliament should pass away. As far as he was able to judge of the battle which took place on the 23d of last September, he could not see in it any of the fruits of a victory. He hoped he should be disappointed in his apprehensions concerning that combat; but he thought it most extraordinary and unaccountable that the information the house had a right to expect, had never been conveyed to it.

LORD CASTLEREAGH said, that his Majesty's ministers were in possession of the discussions which took place between Scindia and General Wellesley, and which led to hostilities in the Mahratta country, but they were not in possession of any documents that could shew what had been the Governor General's view of the subject, when he gave directions to commence hostilities. At present it was not candid to suppose that he had neglected any opportunity of making the necessary communications, because one or two ships might have happened to sail from Bengal, without bringing any dispatches from him.

MR. FRANCIS said, he knew none of the parties concerned in those transactions to which he alluded, and therefore he could not be supposed to act from prejudice towards any of them. But this he knew, and from the knowledge he had of India, and his residence there, he thought it his duty to state it; that one of the leading principles always inculcated there was, to preserve the peace

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of India, and no Governor had a right to enter upon a war from his own authority. It was a most lamentable thing to hear of wars being now carried on along the Malabar coast and the north of Delhi. He was not now discussing the operations of General Wellesley. What he pressed upon was, that the house ought to be in possession of the deliberations which took place at Calcutta, when it was determined to make war, and send an army against the Mahrattas. And all this must have been done before the 26th of last June. At present he had no objection to withdraw his motion, but he should resume it again whenever he should find it necessary to do so, as he conceived it to be of the utmost importance that the house should discuss a question of this kind.—The motion was then withdrawn:

HOUSE OF LORDS.

APRIL 12th

WAR IN INDIA.

The Earl of **SUFFOLK** rose to call the attention of the house to a subject which at present occupied a great deal of the public consideration. He did not wish to press his Majesty's ministers to enter upon it immediately, by proposing a motion to their Lordships; but he was perfectly prepared to proceed now, in case it was the desire of his Majesty's ministers that he should do so. The subject to which he alluded there was no occasion to conceal, it was the war in which we were engaged with the Mahrattas in India. This war was undertaken directly in opposition to the spirit of an act of parliament, and it was

incumbent upon the government to justify itself as far as regarded this point. No less than three wars were carried on without the authority of this legislature. These wars were certainly now not of a very recent commencement, and yet no document had arrived on the subject, at least as far as he was informed. He had read, indeed, many brilliant details of the victories of our troops in the Indies, but there was great reason to believe that they had not been gained without considerable loss on our side. At any rate, both on this account, and on account of their being undertaken in the teeth of an act of parliament, these wars deserved the serious consideration of their Lordships. He was prepared to proceed immediately; but, in case his Majesty's ministers should think it an accommodation to them, he had no objection to postpone his motion till to-morrow.

LORD HAWKESBURY observed, that as his Lordship intended to bring forward this subject in so solemn a manner, he submitted whether even to-morrow was not too early a period in the present circumstances, when the attention of the house was occupied in a business of so much importance as the volunteer consolidation bill. He hoped that for this and other reasons, the Noble Lord would postpone the subject for a short time.

LORD HOBART observed, that the motion would be premature on another ground, which was, that government was not prepared to enter on the subject at present, because no official documents had yet arrived from India relating to the war to which the Noble Lord had alluded.

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The Earl of **SUFFOLK** replied, that this was the very reason why he wished to call the attention of the house to the subject. The act of parliament provided that no war should be entered upon in India without communicating the grounds of it to the legislature. But here was a war carried on for a long time, without a single official document having been sent to the executive government of this country. He agreed to postpone the motion, but promised to bring it forward soon, without fixing any particular day. * * *

APRIL 19.

The Earl of **CARLISLE** observed, he had to move for some necessary information, as preparatory to a subject of considerable importance, and which he thought particularly worthy the serious attention of the house; especially as rumours strongly prevailed, which induced a suspicion of the propriety of that conduct. He alluded to the commencement of hostilities in India. However, what in the present instance he should propose, he thought so obviously unobjectionable, as that no sort of resistance could be meditated against his motion; which was, "That an humble address be presented to his Majesty, praying his Majesty to give directions, that there be laid before the house an account of the date of instructions sent to the officer commanding the naval force in the East Indies, previous to his Majesty's message to parliament on the present rupture, with the date of their arrival in India; and also the date of the instructions sent previous to the actual rupture, with the date of their arrival in India." His Lordship said, the subject was of impor-

tance; nor was the information required by him of a nature that could produce any disadvantage to the public service. He should not, therefore, trouble their Lordships with any further observations, as he could not conceive any grounds on which these papers could be refused by his Majesty's government.

Lord **HAWKESBURY** said, he had no objection to the production of the papers in question. In opposing the motion, which he rose to do, he proceeded on other grounds. There were two sorts of papers which might be called for in parliament, one of that nature, that there need be no particular reason assigned for calling for them, it being plain, as a general rule, that no inconvenience could arise from their being produced. Of this kind were accounts relative to the revenue; and many others might be instanced. In all such cases, the *onus probandi* lay on the government; if they refused the papers, they must show a particular reason applicable to that particular case, because the business to which such accounts and papers related, grew out of the proceedings of parliament. But the second kind was very different: it respected proceedings growing out of the discretionary exercise of the executive power; and though it was competent to parliament to call for papers of this kind, it was not the parliamentary custom for any noble lord to make a motion to that effect without assigning the reason which should induce the House to interpose its authority in that particular case. The motion of the noble Earl came distinctly under this last division, and he must oppose it, because he had heard no reason urged to

prove its necessity or use. With respect to the papers moved for, he had no hesitation in saying, that instructions were forwarded to the East Indies, after the rupture was foreseen, with all possible expedition.

The Earl of CARLISTE said, he had used no particular argument to induce the House to agree to the motion, because he could not have imagined it would be opposed by his majesty's ministers. He would now, however, inform the noble Secretary of State, that this was a subject of no small moment, that there were very disagreeable rumours abroad, that the public opinion did not coincide with his Lordship's statement, and that the House had a right to know the facts from documents, and could not be justified in a matter of this consequence, in taking the mere assertion of one of his Majesty's ministers. He would tell the noble Lord, there was a report, on authority perhaps as good as his Lordship's, that Admiral Raimier did not receive his instructions from government till 17 days after the rupture was announced in India by private letters from England; and that the French admiral, Lincois, had, in the interval, while the English admiral was near him, cut his cables in the night, and withdrew his squadron in safety; no doubt, having received his instructions from his government. He was informed, that when the dispatches were sent by government to India, they were sent by a frigate, which, so far from going directly, and with the utmost expedition, convoyed a fleet, and touched at Lisbon. He did not know how far this was true or not; he did not know what might be the exact foundation of the public opinion on this subject;

it was his duty, and that of the House, to ascertain the truth, and to inquire if there had been any culpable neglect. If there had not, he gave government the opportunity to repel those aspersions.

LORD HAWKESBURY said, he had heard no argument from the noble Earl to induce him to change his opinion. As to the statements of the noble Lord, he entirely denied them, with all possible civility certainly; but he meant to say the noble Earl was misinformed. Previous to his Majesty's message, instructions were sent to Admiral Raimier; a second time, between that and the rupture; and again on that event. Instructions, in the first instance, had been sent as early as possible, and by the most speedy conveyance, and had arrived in an unusually short time.

Earl SPENCER said, he came down without any previous knowledge of this motion; but, after he had heard what had been urged by the noble Earl, and the answer of the noble Secretary of State, he felt it his duty to support the motion. Without dissenting from the noble Lord opposite to him, as to the principle on which papers were granted or refused, he thought the noble Earl had laid a parliamentary and proper ground for demanding the information in question. He thought ministers could not refuse the papers, without acknowledging the charge advanced, not by the noble Earl, but by the public voice. The motion gave the government an opportunity to defend themselves from a very heavy charge. It was no light question, whether the earliest information and instructions had been conveyed to Admiral Raimier or not. Suppose the French in that quarter had been superior

superior in force to us, instead of the contrary, what might have been the result of their receiving the intelligence of the rupture earlier than our admiral? And, inferior as they were, what benefit may we not have lost by this tardiness in sending dispatches, if the fact be as the public feeling seems to declare? With respect to the degree of expedition which was used on the part of our government, in forwarding dispatches of such importance, he would ask, did they arrive in India previously to the 12th of August? and farther, were they not sent in a frigate which was encumbered with convoy; and did not the vessel actually touch at Lisbon in her passage? A great deal of what was desired would appear from the production of the dates.

Lord HOWARD maintained, that public rumour was not a parliamentary ground to justify the calling for papers. If that were admitted, every one of their lordships, as they severally happened to be affected by the public tales of the day, might impede the executive government by calling for papers. His lordship asserted, that every degree of possible expedition was used in forwarding the dispatches in question to India, and that they arrived at the different presidencies in an extraordinarily short interval. Information of an important nature had been received by Admiral Ramier, and at a period, if not earlier, as early as any intelligence received by the French admiral, as, in point of fact, it was at the time of the British admiral being actually deliberating upon the expediency of taking steps to secure the French squadron, that the latter slipped its cables, and got away.

The Earl of CARNARVON said, the noble lord who had just sat down had stated, that Admiral Ramier received information of the state of affairs from some quarter: this might be, and yet government be no less culpable. It was the duty of parliament to inquire, whether government had discharged its duty in this most important point. If our squadron had received timely instructions, there could be no doubt the French would now be the weaker by the loss of their squadron under Linois; and the mischief he had done in the East Indies, and might still do with that squadron, would have been avoided. The strongest parliamentary ground was laid for the motion, and he should most heartily give it his vote.

Lord HARROWBY expressed his opinion as to the principle which should regulate the conduct of parliament upon such occasions as the present. Upon the first appearance of the present question, regarding such considerations in the light he did, he was rather inclined to oppose the motion; but, in consequence of what transpired in the conversation, he thought a case so far made out as to shew the propriety of acceding to it.—The house then divided on the Earl of Carnarvon's motion, when there appeared,

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MAY 3.
*VOTE OF THANKS TO THE
 ARMY IN INDIA.*

The order of the day for a vote of thanks to Marquis Wellesley, and

and to the other civil and military officers in India, and to our force there, for their great zeal and courage manifested in our late successes in India, being read,

Lord HOBART rose to move a vote of thanks from that house to those gallant officers, and to the non-commissioned officers and privates who had so zealously supported the cause and contributed to the glory of this country in the East Indies. In moving this vote he did not mean to extend it to the policy of the war, but merely to confine it to the military successes with which in its operation it had been crowned. Neither was it his intention to confine the vote of thanks to the noble Governor General, but to extend it to the other civil and military governorships the different establishments, and to the officers, non-commissioned officers, and privates in our armies. His Lordship then went through an enumeration of the different splendid successes which our troops had experienced in that quarter, which, he said, might more reasonably have been expected to have been performed in three campaigns than in three months. He said he was the less inclined to trouble their Lordships at length upon the subject, not only from his confidence that what he should have to propose would meet the sense of every Lord present, but from the consideration that there were many in the house who had been instrumental in placing him in that situation.

Lord HAWKESBURY added his share of applause to that of the Noble Lord who preceded, as to the meritorious conduct of the Noble Marquis, and in terms of the warmest admiration, admitted to the gallantry displayed by the

commander in chief in another part of the country in which the victories were obtained, and which had been alluded to by his Noble friend. On the services performed by that gallant officer, he particularly commented, and extolled as well in India as other parts of the globe.

The Earl of LIMERICK followed, and spoke warmly in support of the motion. In the course of his speech, he highly panegyrised the conduct of General Lake, particularly in America, while serving in the army of a Noble Marquis not then in his place.

The Earl of CAMDEN also strongly supported the motion, and took occasion handsomely to descant upon the professional merits of General Wellesley.—The question was then put, and the thanks of the house were voted *nem. dis.*

Lord HOBART then proposed the thanks of the house to Lord Clive, for his very meritorious conduct as Governor of Fort St. George, in the late war against Tippoo Saltaun, &c. These were voted *nem. dis.*—His Lordship afterwards proposed the thanks of the house to Jonathan Duncan, Esq. Governor of Bombay; to General Lake, St. John, and Wellesley; and to the several subordinate officers, &c. which were severally voted, *nem. dis.* by their Lordships, after which it was ordered, that the Lord Chancellor do transmit the same to the Governor-General, &c.

Adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS

MAY 3d

NOTE OF THANKS TO THE ARMY IN INDIA.

Lord CASTLEBROUGH rose, pur-

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suant to notice, to propose a vote of thanks to the Marquis Wellesley, and to the officers and soldiers concerned in achieving our late successes in India. The Noble Lord accounted for the postponement of this motion to a period so long after the intelligence of several of the brilliant victories in that quarter had reached this country, by stating that Government waited for the full official details, in order that the name of no meritorious officer should be omitted; that in this mark of distinguished acknowledgment, the services of no man should be overlooked, who had any claim to participate of the honour meant to be conferred by a motion of this nature, a motion which he begged to be understood as distinctly confined to the military transaction, from which he wished to separate every thing of a civil or political nature, every thing connected with the cause and origin of the war. This would form a subject for future discussion. Whatever might have been the policy which prompted to the commencement of the war, he felt it was due to the magnitude of the question, and to candour towards the Honourable Gentleman on the other side, (Mr. Francis,) to make it the ground of a special examination, and not at all to blend it with the motion he had now the honour to submit to the house. From that consideration, therefore, he should confine himself, on the present occasion, to a military view of the subject; and he would not call upon the house to pronounce any opinion upon the other part of the transaction, which it was not at all his desire to prejudge. Although impressed with the persua-

sion, that nothing in his power to urge could advance the military merits of the several officers engaged, he would not attempt to chill the feelings of the country, which must have been so strongly excited, and so highly elated, by the narration of the brilliant exploits which had been performed; exploits which owed so much to the previous arrangement and preparation of Marquis Wellesley. Although he conceived the wisdom of the original contrivance, and the skill and bravery of the execution, to be much beyond the reach of any panegyric he could bestow, yet there were two or three prominent features in this transaction, of which he could not decline to take notice; and first, he observed that Marquis Wellesley, after having made ample provision for the security of our Indian empire, and after having sent a considerable detachment to reinforce our troops in Ceylon, was able to bring into the field against Scindia, &c. no less a force than 55,000 effective men. This served to shew the vigorous exertions of the Noble Marquis, and the knowledge of the fact must be grateful to the country, as it afforded a proud display of the extent of our military resources in that quarter of the empire. Another meritorious point in the conduct of the Government of India, was the prompt and judicious distribution of this force. Immediately after the rupture, the troops commenced their operations at different and opposite points of the enemy's territory. Every part of the plan of attack manifested such a degree of skill and arrangement on the part of Marquis Wellesley, as particularly entitled his Lordship to the atten-

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sion of parliament and the gratitude of the country; but such judgment and vigilance could not excite surprise, when it was recollected that they were evinced by the same personage who gave such signal proof of the superiority of his mind in the detection and overthrow of that inveterate enemy of the British interests in India, the late Sovereign of the Mysore. Another distinguished trait in the character of this war, the Noble Lord observed to be the time in which such important acquisitions to the fame of our arms and the security of our empire had been obtained. It appeared that all had been done in the space of three months, during which General Wellesley had conquered every thing from Scindia in the Guzerat and the Deccan, while General Lake had subdued an immense tract of territory in another quarter, and on the whole those officers, with the other detachments of our force, had made more extensive conquests, and obtained more decisive victories, than could be found to have been achieved, within the same space of time, in the annals of military history. If the force with which our army had to contend consisted merely of the natives of India, formed and arrayed as they ordinarily are, our glory would not, he confessed, be by any means so high; but it was to be remembered, that the Mahattas were a power materially different from the other native powers of India, and that in this instance they were not only disciplined but officered by Europeans. Having noticed the success and the length of the campaign, as matter equally of surprise and triumph, the Noble Lord expressed his hope that the

house would excuse him for detailing some particulars of its progress, although he felt it would be impossible to describe it altogether in terms of adequate justice. In the course of the war, there were eight places of great military strength and importance captured by our army, four of which were taken by escalade, and in a manner, he could venture to say from the best information, not to suffer by a comparison with the most renowned attacks of the same nature which occurred on the Continent during the last war. The operations of our army, however, were not confined to sieges or storming parties, They had equally distinguished themselves in another species of warfare. They had fought no less than four pitched battles, in two of which Gen. Wellesley commanded; in the others Gen. Lake. To compare the nature of these victories, he felt was not the way to do justice to either of the gallant officers, for there was a peculiar merit belonging to each. Their cases, and the circumstances connected with them were distinct and separate. The victory of the 23d of September was particularly honourable to the courage and skill of General Wellesley. It was now known to be a fact, that with the 4500 troops he commanded, he defeated a force not less than ten times that number; and this defeat was the more astonishing, as this superior force was not only formidable from number, but from discipline; it was acquainted with tactics, and as it was capable of the varieties of military evolution, it actually changed its position five different times in the course of the engagement. In fact, the fate of that day was decided.

cided by the persevering bravery of our troops, and the result put us in possession of 100 pieces of cannon. In the battle of the 30th of November, the Noble Lord stated, that General Lake also had to contend with a disparity of numbers, for the force of the enemy amounted to three or four times more than that which he commanded; and, in addition to this disadvantage, our army, within 48 hours before the engagement commenced, marched 65 miles. The house would feel the extraordinary merit which belonged to an army that, under such circumstances, could conquer; and particularly when it was recollected, that our troops left their artillery behind them, and owed their victory to their bayonets. The enemy's army, in this engagement, the Noble Lord stated to be quite familiar with regular discipline; that the greatest part of their battalions were under the command of European officers; and that their artillery was as well served as that of any of the powers engaged in the last continental war. In alluding to those two officers and their deeds in particular, he hoped it would not be supposed that he meant to throw the other officers and their troops into the back ground, as nothing could be more remote from his intention. Their achievements were such as, he had no doubt, would remain for ever impressed on the annals and the feelings of their country. When calling upon the house to proclaim and record its admiration and gratitude for such an army, the Noble Lord repeated that he did not mean to look for anything that could have a tendency to justify the policy of the war, and without entering

into its merits, would congratulate that house and the country on one collateral effect of it—that it had produced the complete disorganization of the whole force of Scindia, which had been trained up and organized to annoy our possessions, to form a diversion in that part of our empire in favour of an old, jealous rival, and now an inveterate enemy, whose emissaries were employed to propagate their perfidious and venomous views among the chiefs of the Mahratta confederacy, and to communicate a knowledge of discipline to the Mahratta troops. Another salutary effect of this war must be to advance the military character of our country, a thing, by the bye, of the utmost consequence in the present times, for, in the military age in which we live, the high reputation of our army was essential to our security. It was a valuable part of our general character; and it must be matter of proud contemplation for the country that, growing as it was in wealth, and in that luxury which was its general concomitant, no national debility had followed; our people had lost nothing of the energy which uniformly characterized Gr. Britain; on the contrary, that energy seemed to improve as danger pressed, and the laurels which our troops had collected in the course of the last war, were, by such events as those to which he alluded on the present occasion, refreshed and invigorated. The monument of fame which was raised by the British army in Egypt, had been farther exalted by the British army in India. There was no part of the world that had not witnessed our glory; and was it to

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be supposed that, if any occasion arose, that glory would not be equally conspicuous at home?—He felt that it would be a presumption in any individual to wish that such an occasion should occur—to express a desire for a contest with the enemy on our own soil; but he would say that, after all the pompous and insulting menaces of that enemy, he could trace nothing in the state of our preparations, in the spirit of parliament or the people, which could lead him to wish that the enemy should not come. If he should come, sure he was, that there was no ground to fear for the result. It was obvious, that the genius of Englishmen, which could urge to such extraordinary exertions in distant colonies, when acted upon by all the important considerations which prompt to the defence of liberty, independence, family, and home, would rise to exertion and glory of a still higher nature. Should that day of trial come, he was confident that our army would not be contented with emulating even their countrymen who have fought in Egypt and India, but that the result of the contest would be the source of joy, exultation, and gratitude, not only in their own country, but throughout the whole civilized world. The noble lord concluded with moving the thanks of the house to the Most Noble Richard Marquis Wellesley, Governor General of India, for the zeal, energy, and ability, with which the military resources of this government were applied in the late war with Scindia and the Rajah of Berar; also, that the house do attribute the result of that war in a great degree, to the vigorous and comprehensive measures

adopted by the government of India, and to the system of promptitude and efficiency by which the armies were brought into the field.

MR. FRANCIS.—Mr. Speaker; the motion made by the noble lord puts me under great difficulty, and if it prevails, I think, will reduce the house itself to a similar difficulty in its future proceedings on the subject of the war in India. I shall state it fairly as it strikes me, and leave it to the candid consideration and impartial judgment of the house. When I attended yesterday, in consequence of the notice given by the noble lord, it was with an expectation, well warranted by the terms in which he gave it, that nothing was intended but a particular vote of thanks, in which I should have heartily concurred, to parties and for services of which he cannot think more highly than I do. I believed and I expected that the motion would be confined, as I still think it ought to be, to persons and to actions concerning which there could be no difference of opinion, I mean the eminent gallantry and skill with which all the military operations against the Mahratas appear to have been conducted. The memory of the brave men who have fallen in these conflicts, is entitled to every mark of honour which this house has the power of conferring. The services of the survivors have an equal claim to the gratitude of their country. Whether so many valuable lives have been unprofitably lost, or in a quarrel which ought, or ought not to be avowed by parliament, or whether such great exertions have been made with a sufficient consideration

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of the policy, the justice, and the necessity of the war, are questions which it was not advisable nor in any shape necessary to be brought this day into debate. The Noble Lord's motion forces them to a discussion without necessity, and in effect decides them without knowledge. The merits of the war itself ought to have been left untouched and entire for future deliberation. By this motion that question is prejudged; or at least the use and effect of that deliberation is precluded. It is impossible for parliament to go with a free and unbiassed mind to examine the wisdom or the justice of a war, to the author and director of which they have already retained their thanks in such exalted terms, first for the plan, and then for the success of it. The Noble Lord has been very cautious, as he says, not to confound the two questions. He has drawn a line of distinction between the merits and services of Marquis Wellesley in his military capacity, that is, for the plan and operations of the war, which cannot be too highly applauded, and the justice or policy of the war itself, which, he says, are still left open to the examination, and possibly to the censure of parliament, when the evidence comes before them. This I hold to be impossible in practice. When once this house has pronounced that the plan, the execution, and the success of a great measure deserve your highest approbation, you cannot tread back your steps, you cannot say to the same man, under another character, as if he played two parts in the same performance, that the principles on which he acted deserve your

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severest condemnation. I put the case as a bare possibility in argument, and not meaning to utter a word, or to breathe a thought in prejudice of that part of the question which the Noble Lord says is still reserved for a free discussion. On a former occasion when this subject was first introduced, I flatter myself that the manner in which I urged an inquiry into the causes of the war in India, existing then, and indeed still existing, without the knowledge of parliament, had given general satisfaction. I said not one word in disparagement of Marquis Wellesley; nor shall I now. No other evidence of the merit of his measures is within our knowledge, but that his measures have succeeded. On that principle, in fair and honourable argument, if his measures had been defeated, we must have condemned him on the principle of his conduct. The Noble Lord, who extols the care taken, and the extraordinary provisions made by Marquis Wellesley to guard against defeat and to insure success, in one instance forgets himself: he says that one of General Lake's victories was obtained by a handful of men against an immense disparity of numbers. That indeed, I allow, is saying a great deal for the skill of the general, and for the valour of the army; but it is not saying much for the precautions taken, and the means furnished by the civil government. Whatever the event may be, no government has a right to expect, or to calculate upon the probability that a handful of men will succeed against a very superior force. In the first action under General Wellesley, on the other side of India, I know with cer-

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tantly that his army was in the greatest danger, and that if that most gallant charge made by our cavalry, in the front of which Colonel Maxwell fell, had not succeeded, our army would in all appearance have been lost. I agree with the Noble Lord, that the dissolution of the French force under M. du Penon, which was attached to the service of Scindia, may be a considerable advantage. Whatever it may be, it was collateral and incidental. If I am rightly informed, it was not required by force, but came over to us by private negotiation and agreement. The Noble Lord talks with triumph and exultation of the rapid progress of our arms, and the immense acquisitions of territory we have made in the Guzerat and elsewhere. He forgets that the positive law of this country, founded on the best considered principles of policy and justice, and confirmed by the advice of every man in this country, whose authority deserves to be regarded, forbids any farther acquisition of territory in India. Prima facie, a British Governor, who makes war for the acquisition of territory, offends against the law, and is bound to justify himself on the case before he can be acquitted. On the whole, Sir, it is my opinion, that this motion of thanks to Marquis Wellesley ought to be deferred. I have no personal object to obtain, or even wish to gratify, in the part I have taken on this subject, unless it is to preserve the consistency of my own character, and to adhere to the principles with which I set out in the government of India, and from which I never have departed. Thanks given without knowledge or deliberation

do no honour to those who give, or to those who receive them. They have no root, and cannot live. Let the evidence come before us. Let the Noble Lord's conduct be examined, and then it should appear that the war in which India is involved, was not voluntary on his part, that it was founded on justice and necessity, I shall be as ready as any man to join in the thanks proposed by this motion. The thanks of the house of commons, founded on due examination, and including all the considerations that belong to the question, will then proceed with dignity. Their impression will be deep, and their effect lasting. I therefore think that the motion ought to be postponed.

† The CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER agreed with the hon. gentleman who spoke last, that thanks without a knowledge of them being deserved, reflected honour neither on the giver nor the receiver; but he contended, that sufficient grounds were laid in this instance to justify the vote proposed to the Noble Marquis. This motion, in fact, was sustained by the same principles upon which all similar votes of thanks rested. The house was fully apprised of the splendid exploits alluded to, and it was proposed to thank the Noble Marquis not in his civil but in his military capacity; not as Governor General of India, but as captain general of the forces. To his combination and arrangement in that capacity, it was known that the glorious issue of the campaign was, in a great measure, to be attributed. As to the allusion of the Honourable Gentleman to what he called the imprudence of the Governor General, in ex-
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posing General Wellesley to fight the enemy with such unequal numbers, that fight was the result of an accident against which no foresight could have guarded; and Colonel Stevenson was at the time within half a day's march of the General with a reinforcement of 10,000 men. The reference to the law, as restraining us from extending our territory in India, the right Honourable Gentleman stated to be very incorrect; as the act which passed in 1794 prescribed only that we should not commence a war in India for the sake of conquest; but to maintain, that in the course of a war we should make no conquests that might tend to secure ourselves, or facilitate a peace, was a proposition too extravagant to be listened to. He professed his wish to abstain from any allusion to the legitimacy of the war, until the house should be in possession of the means of fully examining and fairly judging upon it; and called for the approbation of the house to the services of the Noble Marquis as a military commander, not as a civil officer.

Mr. Fox was extremely sorry to have any difficulty in acceding to the present motion; but in his opinion, it was in all reason and all argument, impossible that such a motion should be sanctioned. He considered it a new principle to vote the approbation of the house to any but those actually engaged in the exploits, which it from time to time had thought proper to distinguish by that honour. It was, however, stated, that Marquis Wellesley had set the army in motion. He might have given commands to that effect, but if such connection with an army were to be admitted as

a claim to parliamentary thanks, the Commander in Chief of this country would have a right to be included in any vote for any achievement performed by the British army; and upon the same principle the Admiralty should have participated of the thanks voted to Lord Howe and Lord St. Vincent, for their glorious victories in the course of the last war. He hoped the two questions would be kept distinct, and that the execution would not be blended with the arrangement. It was, indeed, contended, that all this had been done in the character of Captain General; but was it a matter of doubt that the title of Captain General was in this instance, entirely of a civil signification, and the person who filled it, however respectable in other points of view, was a person of a perfectly civil education, without any military experience whatsoever; a person who could not be trusted with the command of the army. The Noble Marquis must be sensible of all these things, and if the thanks of the house were voted to him on this ground, he would think the house was laughing at him. He felt himself under the necessity from a regard to the consistency of the house, and from motives of respect for the Noble Marquis, to protest against mixing him in this vote. He should therefore move the previous question upon this resolution.

Mr. WALLACE stated, that the votes of thanks to the Marquis Wellesley, on the capture of Seringapatam, and the conquest of the Mysore, to Lord Clive, Governor of Bombay, and Mr. Duncan, Governor of Bombay, for their services in contributing to these achievements, were proofs that

the practice was not new. But whether there were precedents or not, he thought it impossible to contemplate victories, such as should animate every British breast, and to refuse to associate in the thanks which were bestowed on them, the men whose wisdom and prudence had contributed most to them.

Mr. JOHNSTONE said, the vote of thanks to Marquis Wellesley, on the occasion alluded to by the Honorable Gentleman who spoke last, was founded on the sagacity with which he had discovered, and the promptitude and ability with which he had defeated, the intrigues of the French and Tippoo, merits belonging to his civil capacity, and distinct from a military character. He feared the Mahrattas would prove more dangerous enemies, now that they were dispersed, than when, by a mode of warfare unused to them, they were united in large bodies, and ventured on pitched battles: his apprehension was increased by the fact of there having been no intelligence from General Wellesley for 20 days before the last dispatch left Bombay. Perhaps the dispersed armies, by cutting off his supplies in the hilly country into which he had entered, had compelled him to raise the siege which he had undertaken, and to retire with loss. If the house were in the alternative of voting its thanks now, or being precluded from voting them altogether, he should concur in the vote, though not acquiescing in all that had been said in support of it. But that was not the case now: the ancient and customary mode of voting the thanks of the house was not immediately on each victory, but at the end of the

campaign, as was evident from a reference to the votes of thanks to the Duke of Marlborough. No mischief could arise from delay, while much mischief arose from haste. It sometimes happened, from too great precipitancy, that a person received a vote of thanks, whom it was afterwards thought necessary to remove from his command. He would not mention names, but the case of Copenhagen must be fresh in every one's memory. The expedition to Holland was also an instance of the rashness of voting the thanks of the house too hastily. On these principles, he should vote for the previous question.

Mr. WILBERFORCE expressed himself in the warmest terms of approbation as to the conduct of the British troops in India; but at the same time observed, that he confessed he did not like the question in its present shape. He could not possibly bring his mind to approve of the conduct of a Governor General, at a time when the propriety or impropriety of that conduct was yet unascertained in the most material points. We had no knowledge whatever of his reasons for going to war in the first instance, and the campaign had not yet come to a termination, from which a general conclusion could be drawn. He was as far as any man from thinking to the prejudice of the Noble Lord who had so far conducted our affairs in the East with such extraordinary success; but as there were no grounds before the house upon which he could be able to form an opinion, he could not say that the greatest crimes had not been committed in the course of that war, or in the provocation to the war. He knew that mankind were in
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general too prone to ambition, and too much gratified with adulation. As he was at present but groping in the dark, and had no means of seeing the whole of the question clearly before his eyes, he felt himself under the necessity of putting hypothetical cases. If it should turn out, which he was far from supposing it probable that it would, that the Governor General's conduct was extremely improper, that he acted with injustice towards the natives, or in defiance of an act of Parliament, was it not possible that future Governors General might be induced to adopt schemes of aggrandizement, with a view to obtain similar honours to those which were to be conferred in the present instance, on a person of whose rectitude he had not the smallest doubt, but as to the propriety of whose conduct the house had not the smallest means of judging, otherwise than as to his direction of our military operations so far? War was one of the greatest evils that could befall mankind, and he trusted that the house would pause before they gave the sanction of their vote of approbation to a war which, however splendid in its progress, might possibly afterwards appear to be unjustly forced upon those with whom we were contending. Supposing even, as he could do nothing else but conjecture on the subject, supposing that the resolution of going to war had been formed a long time previous to the commencement of hostilities, that would materially detract from the merit of the transaction; as a great portion of it consisted in the promptitude and alacrity with which the whole was executed. He had not the smallest hesitation in saying,

that it was not only his hope, but also that it was his most firm belief, that on a fuller investigation the conduct of the Noble Lord would appear to have been most strictly consistent with justice and honour, and that it would be such as was highly creditable to the nation. But as he did not like to thank by halves, as it was his disposition to be inclined to thank with his whole heart, he wished that the proposition of a vote of thanks had been postponed, until he had such an opportunity that he could feel himself most conscientiously justified in giving it his support.

Mr. HONOURABLE declared that he was extremely sorry to see that any misconception should have arisen in the mind of the Honourable Gentleman who had just sat down. He had supposed the war in India to be a war of aggrandizement, and he had spoken as if it had been in contemplation for some years. There were no such facts before the house, nor did any of the circumstances warrant such conclusions. The question before the house was only directed to the military operations of the war; and though he might lament the evils of war in the same way as the Honourable Gentleman had done, yet seeing that neither the justice nor the policy of the war were involved in the least in what was submitted to the house, he could not at all find himself justified in withholding his vote of thanks from the persons who had achieved so much for the honour and glory of their country. The house had done the same or more in the vote of thanks to our officers and troops in Egypt; they had received the thanks of the house for the manner

in which they effected their landing, and they were afterwards thanked by the same house of commons at the end of the campaign. The honourable gentleman (Mr. Francis) who lately moved for the production of papers relative to the affairs of India, had then displayed his usual candour. He was sorry to see him now prejudice the question. He thought that there was a most strong mark of genius in the conception of such extensive plans, and in the direction of every part of the operations, in such a manner as to be most completely in unison, notwithstanding their vast distance from each other. He was always inclined to give praise where praise was justly due, and therefore he gave his most hearty support to the original motion.

Mr. WILKINSON, in explanation, said, that he had neither spoken of the war as having been many years in contemplation, nor had he said that it was a war of aggrandizement. Having no facts before him, upon which he might be enabled to argue, he had put these hypothetical cases, which he was sure the house would recollect that he had used with a considerable degree of caution.

Mr. GREY said, that he was surprised to hear the interpretation that had been given to the words of his honourable friend (Mr. Francis). From the turn which the debate had taken, and from the length to which it had been extended, he should not have troubled the house with any observations upon the subject, were it not that he felt himself bound in justice to his honourable friend, to rise for the purpose of rescuing him from the imputation which had been thrown upon him

by the speech of an honourable gentleman opposite (Mr. Hobhouse). His honourable friend was not known at any time to be deficient in candour, and he deemed that in this instance he had prejudged the question. In the course of a very long and able speech which had been delivered by the Noble Lord who opened the debate, he had dwelt for some time upon the circumstance of the great acquisition of territory which had been obtained by the late successes in India. He would appeal to the house, then, if it was not fair for his honourable friend to answer, that such wars appeared, *prima facie*, to be objects of suspicion. All wars in India, by which conquests may be obtained, are doubtful in their nature, and the house should see the justice of such wars before they proceeded to a vote of thanks. Another honourable friend of his (Mr. Johnstone) had also been misrepresented: he did suppose not intentionally, but certainly he was misrepresented. He had observed that it had been the ancient practice of the house to give a vote of thanks only when the campaign was ended, and when something was seen to have been established with some degree of security by means of the conquests which had been obtained; and he lamented that a different sort of practice had crept into the proceedings of that house. To that an exception was taken by another honourable member, and he had quoted the precedent of the vote of thanks to our troops in Egypt. That could hardly be said in a serious manner to be among the ancient proceedings of that house. His honourable friend had declared, that he thought it to be irregular

regular for the house to pass a vote of thanks to the governor general of India in his military capacity only, as abstracted from any idea of his civil situation, and in support of that, the vote of thanks to Marquis Wellesley for his conquests in the Mysore was referred to. He here read the words of the vote from the Journals of the house, the substance of which was, that the house returned him thanks for the uniform wisdom and moderation of his conduct in opposing the enemy, and also for the penetration, ability, and vigour which he had displayed in counteracting the intrigues of the French. This precedent was equally inadequate to the support of the position which it was called in to strengthen. Moderation must unquestionably refer to his conduct in his civil capacity. His penetration and ability in counteracting intrigues, which were also objects of the commendation of that house, could not be fairly reckoned among the duties of a soldier. It was therefore evident, that such a vote of thanks was not confined solely to the view of military conduct. The vote to Mr. Duncan might be said to be in some degree a precedent for the vote which the house was then called upon to pass; but even that was not completely applicable. In the present case the house might give them thanks for conduct that was exceedingly meritorious, or they might, for aught they knew, express their approbation of conduct which they might hereafter be induced to censure. He thought that it would be a much more prudent line of conduct for the house to avoid the adoption of any resolu-

tion which might possibly create embarrassment in their future proceedings. Thanks had been voted to Mr. Hastings for the ability and vigour which he had displayed in a transaction, for the injustice of which that house had afterwards felt it their duty to impeach him at the bar of the house of lords. Though it was not the business of soldiers to think, but to execute, he should wish that the thanks of that house should not be given even to our troops, for their bravery in the performance of an action which, though it was a duty in them to execute with alacrity, and though it should have been achieved in the most splendid manner, might eventually be proved to be founded in injustice, and contrary to the written laws of our country. It was a painful task for him to dissent from a vote of thanks as the reward of valour; but with the scanty information that was now before the house, he thought that the most just, the most honourable, as well as the most candid line of conduct that he could pursue, would be to abstain from passing any judgment upon the case, and to give his support to the motion of his honourable friend.

SIR THEOPHILUS METCALFE agreed, that if the war was on our part a war of aggression or injustice, then there should be no vote of thanks, nor even the shadow of thanks. As the honourable gentleman on the bench below him (Mr. Wilberforce) appeared to him to have cast some reflections on the war, and as the honourable gentleman opposite (Mr. Francis) had on a former night, made use of the allusion of the tender wolf and the violent

valent lamb, a figure better understood in India than in this country, he thought it necessary to say a few words in justification of the war. The constant intrigues of Scindia with the French, and the number of Frenchmen in his army, who kept up a constant communication with Paris, were alone sufficient proofs of his hostility to the British power in India.—[Here Mr. Fox called the honourable baronet to order, as it had been understood that the discussion of the grounds of the war was not now to be gone into. The Speaker stated this to be the understanding; but Sir T. Metcalfe claimed a right to state the reasons which justified his vote.]—The Mahrattas had always been our inveterate enemies. It was a fact, that for 100 years back the Mahrattas had been the constant disturbers of the peace of India, Scindia, in pursuance of this plan, but with a particular spirit of hostility towards us, had entered into intrigues with the French, and his plans were ripe for execution.—[Here the honourable baronet was again called to order by Mr. William Smith, who said he only wished it to be understood, that if the honourable baronet went into the general question, it was open to every one; but when it had been agreed not to go into it, he thought it wrong to deviate from that understanding. General Maitland rose to shew that the honourable baronet spoke to order, but was called to order himself by Mr. Banks, as going also into the general question.]—Sir Theophilus resumed. He referred gentlemen to a book published by the Noble Marquis, on the subject of our causes of this war, for a full and ample justifi-

cation of the grounds on which it was entered into. This book was now in the hands of many individuals; he supposed the honourable gentleman below him (Mr. Wilberforce) had seen it; it would soon be published here, and would form a valuable part of the library of every political man. He allowed that this vote of thanks was for services done in the capacity of governor general, not that of captain general. It had been said that General Lake had an inferior force: the fact was, that the force was so well apportioned, that there was no where a man too many, no where a man too few. The extent of the country which was the scene of hostilities, was also to be considered; it was above 1000 miles square. There was not a voice in Hindustan, civil or military, native or European, which did not give the first credit to the Noble Marquis. The honourable baronet then stated, as a proof of concert in the plan and operations, that the fort of Barrach was taken by Col. Woodington, at the same time that General Perron was surrendering to General Lake. As a proof of the high state of discipline of the sepoys in our service, and their zeal and devotion, he stated that General Lake's great victory was gained without any other European assistance than that of the 70th regiment, of which one half was lost in the action. As a proof of the decisive nature of the victories gained, he stated that 700 pieces of cannon were taken from the Mahrattas, and that they had not now 20 pieces in their possession; but what was of still more importance, the French power in India was entirely dissolved. All this, he said, was to be attributed:

ed, in the first instance, to the Right Honourable Marquis Wellesley.

Mr. GRAY, in explanation, disclaimed for himself and his honourable friend any intention of casting the smallest imputation on Marquis Wellesley.

Mr. WILLIAM SMITH looked upon the vote of thanks for the conquest of the Mysore as no precedent for this: for the grounds there stated were of a civil nature, inclusive even of moderation, and the contest was terminated.

Mr. ROSE said, he should vote for the original motion, thinking that it would not prejudge the question of the justice of the war; while passing the previous question, would cast a reflection on the Marquis Wellesley.

Mr. FRANCIS did not consider an appeal to a publication made in India, even if it was in every member's hand, as a ground for a preliminary vote.

The CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER stated, that it was the wish of his noble friend in India, that every document which could facilitate inquiry into his conduct, should be laid before the house.—The previous question was then put, and negatived without a division, and the original motion agreed to *nem. con.* as were also the following: “That the thanks of this house be given to the Right Honourable Lord Clive, governor of Fort St. George, for the zeal and energy with which he concurred to promote these successes.—To Jonathan Duncan, Esq. governor of Bombay, for the zeal and vigour with which he had employed the resources of that presidency.—To General Gerard Lake, commander in chief of His Majesty's military

forces in India, for the eminent judgment, the active spirit, and invincible intrepidity which he had displayed, and which had so highly contributed to secure those brilliant victories, which would maintain the honour of the British nation, and give additional lustre to the glory of the British arms.—To Major-General St. John, and Major-General Wellesley, for their eminent and brilliant services; and also to the officers serving in the different regiments in the armies engaged, both European and native.—That this house doth highly approve and acknowledge the conduct of the non-commissioned officers and private soldiers of the different corps, European and native, and the commanders of the different corps are desired to signify the same to their.”—It was ordered that the Speaker do transmit the resolutions to the Marquis Wellesley, desiring him to communicate them to the Governors and the other officers referred to therein.

Adjourned.

MAY 7th.

MOTION FOR P. PAPERS RELATIVE TO THE MYSORE WAR.

Mr. FRANCIS said, that in order that the house should be in possession of as complete information as possible respecting the state of our affairs in India, and every thing that was connected with that subject, he felt it incumbent on him to submit the following motions to the house. The Hon. Gent then moved, “That there be laid before the house, copies or extracts of all dispatches received from the Governor General of Bengal, or from the presidencies of Fort St. George and

and Bombay, and of their correspondence with their respective agents or ministers, or with the military officers commanding in the field, as far as such dispatches or correspondence relate to, or account for hostilities now actually subsisting between the said governments and any of the Mahratta princes or states, with the dates of the receipt of such dispatches; also, "copies of all treaties or correspondence between the said governments and any of the Mahratta princes or states, relative to the said hostilities, or to the causes thereof," also "copies of all treaties, engagements, and correspondence between the said governments, and any of the surviving Mahometan princes or states in the upper part of India, particularly with the titular king, or Mogul at Delhi, or his ministers;" also "copies or extracts of all orders or instructions sent to India by the Court of Directors, or by any committee of the Court of Directors, of the East India Company, on the same subject."—All these motions were severally agreed to, except the last, which was objected to by

Lord CASTLEREAGH; who said, that it was his disposition to grant to the house every information upon the subject in his power, or which was consistent with propriety. The last motion of the Honourable Gentleman appeared to him contrary to the policy or propriety on which peace with those states might be obtained, owing to the disclosure which would thereby take place. Unless, therefore, a case of very urgent necessity was made out, he thought that the secret committee ought not to be called upon by parliament to disclose that infor-

mation upon diplomatic subjects, which they may have judged prudent to send abroad. The Honourable Gentleman would, himself, become sensible of the impropriety of such a measure, after he was once in possession of all the other papers he had moved for: and, therefore, he wished him to withdraw it till he had considered the matter more maturely.

Mr. FRASERS said he could not perceive any strong grounds for such secrecy, and therefore wished the sense of the house to be taken on the subject. On the question being put from the chair, the motion was negatived.

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MAY 18th.

INDIA BUDGET.

Mr. JOHNSTONE rose, to enquire of a Noble Lord (Castlereagh) when he meant to bring forward the India Budget? As he understood that all the accounts necessary upon that occasion were arrived from India, he hoped that it would not be long delayed. The Noble Lord would, no doubt, be as forward to bring to the account of the public, as the public would be glad to receive, the 500,000*l.* for which the Noble Lord had, in a former statement, given them reason to look for at this period.

Lord CASTLEREAGH replied, that the accounts alluded by the honourable gentleman were received, and that orders were given at the India-house to have them prepared with all possible expedition to be laid before the house. As soon as they should be on the table, the Noble Lord stated, that he would move for them being printed; and, after the members should have full opportunity of consider-

considering them, he would bring forward the subject referred to by the honourable gentleman.

JUNE 6.

WAR IN INDIA.

LORD PORCHESTER rose to renew the notice which he had formerly withdrawn respecting our East India settlements. When he had withdrawn this notice, it had been in the expectation of seeing an able and efficient administration speedily formed. But when he looked to the present ministry, and saw that more than the one half of them were the very same men whom the other had vilified and despised as incapable of the duties imposed on them, he could not help thinking, that his intended motion was not less necessary than formerly.

The SPEAKER here informed the Noble Lord, that it was not in order to accompany a notice with any arguments in support of the motion intended. All that remained, therefore, for the Noble Lord, was to fix any day that might be best suited for his purpose.

The CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER was of opinion, that the Noble Lord was perfectly in order, seeing that he had not brought forward any argument whatever for the measure he proposed. He thought this day so'night, which had been mentioned by the Noble Lord, would be a very inconvenient day; a bill was now pending before the house, that in all probability would occupy its attention during most of next week.

LORD PORCHESTER then agreed to fix his motion for Friday so'night.

JULY 10th.

INDIA BUDGET.

LORD CASTLEREAGH, moved the order of the day for going into a committee on this subject. The house having gone into a committee accordingly, the Noble Lord, in calling the attention of the committee to the accounts before them, hoped they would keep in mind the circumstances under which the affairs alluded to occurred. The account relating to the year ending the 5th of April, 1803, was the actual account of that year; and the account for the year 1804, was the estimated account for that year, according to the general custom observed in the manner of stating these matters to the house every year. The house would have to consider, in looking to these accounts, that war had commenced last year in Europe, which had affected the sales of the East India Company; that a war of no less considerable effect had existed in India earlier in fact, but much earlier in preparation. The account of the preparation in the event of anticipated hostilities, which had been sent out in March, must have affected the sales about the month of July, the account of actual hostilities, resolved on in May, must have reached India in September. The variation created by the preparation for war had kept the public mind aloft for 10 months, and the slowness of intelligence relating to actual hostilities, had kept them aloft from April to October. The preparations for the Mahratta war had originated in October, 1802. The principal particulars of expence under this head occurred at Bombay and Madras. It was true, hostilities had not been commenced

ced till August 1802, but the expense of preparation had been considerable. He would not enter into the general policy of the grounds of this war, nor of the advantages of its conclusion. He would proceed simply to the statements of the accounts. The statement was generally divided into three classes: 1st, revenues and charges; 2d, commercial investment; and 3d, debt and assets abroad and at home. And 1st, for the year of actual account, ending April 1803. The first view was the average expenditure of three years, compared with the actual produce of the last year; and whether from that the probable revenue of the next year would be adequate to the probable expenditure.—His lordship then read the statement, which was as follows:

GENERAL VIEW.

GENERAL.	
Revenues.—No. 1, average	
1800-1 to 1802-3	£7,250,001
More than average last drawn	627,205
No. 3, estimated for 1802-3	7,612,364
Actual amount	8,330,087
More than estimate	767,703
Charges.—No. 3, estimated for 1802-3	4,535,065
Actual amount	4,773,512
More than estimate	240,445
Deduct excess of charge from excess of revenue, the net rev. is more than estimated	527,257
And the net revenue for 1802-3 is	3,601,575
ESTIMATES, 1803-4.	
Revenues.—No. 1	8,064,681
Charges.—No. 2	5,066,940
Net revenue	2,998,041

Revenue estimated less than actual 1802-3	£ 315,102
Charges do. more than do.	231,426

Net revenue estimated for 1803-4, less than preceding year	606,534
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MADRAS.

Revenues.—The objection to drawing an average on the gross receipts of 3 years still prevailing, as it would not give a correct view of the annual resources of the presidency, or be a proper mode of comparison with former years, on account of the large addition acquired by treaty in particular years, the same principle is resorted to as formerly viz by stating the average of the receipts on the more ancient revenues of the Company, wholly excluding the subsidiary or other resources derived either from treaty or conquest. On this principle, the average on 3 years, 1800-1 to 1802-3, by the statement No. 4, amounts to

1,174,330

which is more than the average on the 3 years 1799-1800, to 1801-3 by

37,236

Revenues.—No. 6, estimated for 1802-3	4,670,360
Actual amount	4,724,904
More than estimate	54,535

Charges.—No. 6, estimated for 1802-3	4,555,675
Actual amount	4,925,560

More than estimate	379,885
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Deduct excess of revenue from excess of charge, the net charge is more than estimated	325,295
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And the net charge of the year 1802-3 is	210,604
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ESTIMATES,

ESTIMATES, 1803-4.

Revenues,—No. 4	£3,863,895
Charges—No. 3	5,018,157
Net charge	1,254,262
Revenue estimated more than actual, 1802-3	163,991
Charges, ditto	82,651
Net charge estimated for 1803-4 less than preceding year	81,340

BOMBAY.

Revenues—No. 7, excluding, as last year, the revenues of the ceded counties, likewise the Guikwar Subsidy, the average receipts on the 3 years 1800-1, to 1802-3, amount to which exceeds the average on the 3 years 1799-1800, to 1801-2, by	509,012
	57,566

No. 9, estimated for 1802-3	410,260
Actual amount	359,346

Less than estimate 50,734

Charges—No. 9, estimated for 1802-3	907,406
Actual amount	1,329,300

More than estimate 821,900

Add deficiency of revenue to excess of charge, the net charge is more than estimated 372,634

And the net charge of the year 1802-3 is 869,760

ESTIMATES, 1803-4

Revenues, No. 7	518,575
Charges, No. 3	1,478,891
Net charge	960,306

Revenue estimated more than actual, 1802-3 159,029
Charges, ditto 249,575

Net charge estimated for 1803-4 more than preceding year 90,546

BENCOOLEN AND OTHER SETTLEMENTS.

No. 16.—Revenues of Fort Marlbro', on average, 3 years, 1798-9, to 1800-1	8,806
Charges, ditto ditto	102,930

Net charge 93,224

Supplies from Bengal to Fort Marlbro' estimated for 1802-3	116,000
No. 18—Actual amount	196,842

More than estimated 80,842

No. 11—Supplies estimated for 1803-4	212,628
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GENERAL VIEW.

Result of the Year 1802-3 collectively.

Revenues.—	
Bengal, No. 3	8,380,087
Madras, 6	4,935,306
Bombay, 9	1,229,306
Total Rev.	13,464,557

Charges—	
Bengal, 3	4,775,512
Madras, 6	4,935,506
Bombay, 9	359,306
Total charges	10,940,324

Net revenue of the three presidencies 2,524,213

Deduct supplies to Bencoolen, &c. No. 18 196,842

Remaining net revenue 2,327,365

Deduct Interest, &c. paid on the debts,

At Bengal, No. 18 972,234

Madras, 19 293,054

Bombay, 20 190,069

1,457,377

Deduct Interest on Securities purchased by Sinking Fund, in small part estimated 95,924

Net interest 1,361,453

The remainder is the Surplus from the Territorial, &c. Revenues, after defraying the charges and interest.

Add. amount Sales of Imports, by No. 15 597,940

The Total 1,308,452

is the sum applicable to
Commercial Purposes.

Amount advanced for the
purchase of Investments,
payment of Commercial
Charges, and in aid of
China,

At Bengal, No. 18,	£ 1,555,656
Madras, 19	590,221
Bombay, 20	150,655
Miribro' 22	16,219

Total advances for
Investments 2,117,011

Cargoes imported to Europe,
in 1802-3, with Charges
by No. 22 1,742,353

GENERAL VIEW.

Result of the *Particulars for the Years*
1803-4, collectively.

Revenues.—

Bengal, No. 1	8,064,961
Madras, 1	4,883,895
Bombay, 7	116,375

Total Revenues 13,472,451

Charges—

Bengal, No. 2	5,066,940
Madras, 5	3,018,157
Bombay, 8	1,473,381

Total Charges 11,563,978

Net estimated revenue of
the three presidencies 1,908,473

Deduct supplies to Bencoolen, &c. No. 11. 212,628

Remainder 1,695,845

Deduct further
Interest on
the debts, by
No. 16 1,574,014

Deduct Interest
on securities
purchased by
Sinking Fund 126,560

Net Interest 1,117,651

The sum then remain-
ing 218,194

is the surplus revenue after
defraying the charges and
interest.

Add amount estimated to
be received on the sales
of Imports, No. 15 535,952

The total 784,146

is the sum estimated to be
applicable in the year
1803-4, to the purposes
of commerce.

DEBTS IN INDIA.

Amount stated
last year £ 19,965,739

Deduct in the
hands of the
commissioners
of sinking
fund 1,511,358

Net amount of debts last
year 18,654,381

Amount this
year by No. 16. 21,881,571

Deduct sinking
fund as above 2,012,348

Net amount of debts this
year 19,869,223

Increase 1,214,842

Debts transferred in the
year by No. 17 4,481

DEBTS BEARING INTEREST.

Amount last
year 16,994,833

Deduct, in the
hands of the
commissioners
of sinking
fund 1,136,352

Net amount of debts bear-
ing interest last year 15,858,481

Amount this
year by No.
16 18,712,933

Deduct sinking
fund as above 1,686,917

Net amount of debts bear-
ing interest this year 17,026,016

Increase of debts bearing
interest 1,167,535

Amount of in-
terest payable
by accounts
of last year 1,481,070

Deduct, on se-
curities in
hands of com-
missioners of
sinking fund 86,900

Net

Net amount of interest payable last year	£1,391,170	Difference as above	1,002,863
Amount this year by No. 10	1,571,011	The sales of the Company's goods were estimated at	6,905,500
Deduct sinking fund as above	196,360	The actual amount was	5,877,509
Net amount of interest payable this year	1,117,651	Being less than estimated by	927,911
Increase of interest payable	59,131	The receipts on the sales of the Company's goods, estimated at	6,085,500
		No. 23. Actually amounted to	5,492,304
ASSETS IN INDIA.		Being less than estimated by	603,196
Consisting of cash, goods, stores, &c.		Charges and profit on private trade estimated at	150,000
last year	18,727,711	Actually amounted to	176,587
Deduct, balance and securities in hands of commissioners of sinking fund	1,311,358	Exceeding the estimate by	26,587
Net amount of assets last year	17,061,383	GENERAL RESULT.	
Consisting as above, by account No. 21, this year	11,630,971	The balance of cash estimated to be in favour of the Company on 1st March, 1861, amounted to	89,395
Deduct sinking fund as above	2,012,318	The Balance by the actual Accounts is in favour	172,449
Net amount of assets this year	12,618,623	Being better than estimated	83,056
Increase of assets	557,241	principally in consequence of the disbursement for India and China, and on some other accounts being less than estimated, which, with the protraction of the payment of the debt to the Bank, exceeded the greater expenditure on Freight, Bonds, &c. added to the deficient receipt on the sales of goods.	
Deducting increase of assets from increase of debts, the state of the company's affairs in India appears worse in this view by	657,601	ESTIMATE, 1863-4.	
HOME ACCOUNTS.		No 23 Receipt for Sale of Company's Goods	6,598,495
No 25, Aggregate amount of sales	8,125,268	GENERAL RESULT.	
Less than last year	1,202,863	The Receipt from the sale of goods being calculated at a larger amount than last year, and the expectation stated of a re-issue of Bonds, paid in the Supply for India and China, being taken on	
The amount of sales of Company's goods less by	170,459		
Do, private goods do.	970,119		
Do, Neutral property, do.	62,285		

a smaller

a smaller scale, and the liquidation of the Debt to the bank not being relied upon, the Balance at 1st March, 1803, is estimated to be in favour in the sum of

	£1,07,634
DEBITS AT HOME.	
On 1st March 1803	4,775,836
On 1st March, 1804, 270. 23	4,788,805
Increase	14,979
ASSETS AT HOME.	
On 1st March 1803	17,440,893
On 1st March 1804	19,464,732
Increase	1,723,839
Deducting the increase of Debts from the increase of Assets, the improvement in the Home Concern in the year is	1,713,164

CHINA AND ST. HELENA.	
Balance at China last year in favour	91,431
Balance at China, by the present accounts, No. 24, against	200,060
Decrease at China	352,824
Balance at St. Helena, on 30th Sept 1801, in favour	76,328
Debit do. on 30th Sept 1802, in favour, No. 24, 10,141	10,141
Increase at St. Helena	26,516
Net decrease at China and St. Helena	325,239

GENERAL COMPARISON OF DEBTS AND ASSETS	
Increase of debts in India	1,214,612
Increase of debts at home	14,979
Total Increase of Debts	1,229,591
INCREASE OF ASSETS IN INDIA	357,210

Increase of assets at home	£1,723,145
	2,255,363
Deduct, Net decrease of balance at China and St. Helena	325,988

The net improvement of the year in this view appears to be 739,575

From this sum should be deducted the amount of cargoes arrived in India previous to the 30th April, 1803, and included in the quick Stoe's there which formed part of the cargoes afloat outward in the Assets at Home 417,000

The Remainder is 312,575

Which may be considered as still noble to farther adjustments, when the final arrangement of the claims of the Company upon government, as stated in the Home Assets, shall be completed.

This statement being concluded, the Noble Lord begged leave, before he sat down, to make a few general observations. He wished to call the attention of the committee to the estimates which he had brought forward for 1802-3. He had then expressed his sanguine conviction, not only that the public would receive a participation of 500,000l. but that the company, in addition to this contribution to the public, would be able to establish a sinking fund for the extinction of their debt, to the amount of two millions a year. When he had made this declaration, it was but fair to keep in mind, that the circumstances then existing were very different indeed from those in which the country is now placed. It was in the contemplation of the continuance of peace

peace, that he could only look forward to the fulfilment of his expectations. But to shew that he had not proceeded on light or trivial grounds, he adverted to the estimates which he had laid down, and contrasted them with the real amount of the revenues and charges. The Noble Lord next proceeded to shew, that the arrangement for liquidating the debt of the company was as strictly adhered to as it was possible to do; and that it was not reasonable to expect more from them, unless their trade should have the good fortune to take another turn: it was rather matter of surprise, that under such circumstances they could have made such laudable exertions. Still if affairs were to assume a tranquil aspect, there was little doubt but a much more favourable result must arise. The Noble Lord also explained the difficulties which obstructed the repayment of the company's debts, and endeavoured to shew that these difficulties principally arose from the advances made towards the support of government. It were much better, he observed, if these means were provided from Europe; for the rate of interest in India rendered them far more enormous. Indeed, if the whole of the accounts were fairly looked to, and also the circumstances under which they stood, he ventured to hope that a far more favourable prospect would be opened both to the company and the public than generally seemed to be expected.--The Noble Lord concluded by moving the first resolution.

Lord ARCHIBALD HAMILTON alluded to the repeated promises given by the predecessor of the Noble Lord, respecting the prosperity of the affairs of India. The

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house had been many years ago assured that India would not only be freed from all embarrassment, but would actually be able to administer relief to the financial demands of the empire at large. They were assured that not only would aid be afforded to the public, but that the whole Indian debt would speedily be extinguished. He wished the committee to reflect how these fine promises had been realised. Since these promises had first been brought forward, the Indian debt, it was known, had increased three or four fold. In 1793, when the charter of the company was renewed, a stipulation was made, that 500,000*l.* should annually, after a certain period, be paid to the public. Of the sum so stipulated for, not one sixpence had been, or was likely to be received. He wished to ask, on what foundation the promises held forth were supported, and when or where the public might, in reason, hope to see them realized? The debt of the company, so far from being diminished, accumulates from year to year. Last year it was eighteen millions, and by the papers now on the table it would appear that it was upwards of nineteen millions, with every prospect of a still greater accumulation. The Noble Lord alluded to the state of the account betwixt the company and government. Last year the debt due by government to the company was estimated at something more than four millions. At that time a million had been discharged, and still the balance against government was not diminished, according to the statements contained in the papers on the table. He thought this a very extraordinary circumstance, and called on the

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Noble

Noble Lord to afford some explanation on the subject. Before he sat down, he read a part of the speech of the noble Lord in 1802, where the most sanguine views of the prosperity of the company's affairs were held forth. He hoped the noble Lord now saw that these representations rested on no solid grounds, and would henceforth be less sanguine in his expectations.

Lord CASTLEREAGH explained that part of the statement which respected the account between the company and government. The noble Lord declared that he alluded to all his former declarations, as to the prosperity of the affairs of the company, and was ready gravely to renew any pledge which he had formerly given to the house.

Mr. JOHNSTONE maintained, that the affairs of the company were, year after year, growing more embarrassed. Not a single one of the promises or prospects held forth by the noble Lord's predecessor, or the noble lord himself, had been in the slightest degree fulfilled. The noble lord's predecessor had, after his magnificent statements of the flourishing situation of the company's affairs, retired from office, leaving their debt greatly accumulated, and giving as his only legacy a serious advice to reduce it. The noble lord himself followed strictly his predecessor's example in the views he gave of the company's affairs. Like him he abounded in magnificent promises and flattering prospects, but like him he had, in every instance, found himself altogether disappointed. The honourable gentleman showed that the debt of the company was rapidly accumulating. He took the average of five

years from the year 1799, shewed that in each year there had been a large accumulation of debt, and stated as the result, that in the course of these five years the company's debt had increased upwards of eleven millions. This statement he desired the Noble Lord, or any member of the committee, to disprove; and he asked every gentleman whether this was not a complete evidence that all the representations given of the company's affairs were altogether fallacious and unfounded? He insisted that the service of the company could not go on without new loans, and that a new loan must be negotiated next year in India. He argued, that the statements of the charges on the company were quite delusive. The most prominent charges were only brought forward, while all the heads of extraordinary service, which were very numerous, were carefully kept out of view. The honourable member supported his arguments by a number of minute calculations, and sat down with declaring, that the affairs of the company were far from being so flourishing as they were represented to be.

Lord CASTLEREAGH observed, that the Honourable Gentleman did not make a proper allowance for the expenditure which the company were unavoidably subject to in time of war. He had, besides that, omitted to make any deduction on account of the assets which the company were possessed of. These were inaccuracies which it was necessary for the Honourable Gentleman to take into his more serious consideration. He was fully aware that the question was of a most complicated nature, and every gentleman did not sufficiently attend to such complex

complex statements as were then before the house, to be in full possession of the various changes which arose in the course of such accounts. If the Honourable Gentleman was to revolve these considerations in his own mind more at leisure, it was more than probable that he would be induced to alter his opinion. We had an European, and we had an Asiatic war in the course of the year. It should also be recollected, that shortly after the Mysore, we had to undergo the expences of the Mahatta war. Though that war did not actually break out until August last, preparations were made a considerable length of time before hostilities were actually commenced; the first preparatory steps by which expences were incurred he understood were taken in the month of May, 1802. Upon the whole, it would be found that exclusive of the charges of a complicated war, the actual amount of debt contracted within the year did not exceed 300,000l. If the increased amount of debt were considerably more than such a sum as he had mentioned, he could not think that even then it was a fair criterion by which we should be authorized to form any judgment respecting the resources of the company, or the general state of their finances. It was evident that in time of war, there must be some difficulty in transmitting bullion from Europe to the East. And when we looked at the extended commerce, and the increased revenue of the company, we must be convinced, that borrowing, under such circumstances, was the necessary result of the increased opulence and growing power of the company. The universal prospect of the state

of our affairs in India, must present a flattering picture to the company themselves, and be most grateful to the feelings of every Englishman.

Lord HENRY PETTY said, he did not mean to go into the general detail of the question, but merely to make one observation on a paper which he held in his hand, to which the noble lord had alluded, with respect to a balance of 900,000l. due from government to the East India Company, which had been allowed by the commissioners. He wished the noble lord to put the house in possession of the principle upon which such claims had been allowed. Without such a standard, it was impossible to say where they would rest, as they might be extended to every species of expedition that might be undertaken by the company, purely for their own benefit, and the security of their possessions. He hoped, therefore, that the noble lord would explain the progress that had been made by the commissioners.

Lord CASTLEREAGH, in reply, stated, that the commissioners had not yet decided on more of the sums claimed than to the extent of 900,000l. The accounts relative to the expedition to Egypt had not arrived till this year, by which one million was added to the claims of the company, upon which no decision could yet have been formed. It was extremely difficult to determine what part of the expence of joint operations should be charged on the respective parties, and he should despair of bringing the account to a final settlement, if he was not to rely on the liberality of the public; and he had every reason to trust, that the whole

whole account would be prepared for the consideration of parliament before next session.

THE CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER, in addition to what had been stated by his noble friend, thought it right just to observe, that no idea had ever been entertained of a final adjustment of the accounts by the commissioners. They had been appointed only to examine into the claims for the purpose of facilitating the final adjustment. But the result of their inquiry, as well as the items and total amount of the claims, would be submitted to the eventual consideration of parliament.

Mr. KINNAIRD was relieved from considerable anxiety by what had fallen from the right honourable gentleman, and, if the decision of the commissioners was to be final, he should enter his protest against such a proceeding. As he was up, he desired to know, whether the noble lord would pledge himself, that no increase should take place in the exportation of bullion to the East Indies in the present year?

Lord CASTLEREAGH flattered himself that the event of the sales in this country would enable the company to export a considerable quantity of bullion, and was of opinion that it would be most advantageous to the company to send out as large a quantity of it as possible.

Dr. LAURENCE contended, that from the failure of the estimates for the last 5 years, during which there had been an interval of 18 months peace, there must be something extraordinary in the manner of making them up.—They had failed on both sides, both as to the amount of the pro-

ceeds and the extent of the charges; and there must be, therefore, some inherent radical fallacy at the bottom, which was not to be attributed to any particular persons but to the whole system, in not making the proper allowance for the management of the affairs of a great empire. The learned member then proceeded to comment on some items of the estimates. He contended that if the duties on teas were so high as to injure the sale by diminishing the consumption, they ought to be lowered; and as for access to the markets on the continent, he looked upon that as more completely barred at present than at any former period. As to the assets to which the noble lord had referred, he could not look upon them while warehoused and deprived of a vent as available to any purpose of advantage to the company, and he stated this merely to shew the fallacy of taking the whole amount of the company's possessions into the estimate of available property.

Mr. WALLACE declared that he was surprised to hear the honourable and learned gentleman suppose that the expences of a war were at an end immediately after the termination of war.

Mr. PRINSEP thought that the affairs of India deserved the most minute investigation. He was not to be told that the time of danger and war was improper for an inquiry into such matters when the interests of the empire were so materially concerned. When the report was brought up he would take an opportunity of expressing himself fully and calmly upon the subject, and would deduct no consequences but from the papers already on the table.

MI.

Mr. FRANCIS.—Sir, I owe it in gratitude to the distinguished few, who have had fortitude enough to favour us with their attendance and possibly with their attention to this hour, to let them know that they are safe, at least on my part, from any very heavy addition to the burthen that they have already submitted to with so much equanimity. A long speech now could have no effect, but to reduce the audience to nothing. Neither is it necessary. A year ago, when the affairs of India were under the consideration of a committee of the whole house very like the present, I entered fully into the subject, and I took care that what I then said should be conveyed to the proprietors of India stock and to the public, with all the accuracy and authenticity that I could give to my opinion by vouching for it in writing. Nothing has since occurred to induce me to recede from any part of that opinion, or from any of the principles which I have hitherto maintained with regard to India. On the contrary, every new fact that appears, and every fresh light we obtain, serves only to confirm the declaration I then made, that the mischief was in a state of progression, and to convince me that the case is a good deal worse than it was a year ago. My intention however is to avoid repetitions, to take notice only of some particulars mentioned by the noble Lord, as they occur to me, and proceed as quickly as I can to that conclusion, which is the principal object of my addressing the committee. The noble Lord regrets that the sanguine and satisfactory expectations, given by him to the public last year, have not been realized, and he places the failure to

the account of the Mahratta war, which he, says, has been conducted on a very extensive and expensive scale, which must disturb all estimates; that this war is the most expensive military transaction, in which the company was ever engaged; that the increase of charge, amounting to about a million, was mostly of a military nature, and unforeseen; and that, although the actual hostilities did not commence till August 1803, the preparation for the war began early in November 1802, and even then created a heavy expence.—Sir, if the noble lord himself had not introduced the Mahratta war, for the purpose of accounting for a failure in his estimates, I should have carefully avoided it; because I consider it as a subject reserved for a future discussion, when the materials are before us. The papers are not yet printed, nor likely to be for many weeks. I have never seen one of them. The fact now stated deserves special attention. It appears that the orders for our army to take the field were given in the beginning of November 1802; and surely I have a right to presume that the project of the war must have been under deliberation, and the plan of it concerted some time before those orders were given; and that consequently the war itself, which commenced in August last, could not have been unexpectedly forced upon us, by the spur of an unforeseen occasion, or by the sudden pressure of an instant, or unavoidable necessity. Yet, when I moved for the papers first on the 14th of March, and afterwards on the 6th of last April, the committee will recollect that neither the company nor government were then in possession of the circumstances, which

which preceded the rupture, and that no communication whatever on the subject had been received from India. I shall dismiss it now with only one observation, which has no relation to the justice or policy of the war, but is particularly applicable to the present debate. If the preparation for the war, in November, 1802, and so long before it commenced, has been sufficient to disturb his Lordship's estimates, and to defeat his expectations, what are you to expect from the war itself, when the accounts of the actual expence attending it shall be fairly and fully brought into view! It seems he had calculated that, in this month, the public would receive their participation in the Indian revenues; but unfortunately his hopes have been disappointed by the war abroad, and by the diminution of sales at home. Sir, the day must come, when it shall be examined, and, if possible, explained, why the public has never received more than one year's participation in the revenues of India since the renewal of the charter in 1793, and particularly why that single payment was made in the first year, and never since; considering that it was one of the essential conditions on which the charter was renewed. There is some mystery in this part of the transaction. The noble Lord says, that government had no legal claim on this account, because the net proceeds of the company's sales, (after providing for other charges, which stood first in point of order,) did not furnish a surplus, out of which the participation of 500,000*l.* a year, to which the public were entitled by law, could be defrayed. Very likely. But then I say that, besides all

our other relations to the object, and independent of the general duty, by which we are bound to watch the government of India and the management of the company's affairs, this is an additional pecuniary argument and interest that obliges parliament to inquire how it happens that, out of a territorial revenue of thirteen millions, added to the profits of a flourishing trade at home, there is no surplus to make good to the public so inconsiderable a share in that immense receipt, as half a million a year. The government, it is said, have no legal demand; because the produce is absorbed before the public right accrues. It may be so. But without a parliamentary examination, how is it possible for us to know whether the failure, by which that right is defeated, be owing to an intolerable mismanagement, or even to a criminal waste of the resources abroad, or bona fide to just and unavoidable expences? The result of such waste, or of such expence, may always be pleaded, legally, in-bar of the public: "We have spent the money; of course you have no claim." This house is trustee for the nation, and ought not to be satisfied with such an answer. The noble Lord admits that, on the whole of the company's concerns, in India there has been, in the last year, a deterioration to the amount of 657,000*l.* which he attributes to an increase of charge, amounting to something less than a million, mostly of a military nature and unforeseen; and also, that the company's sales of tea have fallen short of the estimated sales by above two millions of pounds weight, owing to the additional duties lately laid on that article. This,

Sir,

Sir, is a melancholy fact. It at once reduces the public revenue and the company's commercial profits; and, what is worse, it shows that, since the consumption is certainly not lessened, the trade is falling again into the hands of smugglers. But the noble Lord looks forward to better times, and relies, with a confidence that seems to be attached to his station, on the flourishing circumstances abroad, which are to arise hereafter from the acquisitions made in the present war. Our Indian prosperity is always in the future tense. I must do him the justice to admit that, in every respect but one, he seems to me to be the full and legitimate successor of the noble Lord who for many years presided at the same board. He has succeeded to the office, to the promises, to the hopes, to the estimates, to the sanguine disposition of that noble Lord, and to his perpetual disappointments. Now, Sir, it is rather odd that, in the course of twenty-one years, the result in any year has never made good the promise of the preceding. Much less have the general promises made to the nation by the act of 1793, by which the charter was renewed, been realized, or, in all appearance, ever will. But then there was always a good reason for it. Only wait another year, and every thing will come right. In one article only, the noble Lord has not accepted the succession to his predecessor. He has not taken upon him the specific engagement so often and so regularly repeated in this house from year to year, exactly in the following terms, "To save any gentleman the trouble of putting the question to me, whether I adhere to the hopes I gave last year,

that the day is much nearer, when the resources of India will administer aid to the revenues of this country than that on which we are to apprehend that India will call for aid from the finances of Great Britain, I anticipate the question, and answer in the affirmative. The only difference is, that I am more sanguine in those hopes than I was at the time I first asserted them," and so on in every succeeding year in the same strain, till he resigned in 1801. To the specific question put to the noble Lord by my noble friend near me, (Lord Archibald Hamilton,) whether he took that engagement upon himself, he made no reply. But, in a general way, his hopes and his estimates are as good as ever. We are to be reimbursed and enriched, some day or other, by the territorial acquisitions made in this war. I ask him a plain question: Have any acquisitions made by war in the last twenty years, paid the expence of the war, provided for all the new establishments, and left a surplus applicable to trade or tribute through the medium of investment? No; so far from it, that whereas the pretended plan and promise of the act of 1793 was to reduce the company's Indian debt to two millions sterling, it was twenty millions a year ago, though two millions are said to have been bought up by the commissioners of the sinking fund. Since the promise of an annual reduction, the real increase of debt has exceeded two millions a year *communibus annis*; and now we have a new war, on a most extensive and expensive scale, the choice of which cannot yet be known here, but which, I suppose, will appear in the accounts of the present year or in those

those of the next. One of the first effects, and indeed a singular feature of this war of acquisition, is very odd and unaccountable.— There is a prince in the Guzerat, called the Guickwar, whose territory, I presume, is ceded or mortgaged to the company, to pay them for their trouble, or to indemnify them for their expences. You would naturally suppose that the fund was productive, and in some degree answered the purpose. What real effective profit it may produce hereafter, is at least very uncertain. But the first transaction we have with this Guickwar is to lend him money, to the amount of 186,000*l.* as the noble lord states it; but as it is stated by the government of Bombay, (who lent the money), among their extraordinary disbursements, (*viz.* Bombay rupees 31,25,944) it really amounts to 360,000*l.* The noble Lord has a reason ready for every thing; but, I think, he gave no explanation of the causes of this loan. Remember the debts of the Nabob of Arcot. The committee will observe that there is a constant annual export of bullion by the India company to China of about 650,000*l.* a year. Of that trade, so detrimental in a national view, I shall say nothing, because I presume there is no remedy. If you will have tea you must pay for it in specie. The object, to which I endeavoured to draw the attention of the committee last year, is the enormous extraction of bullion to India. In the last year, it must have amounted to 900,000*l.* at the least. The presidencies of Fort William and Fort St. George, in their estimate of resources for the year ending on the 30th

April 1804, reckon upon bullion expected to be received from England, as part of their ways and means applicable to current services, equal to 640,000*l.* and so they go on. You have a military wasting establishment of 20,000 Europeans in India to be kept up by a perpetual supply of recruits from Britain; and, in aid of that and other expences, there is and must be an annual remittance of specie. I desire you to consider whether England can support these perpetual drains of men and treasure; and, if she could, what is the real effective benefit in a national view, of holding this Indian dominion on such terms? The noble Lord meets all questions of this sort with great equanimity. He says it is better economy to send out money, than to borrow it in India at the high interest of that country. If that were all, I should think it very little worth inquiring which of the two was the shortest road to ruin; or I should leave it to the directors to settle that question for the company. But I say you do both. The specie you send out is absorbed in expences, and the governments abroad go on as usual, drawing heavy bills on the directors, and borrowing on the spot to any amount for which lenders can be found. Hitherto it has been generally understood that the country which receives its balance from another in specie, is the gainer; and that which pays it is the loser by their mutual intercourse. If bullion had been imported from India into England we should have heard another story, set off with many fine phrases.—I shall now, sir take a short notice of some particulars in the home account, and then proceed

proceed to my conclusion. In the computation of the company's stock, the apparent balance is in their favour, and is stated at 5,675,379l.—but by an order of the house of commons, which I have sufficiently explained to the committee and to the public a year ago, the capital subscribed by the proprietors, and actually received by the corporation, viz. 7,780,000l. is omitted on the debit side, where it should and always did appear. I suppose it might have excited some alarm, or at least some curiosity, if the balance on the face of the account had been left on the wrong side. In the opposite credits, which include the whole of what the Noble Lord calls the company's assets, there are some very important and other very questionable items. This word assets is handy and convenient; but I do not think that, with reference to these accounts, it is distinctly understood or properly applied. In a testamentary sense, in which it is most commonly used, it signifies a sufficiency, either in cash, or in property convertible into cash, to discharge debts and legacies. Any species of property which does not possess that quality, does not properly fall within the description of assets. Passive credits cannot fairly be opposed to active debts. With plenty of such credits on his books, a wealthy merchant may find himself a bankrupt, if he has no other means to satisfy the bills which he has accepted. In this view, I take it, the India Company are not much the richer for many articles in their quick stocks in India, or for their dead stock in Leadenhall-street. But leaving this inquiry for the present, I attach myself now to one item only,

to which I have repeatedly endeavoured to draw the attention of parliament without success. It comes before us again in a more questionable shape, but with some explanations which we never had before: I mean the sum of 4,018,000l. for which this account takes credit, for stores and supplies to his Majesty's troops. In the last year this demand on Government stood at 3,573,339l. One million was paid on account, by authority of parliament, very improperly obtained as I conceive, and 501,666l. more for interest, without any authority at all; and all this upon a mere claim stated, subject to adjustment. You would naturally expect to find the claim diminished by 1,500,000l. On the contrary, it stands now at 4,018,000l. and we are informed by a memorandum, "that the Company's claims on Government for the expences of the army sent from India to Egypt will probably amount to 2,000,000l. more. This debt is certainly a thriving plant, the more you prune it the faster it grows. Now look at the particulars. Does the public know, has parliament to this hour ever heard that government owes the Company 3,130,591l. for the capture and possession of Ceylon; 1,023,995l. for the capture and possession of French and Dutch settlements on the peninsula; 563,068l. for intended expeditions to Mauritius and Manilla; and that, on the capital of this unadjusted claim, the public is paying interest at 4 per cent. as if the debt had been finally liquidated and funded. Of the Company's right to the amount of their demand, I say nothing: it may, for aught I know, be perfectly well founded; but
I think

I think it cannot be disputed that it should not have been kept out of sight for so many years. The directors themselves should have brought it before parliament. The whole has accrued since the act of 1793. On this point however I think I have gained some ground since last year. The Noble Lord has come round to my opinion. He thinks that the claim ought to be examined, and finally adjusted; and he informs us that commissioners on both sides have been appointed for that purpose. In the first place, I never heard till now of the existence of such a commission; and then I assert that a demand of such importance as 5,500,000*l.* ought to have been submitted to parliament in the first instance, and investigated by a committee of this house, or at least by commissioners acting under parliamentary authority. The Noble Lord, I presume, has examined the report made by these commissioners, for he says that it appears that 900,000*l.* is certainly due to the Company. If that be all, their stock account takes credit for 3,100,000*l.* more than they are worth. But suppose this had been the state of the case last year, when the Chancellor of the Exchequer moved and carried a resolution to pay them one million on account without inquiry here, or any evidence whatever produced to the house. It is plain that he would have paid them 100,000*l.* too much. On the whole of these transactions I shall content myself with saying, that a very different prospect was held out to the public when it was proposed to renew the Company's charter. The act of 1793 was an act of ostentation, and nothing's

Almost all the great objects, which it professed to provide for, have failed. Some of the principal calculations, for which unbounded personal credit was taken, have not merely failed, but are reversed. The law is now in effect little more than a dead letter. It promised to secure 500,000*l.* a year to the public:—one year only has been paid. It promised to reduce the Indian debt from 7 to 2 millions, sterling.—On the 30th of April, 1803, this debt was 20,000,000*l.* It promised to reduce the bond debt in Great Britain to 1,500,000*l.*—The capital of their debt at home including 700,000*l.* borrowed of the Bank, amounted to 2,544,567*l.* on the 1st of March, 1804. It promised to exhibit a surplus “to be reserved and retained by the Company for their own use, and applied in augmentation of the dividends on their capital stock;” and finally it promised to provide a fund of 12,000,000*l.* sterling, to be vested in the stock, as a guarantee fund for the better securing to the India Company their capital stock, or the value thereof;” after which the supposed surplus, of which that fund was to be formed, was to become the property of the public in full right. I need not tell you, that not one shilling has ever been produced to make good any portion of these three last provisions. Have I not then a right to conclude that, as far as relates to the company's finances, the whole measure is a nullity, if not a deception, under the imposing name and authority of an act of parliament? The Noble Lord's predecessor, who brought in that bill, did not confine his hopes within the limits even of that flattering prospect. In his letter to the directors, dat-

ed the 30th of June, 1801, he states an opinion in which he says there would be much sound policy, viz. "that it would be wise, after the example of other Indian powers, to have always a depôt of treasure in your coffers in India, to the amount of three or four millions sterling, to meet any sudden emergency, and to save you the necessity of having immediate recourse to large loans!" On the wisdom of such a measure we may debate hereafter; that is, if any of us live to see the day when the supposed deposit of treasure shall exist any where but in the noble Lord's imagination. There is not a glimpse or a shadow of it within our present Indian horizon. Sir, I do not mean to oppose the passing of these resolutions: on the contrary, I wish to see them recorded on the journals, in order that the substance of them, with the whole state of our Indian acquisitions, and of the company's affairs, may be open to a fair and full investigation; not in a little, annual, wangling committee, of fifteen or twenty members, but upon a scale of inquiry commensurate to the object, the magnitude of the dominion, the company's safety, and the important national interests connected with that territory and that trade. I know I am unequal to the task; but if it be not undertaken by others, my intention is to attempt it myself, and as early as possible in the next session. I shall propose it to the house to inquire, through the medium of special committees, into the principal transactions which have happened in India since the year 1782, and into the changes produced by those events in the general state of the company's af-

airs. On that review of the whole subject, I shall call on parliament to determine and pronounce, either that they adhere to the fundamental principles of policy, justice, and honour, laid down by their own solemn resolutions at that time, and soon after adopted by the legislature; or that the force of events compels them to abandon that system, and to set up a new principle for the future government of India. It is not prudent, it is not honourable, it is not safe, that, in the management of that great dominion, all your principles, all your laws, and all your institutions, should appear on one side, and all your practice on the other.

Mr. CHARLES GRANT said, that he had no objection to examine the affairs of the East-India company, however minutely, provided that such an examination should be fair and impartial, and unmarked by any party spirit. It was a national misfortune, he admitted, that the affairs of India were so little known and so little attended to. In the affair of the company's claim on government, for the actual balance of which they took credit in the present computation of their stock, viz. 4,018,000*l.* he thought they had been very ill used. They had borrowed in India the money with which they had supplied the services of government at a very high interest several years ago; and it was only in the last year, that a small part of their just demand had been allowed. He wondered to hear a gentleman (Mr. Francis) for whose abilities and knowledge he had long entertained the highest respect, complain of the export of bullion to India, as if the company or the nation were losers,

or at all affected by such export. Bullion was an article of merchandize as much as any other; and, as to profit or loss, it made no sort of difference, whether you bought bullion by the sale of broad cloth in Europe, or whether you sent the broad cloth to India, to purchase bullion which you wanted there. As to the company's omission of their capital on the debit side of their stock laid before the house, it was done by a positive order of the house of commons, which left them no choice. They could have no view or interest to serve by this omission. No concealment could be intended, nor would it be practicable. He thought his hon. friend had not done justice to the accuracy of the accounts annually submitted to parliament by the court of directors; the communication contained in those papers, of the state of the Company's affairs, was full and unreserved, as far as the materials in their possession would permit. Nothing, he was confident, was intentionally withheld. Undoubtedly all estimates of services so extensive, so remote, and so complicated, were liable to fail in some particulars; but such failures were always fairly accounted for. In the annual account laid before the court of proprietors, which made it as public as possible, the amount of the capital invariably appeared as a debt against the Company, exactly on the principle maintained by the honourable gentleman (Mr. Francis). But in effect, it made no difference in the Company's situation, whether their capital was stated so, or not; because, after all, the debt was only due from the Company to itself, and never could be demanded, unless

the corporation were to be dissolved; and even then, it would come last in order of payment, when all other debts were satisfied. The honourable gentleman concluded with asserting, from his own knowledge, that the Company's affairs were, on the whole, much better now, than in 1793; and that, by the help of a sinking fund which had been wisely established abroad, he hoped to see them ere long relieved from all their incumbrances.

Mr. FRANCIS.—Sir, I beg leave to assure the honourable director, with the deepest sense and the sincerest acknowledgment of his personal merit and uncommon qualifications for his office, that I revert with pleasure to former times, when I had the happiness of possessing his friendship, and that having, as I trust, recovered it now, I shall never relinquish my claim to it. In reply to some of my honourable friend's observations, I shall say but a few words. In the first place, I utterly disclaim the idea of hostility to the India company. To the best of my judgment, I am their true friend and disinterested advocate, but not by encouraging or submitting to delusions, which, sooner or later, I believe must be their ruin. In all the transactions of India, I well know that the company are purely passive. They have no power over their own affairs, because they have no command over those who are nominally their servants. Between the governors abroad, and the board of controul at home, I wish to hear what real, effective authority is left with the court of directors. With regard to the export of bullion, my honourable friend asserts, that it is just the

same thing whether you send out so much silver or an equal value in British manufactures; or, in other words, whether you buy the silver with your broad cloth, in Europe or in India. I state his proposition as I understood him, and there I leave it for the present, observing only, that far other promises of new markets were held out at the renewal of the charter. As to the company's unadjusted claim on government, I never said that it was ill-founded; for in fact I did not know, till very lately, how it arose, or what it consisted of. But I did and do assert, that it ought to have been examined and liquidated, and the balance paid or acknowledged long ago. Is it a thing to be defended or endured, that a silent debt should have been suffered to grow and accumulate against the public since the year 1794 to the enormous amount of five million and a half, besides an outstanding demand of two millions more for the expedition to Egypt, and that the subject should never have been regularly brought before parliament? The censure follows the fact, but it does not fall on the India Company. My honourable friend says, that the court of directors are precluded by a positive order of the house of commons, given in 1794, from inserting the amount of their capital on the debit side of their stock account. I know it. The directors have a right to plead the order. But how is it possible to justify the order itself? My honourable friend informs the house that, though the capital be omitted in the account laid before parliament, it is invariably inserted in the public account laid before the court of proprietors. If

so, the two accounts of the same property must exhibit a different balance; and all that I have contended for so long on this point is admitted. But my honourable friend has delivered it as his opinion to parliament, that it made no real difference whether the capital was stated or omitted, because the debt was only due from the company to itself; which, in my mind, is very like saying that it is no debt at all. Here, I own, I differ from my honourable friend, though with great distrust of myself, and with unaffected deference to his superior knowledge; and first I ask him whether it would be right and regular in a merchant, computing only for himself, to credit the account of his commercial property with the produce of his capital laid out in ships or merchandize, and not to debit the same account with the capital so laid out? I believe it is even usual to charge interest on the capital, in order to shew the final profit or loss accruing from the use of it. On this question, I appeal and submit to the judgment of the merchants of England, who certainly know better than I do, how such accounts ought to be kept. As to the proposition now stated, that the debt is only due by the company to itself, as if the company were an individual person, I cannot accede to it. The corporation, and the subscribers or proprietors are different persons. One of them borrows; the other lends. In all cases the debt should appear and be acknowledged. I believe the worthy directors would be very tender of telling the proprietors, the widow, and the orphan, whose fortunes are invested in the stock, that the corporate

body

body owed them nothing. Undoubtedly they are different parties, and accordingly the legislature has repeatedly interposed in the management of their domestic affairs for the necessary purpose of protecting one of them against the other.

Mr. JOHNSTONE threw out an idea that the accounts might be made up in India to the 31st of October, in place of the 30th of April, whereby the affairs of India might be brought under the consideration of parliament at an earlier period.

Mr. C. GRANT agreed that it would be desirable but stated an insuperable objection, as the revenue year in India terminated on the 30th of April.

Mr. JOHNSTONE said, this was not the case in all the settlements though it was in Bengal.—The resolutions were then agreed to, and the house having resumed, the report was ordered to be received to-morrow.

Adjourned.

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JULY 17th.

Mr. PRINSEP seeing the Noble Lord in his place, to whom the principal direction of the affairs of the East India Company were committed, rose to ask, whether it would not be for the convenience of the house, and the full understanding of the subject, that the papers which were necessary to the farther discussion of the india budget, should be laid on the table before Thursday, the day on which that discussion was fixed, in order that those papers should be in the contemplation of the house, and that members who were disposed to deliver their opinions upon the interesting question to which they referred, should come

forward prepared to speak upon their merits. With a view to this he submitted it to the candour of the Noble Lord, whether it would not be right to present these papers this evening?

Lord CASTLEREAGH stated, that the papers relative to the subject to which the honourable member alluded were not quite ready. He had also to mention that his mind was not yet made up as to the precise accounts which ought to be submitted to the house upon this occasion, but on Thursday he should be prepared to bring them forward.

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JULY 19th.

INDIA BUDGET.

Lord CASTLEREAGH rose. Before, sir, I proceed to move for the papers, of which I gave notice on a former day, as I shall not deem it necessary to found any motion upon them when laid upon the table, I feel it my duty, at present, shortly to state to the house, the object with which this information is called for, and the conclusion which, I apprehend, will be deducible from it.—In the successive debates which have annually taken place on Indian finance, however complicated and extensive in its nature the subject is, I have observed, that so long as the discussion confined itself to the particular accounts of the year then under consideration, whatever difference arose was easily reconciled, by a reference to the accounts themselves: but, so often as the discussion has taken a wider range (as it has frequently very naturally and very properly done, with reference to the results and statements of former years), a great want of precision has been observable, from
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the difficulty of referring back, with accuracy, to the voluminous accounts of preceding years, not at the moment either in the hands, or in the recollection, of those who took a part in the debate.—One of my objects, and indeed the principal one, at present is, to bring before the house, in the compass of a single and intelligible account, the substance of the last ten years' accounts, commencing with the renewal of the charter; so that gentlemen hereafter, having before them, in one point of view, the estimate of each year, under the several heads of revenue, charge, interest of debts, surplus revenue, or deficit, and increase or diminution of debt, they may, at one glance of their eye, compare the same with the actual result, as furnished in the accounts of the subsequent year. I am the more desirous of putting parliament in possession of this information, from the perseverance with which gentlemen on the other side of the house have asserted, year after year, that all the estimates, from time to time laid before parliament, with reference to Indian finance, and all the predictions of my noble friend (Lord Melville) and myself, have been completely falsified by the event. They have not, certainly, charged us either with wilful or deliberate misrepresentation; but they impute to us the having relied for our conclusions upon estimates, formed upon a confined and inadequate view of the probable expenditure for the succeeding year, and that, under the deception of our own over-sanguine feelings, we have given to parliament and to the public positive assurances of results which have never taken place.—It, sir, my

noble friend and myself have been in the habit of annually misleading parliament on this important subject, we certainly have taken all due pains to supply the means of detecting our own errors. The detailed report, which is annually published, of the sentiments and opinions stated by the person who fills the situation I have now the honour to hold, furnishes more ample and authentic materials, than are to be found in the administration of any other branch of the public affairs, for convicting him of any inaccuracy into which he may have fallen, or any misstatement he may have ventured to hazard; and with such means, it is a little surprising, if they are borne out by facts, and a just subject of complaint, if they are not, that instead of bringing the question to this distinct test, they have confined their attack to general imputations. Wishing to bring the question, once for all, to a distinct issue, I shall endeavour to state, as precisely as I can, the two charges, which, I conceive, comprehend the substance of every thing that has been alleged upon this subject. 1st, That the annual estimates themselves were founded in error, and disproved by the expenditure at the end of the year; and that while the estimates gave no reason to apprehend an increase of debt, an accumulation, to a large amount, has taken place annually abroad, 2d, That a positive assurance was given by my noble friend to the public, in the year 1793, of the participation of 500,000*l.* being regularly paid, and that his lordship had often declared the finances of the empire would derive aid from the resources of India, before India became

became a charge on the mother country.—And, first, as to the latter charge, which is of a more general nature, I have only to meet the assertions of gentlemen who state, that these assurances were given absolutely and without qualification, by asserting they never were; referring, for the truth of my denial, to the recorded sentiments of my noble friend, as published at the time. They were, no doubt, made absolutely with reference to a state of peace: but, so far from being equally applied to a state of war, parliament was distinctly apprised by my noble friend, at the time, that war, in proportion to the extent of its operation, and more particularly war on the continent of India, must wholly alter the calculations then made. A hope was entertained by my noble friend, at the commencement of the late war, that in the then crippled state of the enemy, our expence abroad might not be such as to disturb materially our financial prospects; but he pointedly guarded himself against causes of expence, distinct from the probable direct efforts of France in India. Since that time, we have had two Indian wars, one with Tippoo, the other with the Marhattas. We have had rebellions, little inferior to wars, in the expence connected with their suppression: and we have, in that time, fitted out from India various expeditions, and prominently, that to Egypt, not immediately connected with the Company's service, the charges of which, with interest since accrued (in whatever proportion they may ultimately fall on the public or on the Company), stand recorded in the accounts to the

amount of about 7,000,000l.—
 Could my noble friend's statements, even had they been unaccompanied by the express qualifications which made a part of them at the time, be in fairness considered as applying to such a state of things as I have described? Or is it wonderful, under such an accumulation of expence, incurred not merely on account of the Company but of the public, that the result which my noble friend was justified in opening to parliament in the year 1793 should stand suspended, in whatever degree those causes have continued to operate? This house will recollect, when my noble friend stated his conviction that the empire was likely to derive aid from India, before the defence of India would become chargeable upon the mother country, that this statement was to meet the then gloomy predictions of gentlemen on the other side of the house, who asserted such was the deplorable state of the Company's finances, that the empire must soon be diamed at home, for the defence of our possessions in India. The truth of these predictions has been now pretty fairly tried, by ten years of the most expensive war, during which time India (an important exception to all our other foreign dependencies) has sustained its own expence, and is at the present day more equal than ever to continue to do. What would have been its ability to fulfil the other and more flattering part of my noble friend's prediction, that of affording an efficient resource to the finances of the empire, had we enjoyed peace, I leave to the house, from its having thus supported itself in war, to judge; only

only adding, by way of explanation, one observation, namely, that the increased annual expenditure arising from the war, eventful as it has been, may be taken on the average of ten years, at a sum considerably exceeding a million a year. Having thus taken notice of the more general charge which gentlemen have been in the habit of urging, I have the satisfaction of coming to that, which, from its being precise and specific in its nature, can at once be decided by a reference to the accounts themselves; and here, little more remains for me to do, than to read to the house the leading results of the accounts for ten years, which I now hold in my hand, comparing the estimate under the head of revenue and charge, with the result, as established by the actual accounts of the succeeding year.

The revenues for the ten years were taken at	£91,719,000
They actually produced	91,756,000
More than estimated	3,037,000
The charges for the same period were estimated at	70,940,000
They actually amounted to	33,253,000
More than estimated	6,313,000

It is here material to observe, that an increase on each side of the account is not necessarily a proof of inaccuracy of estimate, as in the course of several of the years after the estimates were transmitted home, new territories were annexed, which brought with them an addition, both to the revenue and charge side of the account. The best criterion to try the accuracy of the estimates upon, is, to take the result upon the net revenue.

This was estimated in the ten years at	14,779,000
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It actually amounted to	14,502,000
Less than estimated	3,277,000

so that in an expenditure of above 30,000,000*l.* and during a period nearly of uninterrupted war, the error in the final result, upon the comparison of revenue and charge, did not much exceed three millions — an instance of precision and accuracy of estimate not, I will venture to say, to be paralleled, in the financial proceedings of any other government; and which becomes the more surprising, when even this excess of charge is to be accounted for by the military expenditure both for the Mysore and Mahratta wars, becoming a charge in the course of their respective years, when at the outset and at the moment the estimates were framed, neither event could possibly have been in the contemplation of the officers preparing the same. Upon a review of the ten years, it appears, that the final net surplus revenue, after payment of all charges abroad, including interest of debt, was

Estimated to amount to	5,910,000
Its actual produce was	1,981,000
Less than estimated	3,929,000

The house will consider it a most conclusive and satisfactory proof of the territorial resources of our Indian empire to observe, that the produce of the revenue was sufficient to cover the expenditure connected with its maintenance and defence, during a period of ten years war, realizing, at the same time, a surplus of 1,981,000*l.*; whilst the progressive increase of the debt from 8,074,000*l.* at which amount it stood in 1793. to 7 A a 19,869,000*l.*

10,569,000*l.* its present amount, has swelled the charge for annual interest for 517,000*l.* to 1,457,950*l.* the addition made to the Indian debt in this period being 11,700,000*l.* which will be observed upon hereafter.—Having noticed the productive powers of the territories in supplying a surplus, under all the pressure of war, it may not be unsatisfactory to present this subject to the house in a different and perhaps, in principle, a more accurate point of view, not varying materially in the result, but embracing the territorial charge at home as well as abroad, in the mode of stating the account.

Ten years' revenue	21,730,000
Ten years' charges	83,253,000
Not revenue To debt	11,563,000
Ten years' Benevolence and Penang charges	700,000
Ten years' territorial charges paid in Europe	3,000,000
To be added to charges abroad	4,200,000
Surplus revenue applicable to interest, &c.	7,363,000
Deduct ten years' interest of debt, at 517,000 <i>l.</i> per annum	5,170,000
Net surplus	2,193,000
Add Repayments from govern- ment received, or to be re- ceived for advances on	

account of the public, in-
cluded amongst the
charges abroad †

2,500,000

Tribute realized from the
territories in ten years of
war

4,633,000

It is not here meant to be con-
tended, that the commerce of the
Company derived aid from the
above surplus. There were other
demands, which more properly
belong to the territories, which
required and absorbed funds, nearly
to an equal amount, though
not falling strictly within the annual
territorial expenditure. They
are as follows :

Carnatic debt	1,900,000
Interest since 1797	600,000
Increase cash balance abroad in the Treasury	1,320,000
Floating advances between the Presidencies, Quick- war loan, &c. taken at One year's participation to public	900,000
	500,000
	<u>£4,520,000</u>
Tribute realised	4,633,000
Extra demands not apper- taining to annual charge	4,520,000
Remains	<u>£,113,000</u>

Of the above 4,520,000*l.* the
increased cash balance and float-
ing advances must still be con-
sidered as available funds, in the
strictest sense: the net available
resource, therefore, from the ter-

* It is apprehended that when the articles of territorial charge, paid at home, are minutely examined, the amount will not be found so large as the sum here stated.

† The interest charged against the territories is taken at the amount it stood at in the year 1793 assuming that, *communibus annis*, no loans were requisite for defraying territorial charge. It might admit of question, whether upon a more extended analysis of the debt prior to 1793, it was chargeable to the territories.

‡ The is taken *à-vic* moderately, at 2,500,000*l.*—1,500,000*l.* having already been repaid by the public, nearly the whole falling under this class of expenditure, and which must be credited to the territories, as originally disbursed under the head of charge. The charges for the Egyptian expedition still remaining unpaid, in themselves amounting to 2,000,000*l.*

territories, in ten years of war, after liquidating an old incumbrance on the Carnatic, and making a payment of 500,000*l.* to the public, may be stated at 2,333,000*l.* The attention of the house will naturally be attracted to an increase of debt having taken place in India, to the amount of 11,794,000*l.* whilst the territories appear, upon an average of years, fully to have supported their own expence. So large an incumbrance is certainly to be regretted, and calls for explanation; but it does not, when examined, prove a deterioration in the general concern. Whilst the Indian debt, including China, has increased 12,055,000*l.* the debt in Europe has been reduced 2,218,000*l.* The actual increase of debt upon the whole does not exceed 9,837,000*l.*—The house will not be surprised, in a growing and extended commercial concern of this nature, mixed with the government of a great empire, that in proportion as funds realise themselves into assets of a less convertible nature, as the machine itself increases in size, and as services press for supplies, where the necessary funds may not at the moment be within reach, that new loans must, from time to time, be made. The effect of such debts being contracted, as bearing upon the value of the concern at large, can alone be measured, by examining, whether they have been applied to unproductive expences, or whether you find, upon the whole, a correspondent value realised in another description of property, which may fairly be considered as a counterpoise to such debt.—In looking to the question in this point of view, whilst we find the debts increased since 1793,

The assets are increased	9,837,000
	<u>12,102,000</u>
Improvement since 1793	£ 2,255,000

subject to adjustment, in whatever sum may ultimately be allowed of the claims on government, amounting to 4,018,126*l.*—Whilst the necessity of new loans must be admitted, for carrying on the joint operations of commerce and government during the period in question, I cannot avoid calling the attention of parliament to the fact of the debt having decreased at home, whilst it increased so largely abroad. I am aware, that in a period of war, when it may be impossible in each year to transmit funds abroad, to the amount which, upon general principles, it is desirable should be done, or where, in any particular year, the expence, from unforeseen events, may have gone beyond the scale provided for from home, that new loans abroad may have become expedient and necessary, rather than suffer the investment suddenly to decline, to the prejudice of the industry of India, and to the derangement of the regular supply of the market at home: but the procuring funds in India, at the high rate of interest payable on money there borrowed, is as a general practice so injurious, that I cannot permit this circumstance to pass without some remark, trusting that the policy of borrowing in Europe will always be kept steadily in view; and that every effort will be made on the first favourable occasion, to convert a considerable proportion of the Indian, into a European debt, which cannot fail in itself, by the mere reduction of interest, rapidly to accelerate the ultimate extinction of the capital

pital of the debt itself.—I shall not, upon the present occasion, delay the house, by minutely tracing the appropriation and distribution of the Company's funds in each year, between the home and foreign concern; between the management of their trade, and the administration of their territorial dominions. The accounts which I shall now call for, will lay the ground for such an investigation. I shall content myself, at present, with observing, that as we find, upon a balance of debts and assets, that the Company's affairs, taken in the aggregate, have not been deteriorated in the last ten years, whilst the British empire in India has been largely extended and secured; and as I have, I trust, satisfactorily shewn, that the territories have, during this period, fully defrayed their own expence, it seems to follow as a necessary consequence, that the commerce of the Company (conducted as it has been, and ought always to be, on enlarged principles of steady encouragement to the manufacturing interests both at home and abroad, rather than on the confined scale of mercantile profit and exclusive advantage) has also, from its own profits, upheld itself, paying to the proprietors the dividend of ten per cent. upon their capital stock. If such has been the result, when both interests had to contend with all the pressures of war, and loans made at high interest abroad, how great would have been the resources derivable from them, had peace left the Company in possession abroad of a large surplus revenue, and had the money market at home (from which they have been excluded for the last ten years, in a great measure, from

deference and consideration for the interest of the state) been open to the Company, so as to admit of their raising, at a moderate rate of interest, by an increase of their capital, the additional funds which their growing concerns have from time to time, required.—Whilst I am upon the subject of the Company's debt abroad, I wish to notice an observation that fell from an Honourable Gentleman on the other side of the house (Mr. Johnstone), that when in the month of March 1803, I stated to parliament the plan which was then in contemplation, for the reduction of the Company's debt abroad, to the extent of two millions in peace, and possibly to the extent even of one million in time of war, that I held forth an expectation that such plan could be in operation in the year 1802-3 in India. A reference to dates is sufficient to prove, that a plan, not stated till March 1803, not sent out in orders to India till June 1803, and the execution of which depended upon the extent of supplies to be sent from Europe, in the end of the last, and beginning of the present season, which supplies could not reach India till late in the year 1803-4, could not have any connection whatever with the accounts of 1802-3. It is equally clear, had peace continued, and had all the materials, which were then stated as essential to the plan of paying off 2,000,000 of the Indian debt within the year, remained undisturbed, that the plan itself could not have had its commencement abroad, till late in the year 1803-4, or more probably the commencement of 1804-5.—It is true, I stated that a net revenue of one million would remain disposable

disposable abroad in the year 1802-3, upon the supposition of peace continuing; but I then also stated, that as the law had decided, that the surplus revenue should be applicable, in the first instance, to the purchase of investment, it was not till that investment reached Europe and was realised, that the surplus, so to exist, could be applied, either to the reduction of debt, or the payment of the participation to the public. The month of July 1804 was then mentioned as the period when the Company would be prepared, if war did not intervene, to account with the public for that sum. It was explained, in a former debate, why, on the balance of last year's account, no such payment is now due; and it also was shewn, that the net surplus abroad in that year, after payment of all charges, interest of debt included, would not have fallen short of 1,300,000*l.* had peace continued. It appears, therefore, that parliament was distinctly apprised from the first, of the circumstances on which this payment must depend; and I am by no means answerable, in consequence of any thing I then said, for a temporary interruption of this resource, which has been subsequently occasioned by the war, and by the unfavourable sales at home.—With these materials, viz. a clear surplus of 1,000,000*l.* in peace and 500,000*l.* in war, applicable to the reduction of debt, the plan proposed to liquidate debt abroad, to the annual amount of 2,000,000*l.* in peace, and in war to an amount not exceeding 1,000,000*l.* The practicability of executing the plan in peace (these materials being forthcoming) depended further on the

Company being enabled, by gradually adding to their capital, to raise annually in Europe such a sum, as, with the progressive savings of interest, would complete the sinking fund, in each year, to the required amount—No difficulty could have occurred in doing so, to the proposed extent, had peace continued. In war it was presumed, in addition to the 500,000*l.* applicable from the net proceeds, that partly from repayments from the public, and partly from an increased issue of bonds, the fund, for the reduction of debt, might have been carried beyond the half million.—If, from the recurrence of war in Europe, coupled with the heavy pressure of a contest with the Mahrattas, the surplus net proceeds have been in a greater degree absorbed than there was reason to apprehend at the time; if from the war bearing upon the price of all descriptions of public securities in the market at home, it has become disadvantageous to add to the Company's capital, whilst the price of their stock, in common with all others, is so much depressed; and if, from our communication with the continent, at the outset of the war, being materially embarrassed, if not interrupted, and also, from the first effects of the high duties, imposed on the Company's imports in the course of the last session, their sales at home, in amount as well as in price, have been considerably affected; the house will not be surprised, if the concurrence of all these unfavourable causes should impede, if not suspend, the operation of the plan in question. I trust, however, that as far as the sales at home, and the peculiarly heavy expences of the war abroad

are concerned, we may from the present moment, indulge better hopes, peace having been actually concluded with the Mahrattas, and the impediments to our sales not being, it is to be presumed, in nature permanent; but having recited to the recollection of the house the principal points on which this important question must hinge, gentlemen will feel, that the detail will be more satisfactorily discussed in a future year, when advices shall have been received of the orders having reached India, and of the proceedings of the supreme government thereupon.—Upon the whole, I trust, the several accounts I shall now move for, accompanied by the explanations I have thus had an opportunity of submitting to the house, will satisfy parliament and the public: 1st, Of the peculiar and highly commendable accuracy, observable in the estimates prepared by the officers of the East-India Company, both under the heads of revenue and charge, trying them by the test of the actual accounts for the same year, after the whole receipt and expenditure had been precisely ascertained, and only making a reasonable allowance for extraordinary expence, occasioned by events which, from their nature, could not have been either foreseen or calculated upon, when the estimates were prepared. 2d, That none of the assurances given to parliament on the subject of Indian finance, if fairly stated and correctly understood, have been disproved by the event, on the contrary, that it is manifest, from the revenues having more than covered the territorial expenditure, during ten years of the most expensive war, that every expec-

tation of aid to the public finances from India would have been fulfilled to the utmost, had we remained at peace, or even had the scale of our war expenditure not been aggravated, far beyond what the European war alone, at its outset, gave us reason to apprehend, by expensive expeditions, fitted out in India on the public account, and by wars with the native powers. 3d, That, notwithstanding the period now under consideration has been one of heavy pressure upon the commercial and territorial interests of the company, both being exposed to all the increased embarrassments and expence inseparably connected with war; the general state of their affairs, upon a comparison of debts and assets, is, upon the whole, not impaired, whilst their empire has been carried to an extent which leaves them nothing to fear from any enemy on the continent of India, and opens to them new sources of prosperity, which cannot fail largely to operate on the return of peace. That the resources of India should be such as to enable it, whilst they yet remained formidable competitors for military dominion in that part of the world, to support its own wars, upon an average of years, out of its own revenues, is a triumphant fact to be enabled to state on the part of a dependent branch of this empire. I doubt whether the financial means of any other government would, under similar circumstances of pressure, present a similar result for an equal number of years of extended warfare. Parliament, from the means of information it possesses, will justly discriminate between the expectations it may safely form with regard to
the

the resources of India in a period of peace, as contrasted with one of war. They will have now before them a faithful statement of the estimates, and the result of the last ten years; and I trust these documents are not less calculated to justify the official statements which have been annually submitted to their notice, than to inspire the empire at home with a just confidence in the extent and stability of our Indian resources. I shall now, Sir, conclude with moving, that there be laid before the house, 1st, "An account, shewing the estimated and actual revenues and charges in India, with the results of ten years, from 1793-4 to 1802-3, after deducting payments on account of interest or debts, and supply to Bencoolen, &c. exhibiting likewise the decrease or increase of the debts, distinguishing each year." 2d. "An estimate of profit and loss on the Company's sales in England and other profits for ten years, ending 1st March, 1804, with other payments in England deducted therefrom, distinguishing each year, and distinguishing, as far as may be, such charges as are of a political, from those that are of a commercial nature; and also, distinguishing the India from the China account." 3d. "An account of the total amount of the company's debts and assets abroad and at home, including China, the former from April, 1793, to April, 1803, and the latter from March, 1794, to March, 1804, both inclusive, distinguishing each year."

Mr. JOHNSTONE said, that notwithstanding all the statements made by the Noble Lord, he could not but contend, that the whole shewed that every thing he had advanced on the subject was

strictly true. After the Noble Lord had made his annual statement in the form of an Indian budget, he now came forward with a new set of accounts unknown to any, one but himself, with which he most ingeniously pretended to combat arguments urged against the old ones. He thought such a mode of proceeding was unparliamentary and uncandid. It was also unprecedented, except in one instance, and that was of his predecessor, who came to the house and argued strenuously from a letter of the Duke of York, which he had in his pocket, and which nobody had seen but himself. He maintained, that the floud pictures of the state of the Company's affairs which had been drawn formerly by the predecessor of the Noble Lord, and was now presented to the house by the Noble Lord himself, was fallacious, and consequently delusive to that house, and to the public. When these statements were annually given in to parliament, the same promises of reduction of debt and increase of revenue above the expenditure were uniformly made by the person, whoever he was, whose duty it was to open the India budget to the house. The Noble Lord had evidently changed his ground, by bringing forward new statements for ten years after he had given in the usual annual accounts. He thought, therefore, that the Noble Lord should perform the promises which he had already made, and make good his former estimates, before he laid any new accounts before parliament.

Lord CASTLEREAGH denied, that is what he had said he was either unparliamentary or uncandid. He would have thought he was uncandid, if he had moved for the accounts without explaining why he

he had done so. The gentlemen opposite had all along complained of the inaccuracy of the accounts, and he wished to have one where the whole might be seen together, and errors, if any there be, more easily detected. His lordship, in explanation, then recapitulated several of his former statements.

Mr. WALLACE begged leave to say a very few words, relative to one assertion which had been made of the Noble Lord's predecessor having said, that at a particular time the public had a right to a participation of the Company's revenues, under all circumstances, whether there was war, or whether there was peace. He had taken the trouble to investigate this point, and he found, on referring to a speech of the Noble Lord's predecessor, which he delivered in 1796, in which he then referred to another speech made by him in 1794, these words, "it may be asked, if there be such improvement in the company's revenues, why does not the public participate?" He answered, because no such promise was made but under certain conditions; and in his speech of 1794, he had expressly excepted the interference of war. He had, in short, uniformly contended, that the participation in a considerable degree depended on the continuance of peace. He was surprised, he said, the honourable gentleman should maintain the contrary; it was impossible the Noble Lord should have used such an argument as, that war or peace would make no difference in the affairs of the Company. He was a man of too much good sense to entertain such an idea for a moment, and he hoped that asser-

tion respecting him would no more be resorted to.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER said, he should only trouble the house with a very few words. His noble friend (Lord Melville) had stated, that his expectations respecting the participation were not likely to be disappointed, unless there should be a war on the Continent; but he had said, at the same time, that to a certain extent they would. It was for the house, therefore, to consider how far circumstances had happened, which had a tendency to affect materially the Company's revenues. All the declarations and promises of Lord Melville were made expressly exclusive of a war in India. It was now ten years since they were made, and there had been a rebellion fully as expensive as a war; besides the different expeditions fitted out by the Company in aid of the public service, there was the expedition to Manilla, and the expedition to Egypt, the last of which cost upwards of two millions, and for both of which the Company have an unsettled account and claim against the public. The present object of his noble friend was not to bring forward new accounts. It arose from the gentlemen opposite having taken occasion to compare the different accounts of ten years, and to urge them in argument, as best suited their purpose. His noble friend wished for such an account as would give a recapitulation, in a clear point of view, of the different accounts it referred to.

Mr. PRINSEP then rose and entered into a long detail on the state of India affairs for several years past. His remarks were

were directed not only to the policy, but the commerce of the Company in its different relations. They were so minute and circumstantial, however, and so closely connected with the history of the Company, that we cannot pretend to enter into them at any length. He particularly stated, that the sanguine hopes held out to parliament and to the country, of the Company's being no only able in time to defray their territorial expences, but to contribute also to the strength and resources of this country, had been hitherto illusory. The language used by the Noble Lord's predecessor had been as flattering as that of the noble lord possibly could be. When that noble lord presided at the head of India affairs, he had made a supposition, that even with fifteen millions of debt, the affairs of the Company might be conducted with advantage. This, the honourable gentleman said, had merely been stated as a supposition, and of what might be done in case of the worst, but not with any idea that the debt would ever amount so high. What conclusion, then, he asked, must we form now that the debt is accumulated to a much greater sum, and is so far beyond an amount which that noble lord had calculated on as the highest possible? If in the course of ten years we had increased the debt from seven to twenty-one millions, what expectations could we form of diminution in future? The Noble Lord's predecessor had looked forward to a period of 10 years, and had given a statement of what he thought would then be the case; but if they might judge from facts, he had been very much mistaken indeed. The Noble Lord now at

the head of India affairs, the honourable Member thought, was proceeding in nearly a similar manner; he was holding up hopes to the house which, if any judgment might be formed from the past, would never be realized. It was not his design, however, to attach any particular blame to the measure now proposed by the motion before the house. The debt of the government formed a part of the assets, but he would have had those, he contended, independently of that debt. It was not his design to move for any committee of inquiry; he wished only for farther explanation, which was certainly not by any means unparliamentary. He did not wish either that it should be understood as his opinion, that the validity of the Company's credit was not good. On the contrary, he looked forward to years of prosperity. If properly conducted, he thought India presented a glorious prospect. It was able, as the Noble Lord had truly said, to support its own wars; and though it created a million of debt annually, it was still productive of very great advantages. The commercial returns, however, to this country he thought were considered as an object of too great importance. There was no policy, he insisted, in increasing those returns, in many instances, to a useless degree, by the system of borrowing in India. To proportion the commerce to the actual capital, would be every way more advantageous, as by this means also more attention could be paid to the carrying trade, which he thought the most profitable. Instead of this, however, the carrying trade was discouraged, or at least was permitted to go into

into the hands of foreigners, as the Americans had chiefly engrossed it, and by this means a portion of British capital that might be very usefully employed, was lost to the country.

Mr. GRANT began by observing that the topics which the Honourable Gentleman (Mr. Prinsep) had been pleased to bring before the house, relating chiefly to the sources and effects of the Company's commerce, were certainly of great importance and difficulty; he was unwilling at so late an hour, and with so thin an attendance, to go at large into the various points which the Honourable Gentleman had touched upon, but something might naturally be expected from him in reply to the extraordinary assertions advanced by that Honourable Gentleman, assertions with which he totally disagreed, and which he hoped to shew were totally unfounded. In the complex system of the company, comprehending both large revenues and extended commerce, it was indeed hardly possible always to discriminate accurately in their Indian accounts, what exclusively belonged to the one and what to the other. Both revenue and commerce having been considered in India, as the united concern of one and the same body, the receipts for each went into the same fund, the issues for each out of the same fund, without distinguishing exactly how the accounts stood between the two branches. And without knowing this, how could it be known what part of the loan of any year should be charged to commerce, what to general purposes? It was, however, very practicable to bring into one view what had been for

a course of years the receipt's and the issues on account of commerce, and thereby to determine what assistance it had on the whole received during that period from the revenue. Such an account he had made it his business to form; and he hoped it would, with other documents, also prepared by him, and of the accuracy of which he was well persuaded, serve to confute the positions advanced by the Honourable Gentleman. The Honourable Gentleman had maintained, that the revenue of the Company had been applied to their commerce, that the commerce had in the last ten years, ending with 1803, occasioned loans in India to the amount of 16 millions sterling—that unless the commerce had taken this money, it need not have been borrowed; that the interest of the Indian debt is therefore chargeable to the commerce; that moreover, the commerce of its accounts were stated in a mercantile way, would be found to have been a losing one, so that instead of a profit of 7 millions in six years, as the directors state, it interest, charges of merchandize, and insurance be deducted, there will be in those six years a loss of two millions and a half, whilst by reason of this preposterous mode of carrying on trade by Indian loans, the debt has in ten years increased from 7 millions to 21 millions. Sir, (continued Mr. Grant,) I have now in my hand an account stated between England and India (so far as relates to the Company's concerns,) for 15 years, from 1788-9 to 1802-3, wherein on the one side, India is credited with all the investments sent within that pe-

ried from thence, and from China to England, (including the cargoes which may have been lost on the way home,) and with the Indian charges merchandize, not inserted in the invoices, which the Honourable Gentleman supposes to be left out of view; and on the other side, India is debited for the proceeds of all the exports, stores, and bullion received in India and China, (not for any that may have been lost on the way out.) and for the amount of bills drawn from both countries on England, within the same period, the result of which account is this :

Total amount of cargoes from India and China, including Indian charges and merchandize	46,973,820
Total amount of goods, stores, and bullion sent out, 25,279,808	} 43,353,837
Bills drawn from India and China 18,074,029	
Balance	£ 3,619,983
Deduct further balance of political receipts and disbursements in England on account of the territory in India	3,231,899
Remaining balance against England or the commerce in 15 years only	388,084

I have another account, Sir, stated exactly in the manner of the former, for ten years from 1793, the same period the Honourable Gentleman has chosen, the result is not quite so favourable for the commerce; (which in the five years preceding 1793, paid to India and China more than it received) but the balance against it these ten years, after all the items on both sides are fairly stated, is only - £ 2,228,549

And on the other hand there was in the last and present season, exports of goods, stores, and bullion,

not brought into these accounts, to the amount of 5,599,297
Which will leave at the present moment, a balance in favour of England 3,370,748

These statements, Sir, entirely overturn the assertions of the Honourable Gentleman that the commerce has been carried on by a revenue capital, that it has occasioned loans to the extent of sixteen millions, and is therefore chargeable with the interest of those loans. But it may be said, that as the revenue accounts laid from time to time before parliament, shew on the whole a surplus in the last ten years, after defraying civil and military charges and interest, where then could be the occasion for borrowing, unless to carry on the commerce? In answer to this, it is to be observed that there are a variety of disbursements not included under the head of charges on the revenues. To enumerate all these exactly, would require an analysis of all the payments made in India for the period mentioned, which would be a work of labour and research, but from an account recently made up with care, though for want of time not carried into every minute particular, we are able to account within two millions and a half, for all the receipts on whatever account in India, for the last ten years. ^{nt}

The amount of the receipts, including surplus of revenue, after defraying charges, goods, stores, and bullion imported from England to India, bills drawn on India on England, and increase of debt since 1793, (£11,500,000) is 30,577 191
The disbursements are all advances for investments and commercial charges (including

(including the Indian cargoes to Europe)	18,387,800
Supplies to China, Bencoolen, and St. Helena	2,705,677
Increased assets, supplies to Ceylon, &c. dead stock, and payment to creditors of Nabob of Arcot	6,960,000
	<u>28,053,477</u>
Unaccounted for	£.2,524,000

which may be made up from such heads as the following; losses by captures of ships in India; losses by accidents in the commercial and other departments; supplies to Prince of Wales's island, and the Andamans, &c. whereof the particulars have not for want of time yet been collected. And in this way, the whole increase of the debt since 1793 (11,500,000l. not 14 millions as the honourable gentleman states,) is to be accounted for, without charging it to the commerce, which at the most can only be accountable in the last ten years, to the joint heads of surplus of revenue, and other receipts from loans, &c. in the sum above stated of 2 millions and a half, but that also had been laid in by the balance in favour of commerce in the 5 years preceding 1793, and was further more than equalized by the exports from England in 1803-4. The honourable gentleman has stated the company's commerce to be a losing one. He has supposed the accumulated expences of Indian interest, charges merchandize, and insurance to attach upon it, over and above the charges exhibited in the profit and loss of account. From what has been already said, it is plain the capital of the commerce is not borrowed in India, therefore Indian interest cannot

attach upon it, and the interest paid in England is charged in the home accounts. The charges merchandize of the factories and establishments in India (not included in the invoices), are also brought to account; and as to insurance, if it is to be charged on the goods, the company who are their own underwriters must have credit for the amount of premiums, which will come to the same thing as if the insurance were not charged at all. Upon these fair data, the company's commerce will be found to be a gaining one; not the China commerce only, but the Indian. By an account made up for the last 15 years, the profits amounted to

	£15,759,734
From which dividends having been paid to the amount of 10,216,901	
And for various aids to government 285,259	
To commanders of ships 355,190	
	<u>10,857,350</u>
There was realized in England	4,902,384
Deduct balance due to India	388,084
	<u>England, better from profit at home in 1804, in 15 years 4,504,300</u>
And a similar account made up for the last 10 years from 1793, shews the total profit to have been	£11,656,190
Out of which the same items of deduction for dividends, &c. being made, amounting to	<u>8,024,987</u>
There was realized in England	3,631,203
From which if the above balance in favour of India in 1802-3 were deducted	<u>2,228,549</u>
	England

England would still be better in 10 years, ending 1804, on home trade 1,402,654

With regard to the account of Stock by Computation, it does contain the result of the general receipts and issues of the company's affairs, and comprehends all their receipts from loans and profits, though they are not, and cannot be exhibited in detail, (it will be found agreeably to what has been above stated,) as the honourable gentleman requires, from the nature of that account, which is an abstract account. Passing over other things mentioned by the hon. gentleman I shall only say a few words on what he has advanced respecting the carrying trade of India. He complains, that the Parsees, Arabs, and Americans, are engrossing that trade. Should we, Sir, desire to exclude the Parsees and Arabs from the trade of their own shores? They possessed that trade for centuries before us; and now they prosecute it to the benefit of our settlements, where only they can find protection, and where they and their riches must at length settle. With respect to the Americans, certainly the manner in which they conduct their Indian trade, deserves at a proper time serious consideration. The commercial treaty with them, gave them the privilege of a direct trade between America and our Indian possessions; not contented with that, they carry on a circuitous trade between India and Europe; this is an abuse which ought to be corrected.

Dr. LAURENCE felt it his duty to approve of every attempt to investigate the affairs of that country, as there must, sooner or later, be a period when those affairs would press themselves on the house

in a manner that could not be resisted. He thought it ominous, however, that no two persons in the house could be found to agree in their calculations on the estimates laid before the house, or even in the figures that were submitted to them. The revenue and commerce, he thought, were so nearly connected, that no inferences could be drawn from them separately. One point in particular he thought pressed strongly on the house, and that was, whether they should rather leave the trade to others, than borrow to support it. A noble lord had mentioned 14 millions of debt as a very high sum, but even that they might be able to support, provided they had any security that it should not be much more. It was rather extraordinary, the learned member thought, that every thing should be represented in a very flourishing state, and yet that the debt at the same time should be so rapidly accumulating. He regretted the impossibility of moving for accounts to be made out in a certain way, which might render them more precise and intelligible.

Lord DUNLO supported the statement, and could have wished that the honourable gentleman who undertook to arraign it, had paid a little more deference to candour and to accuracy.

Lord CASTLEREAGH stated, that the commerce of India had sustained itself without any aid from the revenue, and that the commerce had derived no advantage from the wars in that country.—The question was then carried, with an amendment by Sir W. Pulteney, that the accounts relating to China should be also distinguished from those of India.

Lord

Lord CASTLEREAGH also moved, "that there be laid before the house an account of the whole amount of the Company's debts and assets at home and abroad, including China, for the last 10 years, from April 1793, to 1803 and 1804, distinguishing such as have been from 1803 to 1804."

After several observations from members who had engaged in the previous part of the debate, the motion for the production of all the papers which the Noble Lord had opened the business had explained, was carried without a division.—Adjourned.

ACCOUNTS PRESENTED TO THE HOUSE OF COMMONS BY THE EAST INDIA COMPANY IN 1801.

APPENDIX, No. I.—An Account, shewing the Estimated and Actual Revenues and Charges in India, with the Results, for Ten Years, from 1795-4 to 1802-3 after deducting Payments on Account of Interest on Debts, and Supply to Bencoolen, &c., exhibiting likewise, the Decrease, or the Increase of the Debts, distinguishing each Year.

	Revenues.	Charges.	Net Revenues	Supplies to Bencoolen.	Remain- ing Revenue.	Interest on Debts	Surplus Revenue	Net Surplus Charge	Increase or Decrease of Debts
1795-4	Estimated Actual	5,675,113 6,118,140	1,306,840 2,194,583	67,275 405,822	2,178,111 2,178,111	51,425 56,100	1,771,892 1,672,218		Increase of Debts 1,207,875
1795-5	ACTUAL	4,702,265	177,007	29,421	101,586	80	109,606		
1795-6	Estimated Actual	5,318,732 5,044,15	149,573 2,081,718	164,672 69,950	15,562,21 2,016,768	47,07 4,541	1,458,174 1,95,57		Decrease 518,707
1795-6	ACTUAL	1,002,012 1,372,095	111,865	42,557	15,1447	47,25	1,570,941		Increase 334,825
1795-6	Estimated Actual	4,702,265 4,702,265	61,480 104,134	42,557	1,700,793 1,678,41	300,572 414,700	1,370,241 853,791		Increase 334,825
1795-6	ACTUAL	28,000	47,548	27,374	50,251	13,698	5167,0		Decrease 2,001,13
1795-6	Estimated Actual	6,571,097 7,115,39	1,537,819 3,023,912	90,364 193,190	1,537,819 3,023,912	410,147 426,577	1,128,007 2,148,55		

(Carried over.)

APPENDIX, No. II.—ESTIMATE OF PROFIT AND LOSS ON THE COMPANY'S SALES IN PERSIAN AND OTHER TERRITORIES for Ten Years, ending the 1st March, 1804, with other PAYMENTS IN ENGLAND deducted therefrom, distinguishing each Year, and distinguishing, as far as may be, such Charges as are of a Profitable from those that are of a Commercial Nature, and also distinguishing the India from the China Account.

1795	INDIA.		CHINA.		TOTAL INDIA AND CHINA.		Charges and Profit on Purchase Trade.	Interest on Annuities.	Profit on Advances.	TOTAL PROFIT.
	Expenses & Charges.	Sale Amount.	Costs & Charges.	Sale Amount.	Costs & Charges.	Sale Amount.				
1795	£ 2,611,527	£ 2,611,527	£ 1,101,422	£ 1,101,422	£ 1,512,949	£ 1,512,949	£ 67,158	£ 96,277	£ 16,387	£ 1,101,422
1796	£ 3,134,779	£ 3,134,779	£ 1,275,110	£ 1,275,110	£ 1,859,669	£ 1,859,669	£ 134,417	£ 102,777	£ 18,387	£ 1,859,669
1797	£ 3,371,472	£ 3,371,472	£ 1,305,772	£ 1,305,772	£ 2,065,700	£ 2,065,700	£ 151,989	£ 117,117	£ 21,117	£ 2,065,700
1798	£ 3,571,472	£ 3,571,472	£ 1,371,472	£ 1,371,472	£ 2,200,000	£ 2,200,000	£ 185,989	£ 135,989	£ 25,989	£ 2,200,000
1799	£ 3,820,714	£ 3,820,714	£ 1,460,714	£ 1,460,714	£ 2,360,000	£ 2,360,000	£ 203,989	£ 152,989	£ 30,989	£ 2,360,000
1800	£ 4,179,111	£ 4,179,111	£ 1,579,111	£ 1,579,111	£ 2,600,000	£ 2,600,000	£ 223,989	£ 167,989	£ 35,989	£ 2,600,000
1801	£ 4,519,111	£ 4,519,111	£ 1,699,111	£ 1,699,111	£ 2,820,000	£ 2,820,000	£ 243,989	£ 182,989	£ 40,989	£ 2,820,000
1802	£ 4,859,111	£ 4,859,111	£ 1,819,111	£ 1,819,111	£ 3,040,000	£ 3,040,000	£ 263,989	£ 197,989	£ 45,989	£ 3,040,000
1803	£ 5,199,111	£ 5,199,111	£ 1,939,111	£ 1,939,111	£ 3,260,000	£ 3,260,000	£ 283,989	£ 212,989	£ 50,989	£ 3,260,000
1804	£ 5,539,111	£ 5,539,111	£ 2,059,111	£ 2,059,111	£ 3,480,000	£ 3,480,000	£ 303,989	£ 227,989	£ 55,989	£ 3,480,000
	£ 31,072,857	£ 31,072,857	£ 12,512,857	£ 12,512,857	£ 18,560,000	£ 18,560,000	£ 1,457,989	£ 1,102,857	£ 178,857	£ 18,560,000

OTHER PAYMENTS IN ENGLAND TO BE DEDUCTED FROM THE PROFITS.

1795	Pays on Bonds and Interest.	Commercial.	Expenses of Settlements Abroad.	Freight Outwards of Remuneration of war-steam ships and Loss upon the Law Charge.	Military Payments.	Insurance charged if a Rate per cent on according to the actual value of the Company.	Total Payments.	Surplus.	Deficiency.
1795	£ 707,275	£ 12,154	£ 6,007	£ 4,076	£ 4,000	£ 48,000	£ 1,000,000	£ 39,000	£
1796	£ 757,272	£ 12,154	£ 6,007	£ 4,076	£ 4,000	£ 51,200	£ 1,000,000	£ 45,000	£
1797	£ 807,272	£ 12,154	£ 6,007	£ 4,076	£ 4,000	£ 54,400	£ 1,000,000	£ 51,000	£
1798	£ 857,272	£ 12,154	£ 6,007	£ 4,076	£ 4,000	£ 57,600	£ 1,000,000	£ 57,000	£
1799	£ 907,272	£ 12,154	£ 6,007	£ 4,076	£ 4,000	£ 60,800	£ 1,000,000	£ 63,000	£
1800	£ 957,272	£ 12,154	£ 6,007	£ 4,076	£ 4,000	£ 64,000	£ 1,000,000	£ 69,000	£
1801	£ 1,007,272	£ 12,154	£ 6,007	£ 4,076	£ 4,000	£ 67,200	£ 1,000,000	£ 75,000	£
1802	£ 1,057,272	£ 12,154	£ 6,007	£ 4,076	£ 4,000	£ 70,400	£ 1,000,000	£ 81,000	£
1803	£ 1,107,272	£ 12,154	£ 6,007	£ 4,076	£ 4,000	£ 73,600	£ 1,000,000	£ 87,000	£
1804	£ 1,157,272	£ 12,154	£ 6,007	£ 4,076	£ 4,000	£ 76,800	£ 1,000,000	£ 93,000	£
	£ 7,072,857	£ 121,540	£ 60,070	£ 40,760	£ 40,000	£ 607,200	£ 10,000,000	£ 390,000	£

East India House, 30th July, 1804.

MURRAY—There are Claims upon the Company from the Office of His Majesty's Paymaster-General, for Charges relative to the King's Regiments serving in India, amounting on 24th December last to £1,855,37 lbs. Of this sum, £1,800 has been paid, and the Company's Claims on Government, for Expenses of the same Regiments in India to 1804, are included in the Above Account No. 11, will considerably more than exceed this amount.

(Errors excepted)

CHAS. CARTWRIGHT, Accountant-General.

Total Profits	£ 881,781
Total Payments	£ 1,177,770
Total Surplus in Ten Years	£ 901,781

Surplus	£ 39,000
Deficiency	£ 495,906
	£ 37,607

APPENDIX, No. III.—An Account of the Total Amount of the Company's DEBTS and ASSETS, Abroad and at Home, including CHINA; the former from Apr. 1793, to Apr. 1803, and the latter from Mar. 1794 to Mar. 1804, both inclusive; distinguishing each Year.

	DEBTS			
	INDIA.	CHINA in India in favour of the Company	HOME.	TOTAL.
1793	£ 2,000,000	—	Home, 1794 7,000,000	15,000,000
1794	2,000,000	—	1795 6,900,000	14,900,000
1795	2,000,000	—	1796 7,300,000	14,300,000
1796	2,000,000	—	1797 7,300,000	14,300,000
1797	2,000,000	—	1798 7,300,000	14,300,000
1798	2,000,000	—	1799 7,300,000	14,300,000
1799	2,000,000	—	1800 7,300,000	14,300,000
1800	2,000,000	—	1801 7,300,000	14,300,000
1801	2,000,000	—	1802 7,300,000	14,300,000
1802	2,000,000	—	1803 7,300,000	14,300,000
1803	2,000,000	—	1804 7,300,000	14,300,000

	ASSETS.			
	INDIA.	CHINA in favour of the Company	HOME.	TOTAL.
1793	£ 8,130,000	1,000,000	Home, 1794 9,880,000	10,200,000
1794	8,130,000	990,000	1795 10,410,000	10,150,000
1795	8,130,000	980,000	1796 10,400,000	10,140,000
1796	8,130,000	970,000	1797 10,370,000	10,110,000
1797	8,130,000	960,000	1798 10,340,000	10,080,000
1798	8,130,000	950,000	1799 10,310,000	10,050,000
1799	8,130,000	940,000	1800 10,280,000	10,020,000
1800	8,130,000	930,000	1801 10,250,000	9,990,000
1801	8,130,000	920,000	1802 10,220,000	9,960,000
1802	8,130,000	910,000	1803 10,190,000	9,930,000
1803	8,130,000	900,000	1804 10,160,000	9,900,000

Mem.—The Debts and Assets in India are stated, exclusive of the Securities in the Hands of the Commissioners of the Sinking Funds, from April, 1800. They are also stated conformably to the Accounts presented to Parliament in each Year, except in 1793 and 1794; the Accounts for April in each of these Years not having been received when the Statements were laid before Parliament.

(A) This differs from the Account formerly presented, it having been found that Part of the Charges about are included in the Assets in India, 1805.

(Errors excepted)
CHAS. CARLWRIGHT,
Accountant-General.
WM WRIGHT,
Auditor of India Accounts.

East-India House,
July 30, 1804.

APPENDIX, No. IV.—An Account, showing the Operation of a SINKING FUND, in the Reduction of the Indian Debt, at Two Millions annually, viz. One Million from the Surplus Revenue, and One Million from the Saving on Interest, and from a Loan, &c.

Year	Rate of interest with probable Reduction.	Principal reduced in Millions in each Year.	Annual Interest payable according to foregoing Supposition	Amount to be raised, with the savings in the preceding Column, to complete the additional Million for Sinking Fund.
1803-4	£ 1,000,000 at 5 per Cent	£ 1,000,000	£ 1,250,000	£ 1,000,000
1804-5	1,000,000 at 7 per Cent	1,000,000	1,130,000	700,000
1805-6	800,000 at 7 per Cent	1,000,000	910,000	500,000
1806-7	600,000 at 7 per Cent	1,000,000	600,000	400,000
1807-8	400,000 at 6 per Cent	1,000,000	400,000	200,000
1808-9	200,000 at 6 per Cent	1,000,000	200,000	100,000
1809-10	100,000 at 6 per Cent	1,000,000	100,000	50,000

In the Years 1803-4 and 1804-5 the Ten and eight per Cent Demand Loans, amounting together to about £ 3,200,000, will become payable either in India or Europe, at the option of the holders. It is probable, from the favourable rate of exchange at which the holders are entitled to receive their Loans in Europe, that the whole, or the greater part of these Loans will be transferred, in whatever proportion, by such transfer, the Indian Debt may be reduced below Two Millions, in a sum at which it is proposed it should remain, the corresponding sum may be raised by Loans in India, which will preserve the Debt Abroad at the due amount and will enable the Company, by retaining in Europe the funds which must otherwise be remitted to India, either in bullion or by bills, so to regulate the state of their Home Treasury, as to be prepared to meet the increased Demands upon it.

The Amount of the Principal of the Debt to be liquidated by the above Operations is . . . £ 12,000,000

The Means are—Surplus Revenue £ 6,000,000
Annual Savings of Interest 2,710,000
Amount raised by Loan at Home, &c. 3,287,000—£ 11,000,000

PROCEEDINGS AT THE INDIA HOUSE

IN THE YEAR 1804.

East-India House, Quarterly Court, March 21, 1804.

THE last minutes having been read, and the usual accounts laid before the court it was, on the motion of the chairman, resolved, "That a ballot be taken on the 4th of April, for the return of JAMES STRANGE, Esq. to the company's service at Fort St. George."

Mr. JONES ADAIR said, that recent events imperiously demanded that he should call the attention of the proprietors to the establishment of the Island of Ceylon. By the 23th section of the 24th of his present Majesty, it was deemed illegal for the company's governments to pursue schemes of conquest, without the express consent and instructions of the Court of Directors, or the Secret Committee. In consequence of the absence of a respectable friend, he should not pursue the subject at present, but at some future opportunity would bring forward a motion relative to the position of Ceylon, with respect to the commercial interests of the company.

Mr. ROCK thought if such a motion were to be agitated, it would be advisable, that all the correspondence with the Board of Controul should be previously laid before the proprietors.

The CHAIRMAN, Mr. BOSANQUET, observed that no question being at present before the court, any discussion at this moment

was totally irrelevant. When the motion should be fairly brought forward, every information would be cheerfully furnished by the Directors. The island of Ceylon was an avowed appendage of the crown, the company enjoying the exclusive advantage of its commerce.

APRIL 4.

This day, on a ballot, the question was carried in favour of Mr. STRANGE's return to Fort St. George.

APRIL 11.

This day a ballot was held, when

Sir F. Baring, Bart. J. Manship, Esq.
Sir H. Inglis, Bart. Sir T. T. Metcalfe,
P. Le Mesurier, Esq. G. W. Thellusson,
and Ald. Esq.

Were duly elected directors for four years in the room of.

Jacob Bosanquet, Thomas Reid,
Joseph Colton, John Roberts,
Edward Perry, and Robert
Thornton, Esq.

JAMES NIELD, Esq. was re-elected the company's commissioner for the general purposes of the income tax.

APRIL 12

A Court of Directors was this day held, when the new Directors took the usual oaths and their seats.

The Honourable WILLIAM ELPHINSTON and CHARLES GRANT, Esq. were chosen chairman and deputy chairman for the year ensuing.

MAY 22.

This day a general court was held, for the purpose of laying before the proprietors, papers relative to the conduct of the war in India.

The chairman, in a short but impressive speech, opened the business, in the course of which he paid the highest compliments to Marquis Wellesley, Generals Lake, St. John, and Wellesley. He dwelt particularly on the immense force with which we had to contend, and concluded by observing, that, should ever the enemy attempt an invasion, the glories we had obtained in India would be followed by a proud day for England.

The papers detailing our successes in India having been read,

The chairman produced the resolutions of the Court of Directors, which he read for the approbation of the proprietors. They comprehended four distinct votes of thanks to the Marquis Wellesley, to General Gerard LAKE, to the Honourable Frederic St. John, and the Hon Major General Wellesley, and to the non-commissioned officers and privates composing the British armies in India, for their respective services in that country.

The several motions having been seconded by the deputy chairman,

Mr. ROCK rose to give his decided approbation to the conduct of the war, though he was not so well pleased with its origin.

Mr. TWINING was also for the motions.

Mr. PETER MOORE would have been better pleased with them, had they recognized the gallantry of the company's officers, and acknowledged the merit so justly due to Colonel Stephenson.

The Chairman denied that the motions were deficient in practice to either the company's officers or soldiers. Any particular eulogium on Colonel Stephenson might have been deemed invidious.

SIR THEOPH. METCALFE said, that some allusions to the origin of the war made it necessary for him expressly to declare, that much as he admired the success of the war, nothing should induce him to vote for the present resolutions, if he thought that the origin of the war was not entirely free from aggression on the part of the Company.

Mr. ROCK called to order, on the ground, that the policy of the war was not within the contemplation of the court.

The CHAIRMAN coincided in opinion with Mr. ROCK.

On Sir THEOPHILUS persisting in his right to advert to the causes of the war, a long debate ensued upon the point of order, which was at length terminated by Sir Theophilus moving an amendment, which rather conveyed an opinion in favour of the policy of the war.

Mr. BURKHOUGH seconded the amendment, which was successively opposed by the Chairman, Deputy Chairman, Messrs. Twining, Randal Jackson, Lord Kinnauld, Mr. R. Thornton, Jones, Adair, Colonel Toone, and Mr. John Inglis.

Mr. D. SCOTT spoke very ably in favour of the amendment,

ment, which was at length withdrawn, and the motion passed unaniously, with a trifling amendment from the chair, suggested by Mr. R. Jackson.

JUNE 20.

This day a quarterly general court was held, when the dividend from the 5th of January to the 5th of July was declared to be $5\frac{1}{4}$ per cent.

The undermentioned proprietors were appointed a committee to inspect the company's bye-laws, viz. J. J. Angestein, Wm. Drew, Peter Holford, Robert Hunter, George Wilson, and G. S. Webb, Esqrs. and Sir H. Strachey, Bart.

The treaties entered into by the Governor General with Scindiah and the Rajah of Berar were read.

Mr. P. MOORE, after an energetic address, made his promised motion, in favour of an application to his Majesty's ministers, that the duties on the dividends in consequence of the property-tax, might be paid by the company, and considered as coming out of their ordinary outgoings; which, after a long conversation, in which the Chairman, Deputy, Sir S. Lushington, Messrs. Twining, Lushington, jun R. Jackson, Rock, and Capt. Seally, took a considerable part, was carried in the affirmative.

AUGUST 15.

At a Court of Directors for the purpose of reading the advices brought overland by Colonel Houghton, of the 65th regiment, the Hon. W. Elphinston, we under-

stand, was appointed resident at the court of the Rajah of Berar.

SEPT. 25.

A quarterly general court was held this day.

After the customary forms, the Chairman (the Honourable William Elphinston) stated that sundry papers had been presented to the House of Commons, and moved in conformity to the 5th section of the 1st chapter of the bye-laws, that the same be read; which having been done,

The Chairman observed, that the Court of Directors, on the 27th of June last, came to a resolution, recommending to the proprietors to permit James Henry Cassamajor, Esq. to return to Madras, with his rank in the Company's service; and as he had been absent from India above five years, the act of 33d of the King, chap. 52, section 70, required that the same pass the general court by ballot, which was fixed for Friday the 5th of October.

The Chairman further informed the Court of Directors, that in consequence of the resolution of the general court of the 20th of June, he had written to Lord Castleleigh, on the subject of the company's dividend being discharged from any deduction on account of the late tax on property, by causing the same to be paid out of the general funds of the company; to which his Lordship had replied, stating it as Mr. Pitt's and his own opinion, that it cannot be done without the express sanction of parliament, and which he conceives the court will not press at such a moment as the present.

The

The Chairman then said, it was with concern he had to lay before the proprietors the advices received overland relative to the war with Holkar. He had no doubt, however, but it would be speedily terminated.

The advices having been read; The Chairman rose to state to the proprietors what had passed in the Court of Directors relative to the late glorious triumph over the squadron of Linos; and in very forcible terms dwelt on the general merits of the Company's Officers, who were all animated by one sentiment, to conquer or die. He lamented that the ill state of health of Sir Nathaniel Dance would prevent that gallant Commander from availing himself of the voyage the court had complimented him with; and he had little doubt but the proprietors would, at some future period, cheerfully accede to the intention of the Directors, in granting a pension of 300*l.* per annum to Sir Nathaniel.

After a few words from Mr. Rock and Sir Francis Baring, with respect to the powers of the court to grant remunerations to the China commanders, and the particular merits of Captain Timms, the court adjourned.

OCTOBER 5.

This day a ballot was taken for the purpose of enabling Mr. Henry Cassamajor to return to Madras with his rank in the Company's service. At six o'clock the glasses were finally closed, and delivered to the scrutineers, who, at seven o'clock, reported the question to be carried in the affirmative.

OCTOBER 12.

This day was held a court of Directors, when they resolved to allow gratuities to the officers of the navy, who were passengers on board the Bombay Castle and Earl Camden, at the time of the engagement with the French squadron, similar to persons in the same situation in the Company's service.

NOV. 30.

This day a court of Directors was held, when it was resolved to establish a government at Prince of Wales's Island, on a plan nearly similar to those of the presidencies of Fort St. George and Bombay.

DEC. 19.

At a general quarterly Court of Proprietors, the dividend upon stock was declared to be 5½ per cent. for the present half year.

The Chairman then called the attention of the Court to the provision made for Sir Nathaniel Dance, by pension of 300*l.* a year, in consideration of his gallant services in defending the homeward-bound China fleet on the 15th of February last, from an attack made on it by the French Squadron in the Indian Seas, and he had the pleasure to assure the Court, that this provision was declared by that gentleman to be perfectly satisfactory to him, and he had no doubt that it would now meet the unanimous approbation of this general Court. The Court of Directors had it in
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contemplation to remunerate the important services of Sir N. Dance, on this occasion, in a way more lucrative, perhaps, to him by giving him the next voyage to such place as was most likely to be attended with the highest advantages; but on the suggestion of Captain Dance, that his advanced years and declining state of health rendered it unadvisable for him to accept the offer thus made to him by the Directors, and in fact forced him to decline the service, the Directors, at the suggestion of his friends, had adopted the mode now stated, and which, he was fully persuaded, the proprietors at large would feel no hesitation in approving.

Mr. TWISS rose to express his most cordial approbation of the disposition manifested by the Court of Directors, in remunerating the important services of that gallant and meritorious officer. But he begged to call the attention of the court to a proposition which he had to offer, and in which he hoped for the honour of their support. It had been his fortune to bring forward on many former occasions, propositions, in which he was not happy enough to have with him the unanimous consent of the assembly; in which it was his lot to be engaged, not in contests such as that which had redounded so much to the honour of the gallant officer in question, but in a mere war of words, to sustain his opinion, but on the present occasion he had a proposition to offer, upon which he would venture to anticipate the unanimous consent of the court: for although the Court of Directors was govern-

ed in the quantum of remuneration they had awarded to the gallant officer, by a prudential sense of economy towards the finances of the Honourable East India Company, and the property of the holders of East India stock in general; yet it did not follow, that the proprietors at large would rest satisfied with having done no more for a man who had so signally exerted himself in the preservation of that property. The proprietors at large, in estimating the long and arduous services of a gentleman, whose whole life was spent, he was sorry to find, so unsuccessfully to himself, in promoting their interests, and whose last act of service was so signally important to those interests as well as glorious to the British name, should not suffer him to descend into the vale of years and infirmities, with a provision so wholly inadequate to that state of comfort and respect, which he was sure it was the earnest wish of every proprietor that he should enjoy, as the just meed of his long services and distinguished merits, on the late important occasion. With respect to the memorable victory of the 15th of February, he begged leave to observe, that, although in all cases, when we read of a British ship of war having been engaged with an enemy of superior force, no matter of what nation, we were always prepared to anticipate victory on our side as the ordinary result; yet in this case the circumstances were totally different. In ships constructed purposely for war, and armed and manned in the usual manner, the triumphs of British valour were too well established even over enemies fleets of much superior force to ren-

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der their prowess on such occasions matter of novelty or surprise; but it remained for the gallantry of Captain Dance and his brave companions to establish the triumph of British seamen over an enemy's hostile squadron, though only in trading ships, heavily laden, and totally unprepared in men, guns, or condition to encounter their attack. If any man wished to satiate himself of the importance of that gallant achievement to the interests of the company, he might easily have an opportunity of gratifying his curiosity by walking through the vast warehouses of the company, and beholding the immense stores of valuable property thus rescued from the grasp of the enemy. He believed no man would for a moment hesitate to say, that if the two fleets had changed countries, and that a squadron of British frigates had met an enemy's commercial fleet in similar circumstances, the whole, or a very considerable part of it, would not have inevitably found its way into British ports. The triumph in the present case was therefore a new proof of the superiority of British valour, which the country owed to the courage and skill of Sir N. Dance. How often, he would ask, had the company, on other occasions, voted great rewards to officers of his Majesty's navy, for doing no more than what they conceived to be their public duty to their country, in the protection, without so much as ever thinking of the India Company, or feeling the slightest anxiety about their property at the moment? But who was the person to whom the company on this occasion stood indebted? An officer brought up in their service,

who had devoted his whole life to the service of the Company, and who, he was sure, would in similar circumstances have conducted himself with similar courage and skill. He trusted therefore he was not speaking a language hostile to his sentiments, when he said the modesty of Sir N. D. (a modesty ever attendant on true merit) should not operate to his own disadvantage, or check the liberality of the proprietors, who owed so much to his services. He was proud to find his name marked by his Sovereign, for honourable distinction, because he was sure no Englishman would hereafter hear the name of Sir N. Dance, who would not acknowledge his merit and the glory of the occasion which raised him to the notice of his Sovereign, and the dignity of titular distinction. But he feared that empty title, without the means of sustaining it with appropriate respectability, was rather a burthen than an honour. Mr. Twining concluded his speech by a motion for an amendment, on which he hoped for the unanimous concurrence of the whole Court, the purport of which was, "That in consideration of the eminent services, and distinguished skill and courage displayed by Captain Dance, on the 15th of February, it would be proper to increase the annuity of 300l. proposed by the directors to 500l.

The motion was seconded by Mr. Lance.

The chairman expressed most cheerfully his concurrence in the sentiments expressed by Mr. Twining. An annuity of 300l. had been, he said, voted by the Directors unanimously, in compliance with the precise wish of of the gallant
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lant officer himself expressed through his friends. When the voyage he before mentioned was proposed to Captain Dance it was declined on account of his years and ill health, for he had devoted forty-five years of his life to the service of the company, and was always considered as a most active, valuable, and meritorious officer. The interests of the company had been materially promoted by him, but he was sorry to say his services had not advanced his own fortune. Besides it was intimated that his means were such as not to allow him to form such investments, as would enable him to make the proper advantages of such a voyage, and therefore the provision in another way was suggested. The sum was named by his own friend as completely adequate to his wishes, and it was voted unanimously. It was by no means his wish, however, that the modesty of Captain Dance should be injurious to his interests. Modesty was generally the concomitant of true merit; and there were many officers, he was sure, who for services much less important would have rated their exertions much higher. He was sorry to add another consideration, not known until after the vote had been passed, namely that the homeward investments of Captain Dance had fallen greatly short indeed of his expectations, and placed him on a much less prosperous footing than he had previously imagined. He was confident the Directors would have no hesitation to comply with any wish expressed on this occasion by the Court of Proprietors.

Mr. JACKSON, though generally jealous, vigilant, and averse to appropriation of the company's

money, in the present embarrassed state of their finances, to purposes of this sort, yet cheerfully acceded to the present proposition, and bore full testimony to the meritorious services of Sir N. Dance.

Mr. RANDAL JACKSON, disclaiming every idea of seeking popularity with the friends of the gallant officer, whose claims on the occasion he should be ready to resist if he thought them not fully founded, cheerfully concurred in the motion; and his only objection to its passing now was that it would be subversive of a rule laid down by the 4th section of the 8th chapter of the bye-laws which positively prohibits the voting any money to any person above the sum of £200, unless a fortnight's notice in writing shall be previously given of any motion for such a grant. He was convinced that postponing the motion on this account could have no tendency whatever to interrupt or defeat a measure in the propriety of which, the whole court seemed to coincide.

In this suggestion Mr. Twining concurred, and it was ordered that the question should be taken into consideration on Friday January 4.

ESTABLISHMENT
AT PRINCE OF WALES'S
ISLAND.

The Chairman reported to the court, that the Court of Directors had come to the resolution of establishing the government of the settlement of Prince of Wales's Island, on the same footing as the other governments

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of the Company's settlements in India, by the establishment of a Governor, Council, &c. which, after many years experience and the most mature deliberation, was found absolutely necessary in order to render that island of real advantage to the company's possessions in the eastern part of India, and productive to their commerce and revenue.

The Secretary read the report, stating the several official situations resolved to be appointed, and salaries thereto annexed.

The Chairman then entered into a statement of the motives which induced the court to adopt this settlement. The island had been in their possession, he said, since the time of Sir John MacPheison's earnest recommendation of its importance, eighteen years; and had, in fact, been productive to the Company of considerable expence. The proposed establishment, however, was designed and calculated to render it of high importance both in a commercial and political point of view. The intention was to form it into a naval arsenal for the ships of war on that station; for it contained not only an extensive basin capable of holding the greatest number of ships that could possibly be collected in that part of the globe, but it abounded in ship timber, and was extremely convenient to Pegu, which contained the most extensive forests of peak-wood in all Asia. It afforded besides what the Company's trade extremely wanted in that quarter, namely a windward port for the protection of their trade, and defence of their settlements from invasion, to which from the want of such a port, they were

often exposed for many months together, the ships for their defence being obliged to go to a vast distance to refit. It was a situation extremely convenient for the Malay trade. It commanded the whole trade of the coast of Coromandel and Bay of Bengal, and was well adapted to form an emporium for the whole commerce of India on the eastern side. Its produce in pepper alone was from one to two hundred thousand tons a year; whilst from Bencoolen, which cost the Company such immense sums of money, the produce of this article never exceeded three cargoes in a year. With respect to the establishment proposed, though, from the number of official situations which had been read over, it might appear that this was an official establishment totally new, yet he could assure the court that there was scarcely one official situation added to the number which already existed in the island; that the salaries annexed, though apparently high, were but moderately liberal, considering the expences those officers must be unavoidably exposed to in the country, and that they must be strictly excluded from all commerce, by which means only the settlement would become lucrative to the Company. He added that for any expences incurred for the accommodation of government in that quarter, the Company would be reimbursed by the government at home; but however it would be the object of the Company cautiously to feel their way in the course of their progress, and not to launch in the first instance into an expensive system, on mere experiment,

ment, but let experience alone point out the occasion for progressive expenditure. The measure was deemed necessary on the fullest deliberation by the Court of Directors, who had given him instructions to form an arrangement on the subject, upon which he and his worthy deputy were actually employed, when they received an application from government on the subject. With great part of the papers which had passed on this subject much political discussion was blended, which he trusted the proprietors at large would not feel it wise to expose to the public eye. For the present he presumed it would not be desirable to go into any discussion on the subject, as gentlemen would be better prepared on a future day. He should, according to the ordinary usage make that the resolutions be now approved, subject to the consideration of the next court of proprietors.

Mr. JOHNSON wished to know if this motion was meant to be an introduction to any discussion on the subject now, or was to be postponed till another day? He conceived that from the short time the court were in possession of what had been just read to them on a subject of so much importance, they were not prepared to go into a discussion. But in all events, he should object to the word *approved* in respect to resolutions which had not been examined, nor any time whatever taken to consider a subject of so much importance.

The Chairman said the motion for approval was merely *pro forma*, pending a future discussion, and bound no man to implicit concurrence on a future day.

He had no objection now to hear the sentiments of any gentleman on the subject.

The Deputy Chairman was of the same opinion with respect to the motion of approval *pro forma*, and spoke at length in support of the Chairman's statement with respect to the importance and necessity of the proposed establishment.

Mr. KEMBLE asked if pepper were the only valuable article of produce to be expected from the establishment? If so, pepper was already in plenty, and at so low a price that the Company lost by it.

Mr. JOHNSON was against the formation of so expensive an establishment without some better and more explicit grounds were stated in support of it. He was also against any reliance on the promises of government, who, he said, had so often broken faith with the Company. He supposed they wanted in the present instance to deprive the Company of their right of patronage; to thrust their hands into the Company's pocket, and induce them to incur expences which they never would reimburse. If he thought the measure was the pure suggestion of the Court of Directors themselves, he should be inclined to give it his confidence and support, from his opinion of their integrity; but suspecting it to be rather an instruction from his majesty's ministers, he was, in the first instance, against its adoption. With respect, however to the boasted advantages of this settlement, he was at a loss what to say on the slight information already before the court. If this information was right, however, the island produced

ced no large ship timber, and the tide rose but nine feet, which rendered it unfit for docks; and as to the necessity for making this situation a naval arsenal, he was astonished to find, after all that had been said of the importance and competency of Trincomale, it should now be passed over as of no importance whatever.

The Chairman said, that with regard to the article of pepper it was a commodity with which this market must be supplied by the Company, or they would not deserve to hold their charter a week. Though low now, it would not always be so. It was an article which the Company's warehouses could not be without, and no man would be more clamorous under the want of a supply than the gentleman who made the objection. With respect to what had fallen from another gentleman, he could assure him the measure was not the result of an instruction from government; and that no instructions, even from that court, would induce him to adopt a measure he did not approve. With respect to the timber of the island, he could assure them it

produced it in abundance large enough for ships of 800 tons. As to the subject of the nine feet tide, there was not an engineer on the River Thames who would not tell him that that could be no impediment to the formation of docks if they were necessary; a circumstance by no means resolved on in the present instance, as some of the first naval arsenals in Europe were without docks.

Mr. SELLY said it was very indifferent to him who suggested the measure, provided it was a good one; and suppose it had come from his majesty's ministers, who were more competent to judge of its importance and necessity?

After some farther desultory dispute, the motion of the Chairman passed, and the discussion was appointed for Friday the 4th of January.

Another motion was made, and seconded by Mr. Johnson, for requesting that the papers deemed necessary by the Directors for the information of the court preparatory to the discussion be printed, which was rejected on a show of hands; and the court adjourned.

CHARACTERS.

An ABRIDGMENT of the MEMOIRS of the Life and Military Exploits of GEORGE THOMAS, a General in the Service of the Native Powers, in the North-west of India, lately published by Captain WILLIAM FRANCKLIN.

** In our fourth Volume, (Characters, p. 55,) we gave a summary account of this extraordinary adventurer; and considering his military exploits, and the influence which he thereby gained amongst the petty states in Western-Hindustan, highly curious and entertaining, we have much satisfaction in laying before our readers this more enlarged Narrative of his Life, from Captain William Francklin's work.*

To the merits of that work, as well as of the character of Mr. THOMAS, we shall call the attention of our Readers in our "Account of Books."

MR. GEORGE THOMAS was a native of Tipperary, in Ireland.

His arrival in India appears, from the best information, to have been in 1781-2. His situation in the fleet was humble, having served as a quarter-master, or, as is affirmed by some, in the capacity of foremast man on board a British man of war.

Having landed in the vicinity of Madras, the natural activity and ardour of his mind determined him to leave his ship, and embrace a life of enterprise.

His first service was among the Polygars, to the southward, with

whom he resided some years.—

But, at length, setting out overland, he traversed the Peninsula, and about the year 1787, arrived at Delhi. Here he received a commission in the service of the Begum Sumroo; who, soon discovering his talents, raised him to a command in her army. From this period his military career commenced.

In various and successive actions against the Seiks, and others, Mr. Thomas, by his courage and perseverance, extended the dominion, and increased the revenue of his mistress, with whom he soon became chief confidant and counsellor; but, unfortunately for both parties, after a residence of six or seven years, he had the mortification to find himself supplanted by intrigue, and his authority devolved on his successful rival.

Indignant at the conduct of the Begum, Mr. Thomas resolved to embark his fortune on a different service. In pursuance of this plan he repaired, about the year 1792, to the frontier station of the British army, at the post of Anop-sheer.

Having waited some time in expectation of overtures from some of the native princes, he at length

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accepted very flattering proposals from Appakandarao, a Mahratta chief.

Appakandarao, had formerly been successful in the service of Mahajee Scindeah, but having invaded Bundlcond in the year 1790, and being repulsed in his operations, he was dismissed from the service of that prince.

Appakandarao, naturally haughty and impatient, could ill brook this humiliation, and from that moment resolved to shake off all dependence.—It was at this period, that the fame of Thomas's former exploits held him up as a fit object to assist in the accomplishment of this bold and hazardous design. Overtures were consequently made to Mr. Thomas, who joined Appakandarao with a body of 250 cavalry, all chosen men, and of approved valour.

This accession of force was particularly acceptable to the Mahratta chief—many of his districts having rebelled against his power, and withheld their accustomed tribute.

Mr. Thomas was now directed to raise a battalion of 1000 infantry, and 100 cavalry, for the maintenance of which, Appakandarao assigned to him the purgannahs of Tajara, Topookara, and Feroozepoor, situated in the Mewattee district, to the south west of Delhi. These districts, had for some years before, been in a state of rebellion, nor was Appakandarao sufficiently powerful to reduce them to subjection. When a large force was sent against them, it was customary with the inhabitants to take shelter in the mountains, but when opposed by inferior numbers, they united their forces, and

usually became victorious. These excesses rendered the Mahratta chief anxious to transfer the districts to some person who would effectually exert himself to restore order among them.

Mr. Thomas now prepared to march, and take possession of his new territory, but was prevented by the death of Scindeah; on which occasion, Appakandarao, attended by Mr. Thomas, repaired instantly to Delhi, to guard against any commotion that might arise in that capital.

On their arrival at court, they, among other chiefs, were invested with khelauts. Similar presents were likewise prepared for Dowlut Rao Scindeah, heir to his deceased uncle.

Mr. Thomas having remained some time at Delhi, recruited his force to 700 men.—With this reinforcement he proposed, a second time, to march, but was impeded by a new obstacle.

Unable to pay his troops, they became mutinous, and plundered the adjacent country. This conduct occasioned much severe altercation between Appakandarao and himself, which at length ended in a compromise, that gave to the latter the sum of 14,000 rupees, and an assignment for the remainder of his claims. The assignment, however, was never fulfilled.

In his march towards his districts, Mr. Thomas retaliated upon the Begum Sumroo, laying under contribution that part of her country which came within his route.

Arriving at Ghoorath, a large and populous village, he imposed heavy contributions, and supplied his army with an ample store of bullocks and forage.

Pursuing

Pursuing his march, after a long and tedious day's journey, he encamped near the town of Tejara, in the centre of the Mewattee district. The night was very dark and rainy, which, together with the extreme fatigue of the troops, favoured the enemy in carrying off a horse from the very centre of his camp.

On the following morning, a party was detached to discover the village to which the horse had been conveyed; but the party had not proceeded far, before it was attacked, and compelled to retreat. Orders were then given for the cavalry to advance in support of the detachment. Mr. Thomas having taken the command of the infantry, in person, with his whole collected forces, attacked the village to which the horse had been taken. The enemy had assembled in formidable numbers; but the centre division of Mr. Thomas's troops having, in a short time, fired the village, he made no doubt of a complete victory. At this moment, however, the divisions on the right and left gave way, flying with the utmost precipitancy, and leaving the wounded in the field of battle, where they were cut to pieces by the enemy.

The centre division soon following the example of their comrades, Mr. Thomas was left with about a dozen infantry, and a few determined cavalry to support the contest.

In this perplexity, Mr. Thomas, as a *dernier resort*, encouraged his faithful adherents to exert themselves in extricating a nine-pounder, which, previous to the battle, had sunk in the bed of a nullah. The party had just succeeded, when the enemy, flushed with a

certainty of victory, recommenced their attack, and endeavoured to seize the gun.

The commandant of Thomas's cavalry, a man of distinguished bravery, resolving not to forsake his chief, desperately threw himself, with a few resolute followers, between the gun and the enemy. This gallant action was fatal to them, but afforded Mr. Thomas time to remount his nine-pounder, and open a well-directed shower of grape upon the enemy.—This saved the gallant few of the surviving party, for after discharging a few rounds, the Mewattees retired to the surrounding ravines.

Mr. Thomas now collected his fugitives, who, with the brave partakers of his danger, encamped his detachment to about 300 men. With these, he challenged the enemy to a renewal of the combat, which they, however, cautiously declined.

This action, so disastrous in the onset, and so brilliant in its termination, spread an universal terror throughout the remaining districts in rebellion, and led to an immediate overture of peace.

The punishment of this village, the strongest and most refractory of the district, was highly favourable to Mr. Thomas's interest, and the more particularly so, as it had, in a former campaign, resisted the whole force of the Begum Sumroo; but experience having convinced Mr. Thomas that vigorous measures could alone be depended on, he consumed others of the rebellious villages by fire as soon as he had gained possession of them.

An example so severe deterred the remainder from opposing him, and Mr. Thomas returned to Tejara,

ra, after the full accomplishment of his mission.

Mr. Thomas finding himself in want of every necessary, marched to Behadurghur, in order to raise supplies by contribution.

In his route he found all the small villages deserted, and the larger ones filled with armed persons, while his own troops were reduced by desertion to 300 men, and those undisciplined.

At Mundaka, (the zemindars of which had been the original cause of the misunderstanding between himself and Appakandarao,) Mr. Thomas found the inhabitants ready to give him battle. Inconsiderable as his force was, he did not hesitate to attack, and having defeated them, was rewarded with plunder to the amount of 4000 rupees.

During these transactions, the Begum Sunroo, and the Mahratta governor of Delhi, becoming jealous of the ascendancy Mr. Thomas had acquired, sent a force to watch his motions, upon which he deemed it most prudent to remove to a distance, and his new levies being completed, he marched back to Tejara.

Here he received a letter from Appakandarao, who was detained in the fort of Kotepootly by the mutinous state of his troops, complaining, that Gepaul Row, Scindeah's commander in chief, had made proposals to his troops to pay up their arrears, on condition of their giving up their master, and expressed his apprehension of the consequences to himself and family, unless he received immediate succour.

On receipt of this letter, Mr. Thomas instantly set off, and marched all that night, and the greater part of the ensuing day,

through a constant and heavy rain.

About two o'clock, he arrived at the fort of Kotepootly. The incessant rain having prevented any opposition from the enemy, he encamped under the walls of the fort.

On the following day, Appakandarao, by the advice of Mr. Thomas, evacuated the fort. Mr. Thomas received him, his family, and effects, without the walls, and placed them in the centre of a strong detachment, which formed round them, and with very little opposition, conducted them in safety to Kanond. For this essential service, Appakandarao adopted Mr. Thomas as his son, and presented him with the sum of 3000 rupees, to purchase an elephant and palankeen, suitable to the dignity of his station, ordered him to increase his force 200 infantry, and as many cavalry, and made over to him, in perpetuity, Jygar, Byree, Mandoté, and Phatoda, which yield an annual revenue of a lack and 50,000 rupees.

Mr. Thomas now turned his thoughts to the Mewattee districts, and soon discovered, that a principal zemindar, by name, Gunga Bishen, of a powerful tribe, called Aheer, had proposed delivering up the district to Scindeah. On the disclosure of this treachery, Mr. Thomas immediately marched against the rebel, who in the mean time had fortified himself in the mountains; but Mr. Thomas, by a forced march arrived suddenly at the place of concealment, and by a successful stratagem, made Gunga Bishen prisoner, whom he sent to Appa.

The fort, still maintained by his nephew, was garrisoned with 1000 men, and abounded in all necessaries,

saries, water excepted. That article lay at a distance of two miles, and Mr. Thomas, in the hope of compelling them to surrender, commenced a blockade, and threw up a chain of redoubts round the fort.

In this employment he had a narrow escape for his life. He had retired to snatch an hour's rest, from the toils of the day, when he was suddenly awakened in the night by shoutings from the enemy. Repairing to an eminence, he had the mortification to perceive that his people had given way, and that the enemy were in possession of a newly completed redoubt, together with the arms and ammunition contained therein. His distress was increased when he saw a party advancing to the place where he stood unarmed and defenceless. Fortunately, however, a faithful servant had followed him with a sword, which, taking from the man, he prepared for his defence.

From various quarters spears were thrown, and matchlocks fired at him, but without effect. At length, stooping to recover a stand of colours, which his own people had left behind, the enemy rushed in upon him, and wounded him in several places.

Relinquishing the colours, he attacked the enemy, and soon compelled them to retreat.—He then ascended an eminence, but perceiving no traces of his fugitive troops, and being faint from his wounds, he retired within his trenches to get them dressed.

The siege advanced, and two mines having been sprung with considerable effect, the garrison capitulated.

During this siege, Mr. Thomas and his followers had suffered great hardships. They were reduced to a scarcity of provisions; his own

hut was converted into an hospital for the sick and wounded; and the season being very severe, he humanely sold his own horses, to procure blankets for his men.

Mr. Thomas then marched to Jyjur, but the Zemindars who had revolted, paid their rents, and the troops received their arrears.

Shortly after this, Appa was obliged to make over, by mortgage, the best part of his country to Bappoo Fannaveze, who had succeeded to the command of Gopaul Row, in liquidation of a pretended tribute due by him to Scindeah. Among the pergunnahs, &c. ceded, were three in the Mewattee country, which belonged to Mr. Thomas. The loss to him was severe; but he magnanimously reconciled his misfortune, by observing—“*That he had no cause for complaint, when his chief was ruined.*”

This humiliation to Appa occasioned the Zemindars once more to break out in open rebellion. But Mr. Thomas marched against them with about 800 men; and, with his usual promptitude and vigour, soon reduced them to obedience.

Of the capture of Byree, the following interesting detail is given in Mr. Thomas's own words:

“In this fort, exclusive of the garrison, were 300 Rajepoots and Jauts. There had been hired for the express purpose of defending the place, and it was here I was in the most imminent danger of losing the whole of my party. We had stormed the fort, and were beaten back with loss, one of my sirdars was wounded, and from the confusion that occurred, left behind in the hands of the enemy; the danger was every moment increasing; the town was on fire in several parts, and our retreat nearly cut off by the flames that surrounded us.

"In this situation we had the additional mortification to perceive the merciless enemy seize on the wounded officer, and with savage barbarity precipitate him into the fire. Equally animated, and enraged, by this spectacle, my troops now rushed forward to the attack, with an ardour that was irresistible. Having gained entire possession of the fort, the soldiers, with clamorous expressions of revenge, insisted on the death of every one of the garrison that remained, and I was not inclined to refuse; but it cost us dear. The enemy, to a man, made a brave resistance; the contest was continued so long as to afford time to those that had retreated, to return: by this means we were again engaged, and at one time almost overpowered; but receiving a reinforcement of our party, the enemy, by slow degrees, began again to retreat, which they effected. I pursued with the cavalry; the enemy once more made a stand, in the jungles adjoining the town, when, after a second desperate conflict, they gave way on all sides, and most of them were cut to pieces."

Scarcely, however, had Mr. Thomas completed the object of his march, when Appa, civilly, sent him his dismissal; which he said he had done at the request of the Mahratta government, who were dissatisfied with Mr. Thomas's conduct:

The fact, however, proved otherwise; for on the following day he was offered the command of 2000 men, in the service of Scindeah. This he declined, and persisted in continuing with Appa, which he considered essential to the restoration of his affairs.

Luckwa, a principal officer in the service of Scindeah, having now applied to Mr. Thomas to aid

him in reducing a fort which had refused to pay its tribute, he, with the consent of Appa, joined his forces, and they commenced their march.

On their arrival before the place, Mr. Thomas's post was assigned him; but his soldiers being six months in arrears, shewed evident dissatisfaction. He had recourse to his private means to pay them off, and they returned to their duty.

Several ineffectual skirmishes having taken place, it was thought expedient by Mr. Gardiner, (commandant of a brigade of Scindeah's troops) to advance the second parallel; but this could not be effected, without first taking a redoubt in front; and no person appearing inclined to undertake the service, the affair dropped.

On the following day Mr. Thomas, of his own accord, stormed the redoubt, which he captured, and bravely maintained against the united forces of the enemy, till he was reinforced. He then fortified the post.

The parallel was now advanced, the garrison capitulated, and two lacs of rupees being settled as the ransom of the fort, Mr. Thomas was reimbursed his expences. He then retired to his own district, which he restored to order.

Mr. Thomas had now formed his men into a regiment, consisting of two battalions. One of these he detached to collect his revenues, and with the other remained himself at Jyjur.

Meanwhile, the Begum Sumroo was trying every means in her power to effect the ruin of Mr. Thomas, and having procured a body of Mahrattas to join her army, she marched from her capital at Sirdhannah, and encamped about 27 coss south-east of Jyjur.

It was notorious that this army was destined to act against Mr. Thomas. The force amounted to four battalions of infantry, 20 pieces of artillery, and about 400 cavalry, commanded by officers of tried and acknowledged abilities, and Mr. Thomas having recalled his absent battalion, had an army to oppose, of 2000 men, 10 pieces of artillery, 500 irreguls, and 200 cavalry.

Dissentions, however, having arisen among the Begum's officers, she was compelled to relinquish her design. This princess afterwards suffered imprisonment, and Zufur Yab Khan, the son of the late Sumroo, by a former wife, was, after a short struggle, formally seated on the musnud.

Mr. Thomas, now, freed from the apprehension of hostilities, devoted himself to the arrangement of his districts.

During these events, Appakandaroo having successfully sown dissention between the Mahratta generals, Luckwa and Bappoo Farnaveze, chose the moment to send orders to Mr. Thomas to dismiss Bappoo's collector, and to reinstate his own.

Mr. Thomas obeyed; but Bappoo's army amounting to 3000 men, it cost the lives of many to dispossess them.

An interview now took place between Appa and Mr. Thomas, when the former, having loaded him with thanks for his meritorious services, presented him, as a mark of his approbation, with an elephant, a palankeen, shawls, and other articles of value.

This reception, at once so cordial and gratifying to Mr. Thomas, was not lasting in its impression. A few days after, Appa demanded the person of a Bramin, in the service

of Bappoo Farnaveze, from whom he intended to exact a fine. But Mr. Thomas having pledged himself for the security of the Bramin's life and property, resolutely resisted several attempts which Appa made to prevail on him to give him up. Irritated at his inflexibility, Appa laid a plan to arrest him; but Thomas defeated the project with that presence of mind which on trying occasions never forsook him. Appa affecting sickness, invited him to a friendly conference. Thomas attended with his accustomed readiness; but without attending to the ceremonies usual on such occasions, proceeded alone to Appa's apartment, where he found him in perfect health. Appa immediately left the room, saying he would soon return. Several armed men then entered, and in a few minutes afterwards, Thomas received a written order from Appa, to deliver up the Bramin and his property. In a firm tone, Thomas told the person who brought the order,—“That he would never comply with it:” and passing the armed men, proceeded to the adjoining apartment, to which he suspected Appa had retired. He went up to him, with his sword in his hand, but undrawn, and paying the customary compliment, withdrew in triumph.

On his return to camp, Mr. Thomas dispatched his dewan to Appa, with a message, purporting, *That the just indignation be felt at his late treacherous conduct, would not permit his continuing to serve him.*

In this declaration Mr. Thomas was seconded by his troops, who unanimously declared their abhorrence of the treachery, and their determination to support him.

Appa, alarmed at this turn of affairs, sought a reconciliation, and as a proof of his contrition, came the following day in person to Mr.

Thomas's camp, where an amicable arrangement took place.

After this Mr. Thomas repaired to collect his reins in the Mewattee district, which he found filled with party feuds; but his active and spirited conduct, punishing some and conciliating others, once more restored order. In the course of these transactions, he stormed a fort, where he found several pieces of artillery, and an abundant supply of bullocks, and other draft cattle. Hence a new dispute arose, Appa loudly claiming the cannon, and Thomas obstinately defending the rights of the captors; till, at length Appa secretly employed a body of Ghosseins, who were proceeding on their annual pilgrimage to Hurdwar, to attack Thomas's camp, with the promised reward of ten thousand rupees; but Thomas, inflamed with indignation at this new and unparalleled treachery, marched against the enemy, whom he defeated, with great loss to them, and trifling to himself.

Appa, finding himself baffled, meditated a reconciliation with Mr. Thomas, whom he engaged to convince of his innocence in the late affair, which, he said, had been directed by his agents, during a dangerous illness he had sustained; and intreated Mr. Thomas, as he continued very feeble, to come to him, that he might avail himself of his counsel and fidelity, in the arrangement of his private affairs.

While Mr. Thomas hesitated between the policy of refusing the request of so powerful a chief, and a regard for his personal safety, a large body of Seiks made an irruption into the Doab, in the vicinity of Seharunpore, and cut to pieces some battalions of Mahrattas stationed for its defence.

The ravages which they commit-

ted, called upon Thomas to make common cause against them, and he accordingly marched to attack them; but too well accustomed to his mode of fighting, they retreated across the Jumna, and returned to the Punjab.

Luckwa, hearing of the disgrace his troops had sustained at Seharunpore, and the subsequent flight of the Seiks at the approach of Mr. Thomas, requested Appa to permit this enterprising man to raise a body of 2000 men, for the protection of that province, and other parts of the Mahratta possessions. To this request Appa, with difficulty, complied, and in consequence the pergunnahs of Panniput, Soneput, and Karnaul were assigned to Mr. Thomas, for the payment of 2000 infantry, 200 cavalry, and 16 pieces of artillery. This district yielded a revenue of 10 lacks of rupees.

About this time the Begum Sumroo implored Mr. Thomas, in the most abject and desponding terms, to save her from the apprehension of being poisoned, and offered any sum of money to be restored to her former authority.

Mr. Thomas, thereupon, prevailed upon Bappoo Scindeah (the Governor at Seharunpore), by an offer of 120,000 rupees, to make a movement towards Sirdhannah, which ended in the restoration of the Begum.

Mr. Thomas was next ordered to Samli, to punish the commandant for having encouraged the Seiks in their late hostilities. By a forced march of 30 coss in one day, he arrived before the town, which he attacked: a most gallant defence was made, but Mr. Thomas afterwards carried the place by storm, in which assault the commandant, his son, and most of his adherents, were cut to pieces.

Two days previous to its reduction, Mr. Thomas received a letter from Appa, informing him, that seeing no hope of recovery from his illness, he had determined to put a period to his misery, by a voluntary death, and therefore earnestly desired to see him before the scene was closed for ever.

Mr. Thomas hastened to obey this summons; but had not advanced far before he received intelligence of that chief's having drowned himself in the Jumna.

Upon the death of Appa, his nephew and successor, Vavon Row, (a vain inconsiderate young man) was prevailed upon to demand restitution of those districts which had been granted to Mr. Thomas by Appa, as an honourable reward for his faithful services.

To this requisition Mr. Thomas peremptorily refused compliance, and it became necessary to defend his rights with the sword,

An engagement consequently took place at Hossellee, a large village forming part of Mr. Thomas's possessions, in which Vavon Row's party were routed, and fled for safety into the fort of Kussolee. Mr. Thomas immediately followed, and commenced a siege, during which, from his batteries, he poured red-hot balls into the fort, and quickly compelled them to surrender at discretion.

Having routed the enemy completely, he now marched his troops towards the northern pergunnahs, which had lately been invaded by the Seiks. He attacked them in four successive actions, with the loss, to himself, of 500 men, and double that number to the enemy. A treaty of peace, however, was soon after concluded, and the Seiks evacuated the province. Mr. Thomas then returned with his force to

Soneput, but was not long permitted to remain inactive. A misunderstanding having arisen between Bappoo and himself, an engagement ensued, in which Bappoo's troops were compelled to withdraw.

A reconciliation would have followed this victory: but the Seiks of Bappoo's army, being the inveterate enemies of Thomas, continued to widen the existing difference, and hostilities were renewed.

The next action took place on the banks of the Jumna, but Mr. Thomas forced his passage through the enemy, across the river, and proceeded to the north-east frontier, much distressed for provisions. In his route, he was pursued by Bappoo's army, the troops of the Begum Sumroo, and those of Ragojee, Governor of Delhi. He however proved victorious against their combined force, and reached the neighbourhood of Panmput, where he was obliged to confine himself to Jyju, and relinquish the frontier towns.

His troops now beginning to grow clamorous for arrears, he determined on levying contributions; and for that purpose marched to Oreecha, a large and populous town belonging to the Rajah of Jypore.

Mr. Thomas having demanded a lack of rupees, for the ransom of the town, and the governor having refused to comply, he took possession of the city by storm; but the fort being separate, just as he was about to make a second assault, the Valladar agreed to ransom both for 52,000 rupees. Unfortunately the town had been set fire to, and property to the amount of several lacks of rupees, was totally consumed.

About this time a reconciliation took place between Mr. Thomas and Vavon Row. He entered the Jypore country a second time, and

having

having annihilated a powerful banditti who infested the country, he returned to Jj,ur.

Here in the year 1798 Mr. Thomas first conceived the eccentric and arduous design of founding a principality for himself. The county of Hurrianah had, from the troubled state of the times, been some years without an acknowledged master. He therefore resolved to establish his authority in that district.

The scarcity of water in this part of India induced Mr. Thomas to defer his expedition until the approach of the rainy season; when, having reinforced his army, and provided every thing necessary to insure success, he commenced his march.

His first attack was directed against the town and fort of Kan-horee; but the enemy compelled him to retreat, with a loss of 300 men.

In consequence of this severe check, he fortified his camp, and heavy and constant rains preventing him from erecting batteries, he established a chain of forts round the town, to cut off all succour from the inhabitants.

The enemy thus blockaded, and shortened for provisions, made frequent sallies to interrupt his operations. In one of these an attack was made on the redoubt occupied by himself. This created universal confusion, and the greater number

of his people being panic struck, ran away.

In this critical situation, supported only by five infantry, who had the charge of the arms, and a few horsemen, he not only valiantly maintained his post, but at length compelled the enemy to retreat.

A few days after, the weather proving more favourable, Mr. Thomas prepared to storm; but the night previous to his intended assault, the enemy evacuated the place.

The remaining towns having made little resistance, Mr. Thomas, in a short time, became master of the whole southern province; but the north-western being occupied by the Batties, the Rajah of Pattyalah, and other Seik chieftains, it cost him considerable time and labour to establish his authority as far as the river Caugger.

After this arduous campaign, conceived in the true spirit of enterprize, and executed by a clear head, a solid judgment, and invincible courage, he filled up the measure of his ambition, by establishing his residence at the town of Hansi, about 90 miles north of Delhi, and nearly in the center of his newly acquired dominions, I will cite his own words on this occasion

“ Here I established my capital, rebuilt the walls of the city, long since fallen into decay, and repaired the fortifications. As it

† The natives of Hurrianah possess great personal bravery, and have been accustomed for many years, to a perpetual state of warfare. They are very expert in the exercise of arms, which they use in battle with desperate resolution, and equal courage; but they are cruel, treacherous, and vindictive. The want of water is supplied by numerous deep wells, and large tanks, faced with stone. The river Caugger, in the rainy season, overflows the country, and, like the Nile, leaves a rich greasy earth, which yields abundant crops. The following is a sketch of the territory belonging to Mr. Thomas:

Pergunahs.	Containing Villages formerly inhabited.	Number now inhabited.	Former Revenue.	Present Revenue.
19	1324	474	20 10 000	4 30 000

had

had been long deserted, I at first found a difficulty in procuring inhabitants; but by degrees and gentle treatment, I selected between five and six thousand persons, to whom I allowed every lawful indulgence.

"I established a mint and coined my own rupees, which I made current in my army and country. As, from the commencement of my career at Jyjur, I had resolved to establish an independency, I employed workmen and artificers of all kinds; and I now judged that nothing but force of arms could maintain me in my authority, I therefore increased their numbers, cast my own artillery, commenced making muskets, match-locks and powder; and in short, made the best preparations for carrying on an offensive and defensive war; till at length having joined a capital and country, bordering on the Seik territories, I wished to put myself in a capacity, when a favourable opportunity should offer, of attempting the conquest of the Punjaub, and aspired to the honour of planting the BRITISH standard on the banks of the Attock."

Among other arrangements made by Mr. Thomas, he appropriated a considerable part of his revenues to pension the widows, children, or nearest relations of those who fell in his service; these payments were made regularly every six months, and the nearest relation of the deceased officer, or private, received the half of the pay allotted to his rank.

The dominion thus gained by force of arms, was maintained by the unremitting exertions, and superior military talents, of this very extraordinary chieftain, from the year 1798, to the latter end of 1801; when the persecution of his numer-

ous and inveterate foes, co-operating with the treachery of his own officers, compelled him to seek an asylum in the territories of his natural sovereign.

Our limits will not permit us to detail the vicissitudes of brilliant conquest, and severe ill-fortune, which marked the military operations of Mr. Thomas, in his bold career; all calculated to exalt his undaunted character. We must, therefore, conclude with recording the events most fatal to him, and most disgraceful to his partisans.

The formidable establishment that now surrounded him, together with the success of his aims, occasioned repeated applications from Scindeah, to induce him to act in concert with Mr. Perron, against their common enemies.

To these applications he replied, that Mr. Perron and himself being of different nations, at that moment in open hostility with each other, it was impossible they could act with cordiality; and that he could not expect from Mr. Perron, as a Frenchman, possessing national enmity against him, a fair representation of his conduct, or a true regard to his interests; but added he, with his accustomed spirit—
"If you think proper to appoint me to a separate command, under the control of a Mahratta general, in the Deccan, Hindustan, or the Punjaub, either offensively, or defensively, I am ready to undertake the charge, as soon as the necessary arrangement for payment of my troops can be completed."

This offer was rejected, but the Mahratta chief being then engaged in an eventful and difficult contest with his ancient enemy Jeswant-Rao Holkar, thought proper to temporize with Mr. Thomas, and he was requested to send a vakcel to Mr.

Perron's

Perron's camp, to confer on the subject; who being received with the most cordial and flattering attention, it was followed up by an interview, at the Mahratta camp, between the two chiefs.

Captain Smith, son of an officer in the company's service, was appointed to conduct Mr. Thomas, who made his visit accompanied by 300 cavalry, and two of his most approved battalions, well knowing the character of his host, and determined not to fall by treachery.

A second and third meeting took place, when at length, Mr. Perron proposed that Mr. Thomas should give up the district of Jyjur entirely to the Mahrattas, and in lieu thereof, receive a stipend of 50,000 rupees monthly, and to be thenceforth considered the immediate servant of Dowlut Rao Scindeah. To this Mr. Thomas gave a positive denial; the conference then broke abruptly off, and he went away in disgust.

Mr. Perron immediately marched to take possession of the town of Jypur, which being unfortified, could make no resistance. Enemies pressed on him from all sides, and treachery in the end, completed what valour had been unable to achieve.

The force Mr. Thomas had now to contend with, consisted of 10 battalions of infantry, 600 horse, a body of Rohillas, and 60 pieces of heavy artillery; the Seiks prepared to send a considerable force to the enemy, and his own people, shuddering at the dangers which encompassed them, joined their efforts to complete his downfall.

His own force consisted of 10 battalions of infantry, 50 pieces of cannon, 60 Rohillas, and about 500 cavalry, not exceeding in the aggregate 5600 men, only 4000 of whom could be brought into action.

The enemy, having in their successive attacks, lost 2000 men, and 30 pieces of artillery; and Mr. Thomas only 700 men, and 20 pieces of cannon, accidentally rendered unfit for service, he was left master of the field of battle.

Mr. Perron was, however, daily reinforced by troops from Bapoo Scindeah, Goordut Sing, Bunga Sing, Jonde Sing, and many Seik chieftains added their forces. Runjeet Sing, ruler of Bhurtpoor, the Hattrass Rajah, Ramdeen of Katheler, Rajah Ramdial, and Neen Sing, from the northern parts of the Doob, completed this formidable army.

Thirty thousand men, and a train of artillery, now blockaded Mr. Thomas. Cut off from all supplies, and being too weak to draw out his forces in the open field, he contented himself with fortifying his camp, in the best possible manner, with thorn-trees.

Frequent skirmishes took place, manifestly to the advantage of Mr. Thomas; at length the enemy wearied out by unsuccessful attempts, had recourse to bribery, and Mr. Thomas was deserted even by those who owed most to his benevolence and patronage:—his forage was set on fire by his own officers, and the small supply he had of grain was privately made away with.

Luckwa, and other chiefs, who had promised him assistance, not only withheld their aid, but actually joined the enemy.

In this perilous situation, he resolved to attack the enemy, and cut his passage through them to Hansi; he gave orders accordingly, but his people, so far from obeying, packed their baggage and deserted in open day.

Destitute of forage, in want of
ammuni-

ammunition—the impossibility of a supply from without—constant desertion from within, Mr. Thomas called a council of war, who proposed an unconditional surrender; which he, however, indignantly opposed.

For three days no grain had been seized to his troops—the most dismal aspect pervaded every thing, when, to complete his distress, the whole of his out-posts deserted.

The enemy were now making preparation for a general assault. At the moment of receiving this mortifying intelligence, Mr. Thomas discovered the last stack of his hay in flames, which it afterwards appeared, was a preconceived signal between the enemy and the traitors in his own camp.

Shortly after advice was brought that Shah Tab Khan, who commanded in George Ghur, his strongest post, had already mounted his horse, attended by his people and all their effects, and was preparing to leave the fort with an escort of the enemy then under the walls.

Mr. Thomas could not prevent this evil. His only dependence now was on the attachment of a regiment, 700 strong, which had formerly been commanded by the gallant Mr. Hopkins*, who unfortunately fell in a former attack. These during the late severe service were reduced one-third:—"These (says Mr. Thomas, in the bitterness of his anguish) "were the only men who stood true to my interests."

But of their valour and fidelity he could no longer avail himself: they were entirely without provision, and his only alternative, now,

was to carry into effect his former determination of forcing a passage to Hansi.

Attended by his cavalry, he left the camp about nine in the evening; soon after he fell in with a detachment of the enemy, who made a vigorous attack upon his party, and his disheartened escort, deprived of their accustomed spirit, gave way on all sides; leaving him, with a few followers, to fly for his life. The enemy continuing to pursue him, he was obliged to make a circuitous route; and though Hansi was not more than 80 miles distant from George Ghur, and he had to travel 120 miles, which journey he performed on a favourite Persian horse, within 24 hours.

Having arrived at Hansi, Mr. Thomas's first care was its defence, which he entrusted to his faithful Rajepoots. Two pieces of artillery were all that remained in the fort fit for service; but the enemy having been dilatory in their approach, Mr. Thomas had time to cast and mount eight additional cannon.

At length the enemy, having possessed themselves of the walls of Hansi, began the siege.

The Rajepoots, reduced in number to 300, were stationed within the fort; and the remainder of his force consisting of about 900 men, were distributed for the defence of the city and the outposts; Mr. Thomas took his station in the fort.

The troops ordered to the outposts had scarcely taken possession of them, when they delivered them up to the enemy, and the fort and city was left to the defence of a handful of men.

An assault was then made. On

Mr. Thomas, on this occasion, sent Mr. Hopkins's orphan sister a present of 2000 rupees, with a promise, if that was unequal to her wants, to supply the remainder from the wreck of his fortune,

the entrance of the enemy into the town a desperate conflict ensued. Three times the enemy were repulsed with loss; but numbers prevailing, Mr. Thomas, at length evacuated the town, and took shelter in the fort.

Of his whole force, 700 only remained. The enemy erected batteries and besieged the fort. In this situation his Mahomedan troops, in want of money and provisions, made offers to Mr. Perron to join his party, on condition of payment of arrears, and a reward for their treachery.

Mr. Perron, to avoid bloodshed, and conscious of the unwearied intrepidity of his opponent, informed him of the treachery going on in his garrison, and advised him to be on his guard.

“Considering,” therefore, concludes Mr. Thomas, “that I had entirely lost my party, and with it the hopes of at present subduing my enemies, the Seiks, and powers in the French interest; that I had no expectation of succour from any quarter, Luckwa having gone to Joudpore; that if hostilities continued, my resource in money would have failed; in this situation, I agreed to evacuate the fort, and the necessary arrangements being completed, I stipulated for a battalion of seapoys to escort me to the English frontier, where I arrived in the middle of January, 1802.”

Not long after his arrival on the British frontier, Mr. Thomas inspected his affairs, and found the wreck of his fortune barely sufficient to ensure the comforts of life in his native country, whither he proposed to retire. He was proceeding to Calcutta, with this intention, when death arrested his

progress near the military cantonments of Berhampore, 22d August, 1802, in the 46th year of his age. He was interred at that place, where a monument is now erecting to his memory.

NOTE.—Mr. Thomas, while at Hansi, offered his services to the British Government to advance, and take possession of the Punjaub, and give up his army to the direction and control of the English. This was his patriotic language on the occasion:—

“By this plan I have nothing in view; but the welfare of my king and country. It could not be concerted soon enough to be of any use in the approaching conflict; (*his dispute with the Mahrattas*), therefore it is not to better myself that I have thought of it. I shall be sorry to see my conquests fall to the Mahrattas; I wish to give them to my king, and to serve him the remainder of my days; and this I can only do as a soldier in this part of the world.”

Mr. Thomas was tall and handsome in his person, upwards of six feet high, and proportionally strong. He had acquired an habitual elevation of head, which gave him a martial air; his countenance was marked with that intrepidity of character which rendered him so conspicuous.

To sum up his character, he was, though hasty and impatient in his temper, open, generous, charitable and humane:—gentle and inoffensive in his manners, and possessed of a natural politeness. And his self-taught acquirements in the Indian languages, were a proof of the cultivation, of which his mind was susceptible, had it been improved by a regular education.

A Sketch of the Life of the famous HYDER ALLY KHAN, (from a Paper found in 1787, in the Pay-Office, at Nellore.) Communicated by Major MACKENZIE.

[Never before Printed.]

ABOUT the year 1728, Nizam ul Muluck, Soubahdar of the Deccan, and father to the present Soubahdar, sent Peer Mahomed, a Patan, with an army to dispossess Abdul Rusal Khan, Nabob of Sirpy, who, determined to come to action with his competitor, assembled all his forces, and took the field. Futty Naik, a remarkable good soldier, commanded at this time 1000 Peons, and 100 horses, in his service. An engagement between the rivals ensued, in which, both the Nabob and Futty Naik fell; the corpse of the latter was carried about 100 miles, to Colar, the place of his nativity, and there interred with great ceremony: a mosque has been since raised to his memory, according to the custom of the Mussulmans. After his victory, the Patan was received into Sirpy, and acknowledged Nabob of that country without opposition.

Futty Naik left two sons and a daughter; the eldest, then a man, was called Subas Naik, and the other, Hyder Naik; a boy about ten years old; the daughter was afterwards mother to the present Salla Mecan; the eldest son, and an uncle engaged themselves in the Rajah of Mysore's service, and Hyder for some years was removed from place to place, wherever his relations happened to serve; but so unfortunate was he, that though the Mussulmans in general are at great pains to teach their children to read and write, he could do neither, owing to the low circumstances of his

friends, or his own illness, but to the latter it is rather to be imputed.

CAUSOORE Nunderaws, father-in-law to the Rajah of Mysore, as well as his general and duan, was one, among many other commanders, who had assembled with the troops of their several princes to join the standard of Nazir Jung, on his entering the Carnatic, (in the year 1750,) against his nephew, Muzapha Jung, who had been in that country endeavouring to raise an army to put himself in possession of the Soubahs of the Carnatic, which he claimed, under the will of his uncle, Nizam ul Muluck. Hyder Naik at this time was about 28 years of age, and being at the head of 50 matchlock Peons, and five horsemen, offered his service to Nunderaze, which was accepted: in the course of the following three years he raised 500 seapoys, and 100 horse, armed the former with European firelocks, to which he afterwards added two field pieces, which he by some means became possessed of.

In the year 1754, Hyder Naik, in an action where Major Lawrence commanded, observing the baggage guard of the English army quit their station, and that the Tanjore cavalry were drawn up on the right flank to defend it, he detached a body of his horse to amuse the Tanjoreans, and with the remainder, galloped round to the rear, fell upon the enemy, and amongst other things, seized 35 carts, laden with arms, ammunition, and baggage, belonging

looking to the English officers. The major found it impossible to rectify this mistake in time, or recover the baggage which was carried off. Hyder would never consent to give up the disposal of his people or arms to the Rajah of Mysore, excusing himself by saying, that he and they were the Rajah's soldiers, ready at all times to sacrifice their lives in his service.

About the year 1755 he was detached with 3000 foot, 1500 horse, and four guns, against the Pollygars, near Trichanopoly, and had address enough to get several of their chiefs into his hands, extorted upwards of ten lacs of rupees from them, and afterwards delivered them prisoners to the Rajah, to whom he paid half the money, reserving the other five lacs for himself.

Gopalhurree, a Mahratta general, with 1600 seapys, and 2000 horse, in the year 1760, blockaded Bangalore, in order to add that place to several very considerable conquests he had formerly in the Mysore country. The Rajah, unwilling to trust his dominions to the uncertain event of war, had agreed with the Mahratta chief, that for 50 lacs of rupees he should rest contented with his former acquisitions and leave the country. Notwithstanding this arrangement, Hyder Ally proposed to go against him, at the head of his army, and persuaded the Rajah to consent that he accordingly marched with 10,000 seapys, 20,000 matchlock Peons, and 5000 horse: the Mahrattas met him near Chenapatana, where he fought and defeated them. In this action the Mahrattas lost 500 men. He found, however, that it was impossible to put an end to the war; for the enemy were no sooner dispersed and broken, than their cavalry were

again united and ready for action: the Mahratta general also seeing no likelihood of making new conquests, agreed with Hyder to give up all he had before taken for the 50 lacs, and return home. The forts were delivered up accordingly, and garrisoned with the Rajah's troops, but on payment of the money, Hyder stopped 15 lacs for the expence of the war, to which the Mahratta was obliged to consent, it being then too late to fight himself. Upon this success, Hyder got the title of Bahauder, and was confirmed general of the Mysore army, in room of Nunderauze, the Dewan: he did not, however, consider himself secure so long as that man continued in power, and by his uncommon art and address created such an enmity between the Rajah and Nunderauze, that the latter turned the guns of Seringapatam upon the palace: he was, however, persuaded by his brother to forego this violent measure, retire to the fort of Mysore, and content himself with the country annexed to it; whither he retired, and immediately took possession. In about six months his brother died, at Seringapatam, and soon after, Hyder, with the Rajah's consent, marched against Nunderauze, when, after a siege of three months, it was agreed that the fort should be given up to the Rajah, and in lieu thereof, the Dewan have the grant of Konour, a place 28 coss to the west, but of much less value than the district about Mysore. Hyder, now both prime minister and general, thought himself firmly established, and exercised unlimited authority, which soon made the Rajah jealous, and apprehensive of his future designs, who brought over to his interest Kondanna, whom Hyder had placed over his person as a spy, and who had

been

been principal manager to Hyder: the Rajah and Condana suddenly arose, and turned the guns of the town upon his quarters so smartly, as to disconcert Hyder, who fled to Bangalore, with the utmost haste, attended by only seven of his friends, leaving his wife and family behind. Shortly before this confederacy, thinking himself secure, Hyder made considerable detachments from his army, and among the rest, sent a principal sirdar, Muckton Saheb, (whose sister he married) to Pondichery, with 5000 seapoys, and 3000 horse. He was now immediately ordered to make forced marches from Pondichery, and join him at Bangalore, in the hope of being first in the field, but Rajah Bautbye, a Mahratta chief, with 4000 seapoys, and 7000 horse, whom the Rajah had entertained, for 15 lacks of rupees, arrived before him. Konderao had also raised 5000 seapoys, and 3000 horse, with which he joined the Mahrattas, and marched to intercept Mukton Saheb; they found him at Anchetty-durgum, 12 coss from Bangalore, where he was obliged to take post, and defend himself: Meer Phuzalla Khawn had just before come from Boodeecotta to Bangalore, with 50 seapoys, 10 horse, and his elephant, and entered Hyder's service. This man undertook with 1500 seapoys, and 500 horse, to join Mukton Saheb, and escort a quantity of provisions and ammunition to him: he accordingly joined him, but lost in the attempt 50 seapoys, and 10 horse, and all his provisions and stores.

A month had now elapsed, and Hyder's affairs in a most unfavourable situation, when the Mahratta general received accounts that their Nana, or king, was either dead, or dying, and being tired of the war,

was persuaded, perhaps, with the assistance of money to return to his own country. Konderao not thinking it prudent to keep the field with his small force, threw some of his people into Kistnageery, Caverypatnam, and other places in that part of the country, and with the remainder returned to Seringapatnam, whither he was followed by Hyder, who took some small forts in his way, but for want of provisions was obliged to march to Nunjevda-gudah, where he found it impossible to proceed, the country people were so averse to his government, and unwilling to supply his army: thus circumstanced, he left his camp, and with ten horsemen; went to Nunderauze; fell at his feet, wept, and acknowledged his former bad treatment of him, begged forgiveness, and entreated his assistance. Nunderauze was so well satisfied of his repentance, and that he had no other designs but to be re-established as a Duan, that he promised him his interest and influence, if necessary to effect his re-establishment, even so far as to take up arms in his behalf. They both immediately proceeded to the army, and found Konderao again in the field; they engaged, defeated him, and plundered his camp, after which, several of the Rajah's troops entered Hyder's service, at the instance of Nunderauze, who published manifestoes, assuring the Mysore Bahaudeis, that his friend, Hyder Ally, had no design against his government, and that all his aim was to be received Duan as before, urging them, by every suggestion, to acknowledge and support him; in consequence of which, Hyder possessed himself of all the country round, and having no further use for Nunderauze, sent him back to Couour, and set down with his army before Seringapat-

man, which he blockaded, cutting off all supplies from the country.—Konderao had fled hither immediately after the action. Hyder not only deceived Nunderauzé and the sirdars, with respect to his intentions, but the Rajah himself, whom he so far tempted upon by professions during the month that he lay before the capital, as to induce him to open the gates to receive him as Dura, and deliver Konderao into his hands, upon his assurances that he had no other views, nor any against the Rajah, but so far from keeping his word, that, directly on entering the town, he placed his own guards over the gates, the magazines and the palace, made the Rajah his prisoner, seized his treasure; and had a cage made for Konderao, his old competitor, in which he kept him exposed to public view; but afterwards sent him to Bangalore, where he remained a year in the same disgraceable situation.

Hyder continued at Seringapatam six months, establishing himself, settling the country, and regulating the government.

Tirmood Khawn, the Nabob of Sirpy, died about the year 1740; the Mahrattas immediately possessed themselves of the country, and Debackar, nativesucceeding Natch, who had a contrary besieged, gave up the capital to them, upon their offering to him an inconsiderable price for the Colon.

In the year 1751 the Subahdar sent his lieutenant, Bazalet Jung, with another to recover Sirpy and its dependencies from the Mahrattas: the first place he came to was Oostat, on the frontiers of the Mysore country; this place was garrisoned by two marchahk Peens, and held out for a few months, without any check or attempt being

when Hyder Ally dispatched Meer Phazulla Khawn with proposals, offering to pay five lacks of rupees for the title of Sippy, and the country belonging it, but required to be assisted in the reduction of the capital, being able to reduce the rest himself; which articles being agreed to, Hyder marched to Ooscotta, which soon after fell: he garrisoned the place, and the two armies proceeded to besiege Sirpy, which also surrendered after a month's siege, and Bazalet Jung immediately after returned to Adony. Hyder found little difficulty in settling this country, the Polygar of Chingabalapuram excepted, who, in the course of three months, killed 1000 of his people, and convinced him this conquest would cost him dear if he persisted in it; he therefore determined to make peace, and settled with the Polygar Chinnappayah for five lacks of pagodas, received a lack and a half in hand, and swore to the performance of his agreement; Hyder, in consequence of his agreement, raised the siege, and returned to Devanapelly, three coss on his route homeward.

Chinnappayah, not suspecting his new master, took 500 Mahrattas into the place, and dismissed the rest, amounting to 400 horse, which had come with Morari Rao to his assistance, who accordingly began their march to their country, and he himself went to Nundeguddy, the usual place of his residence. Hyder hearing of these steps, returned instantly, invested the place anew, and, as he expected, reduced it in ten days, when he cut some of the peoples' tongues out, and the noses of others; and having garrisoned the place, followed Morari Rao without loss of time, and came up with him at Padyacundah. The Mahrattas had attacked him twice, when

when before Chinnabalaporam, but were repulsed: he now engaged and defeated them; a number of them were killed, and some of the principal officers taken prisoners. Morari Rao returned to Gooty, his capital; Hyder then turned his arms to Morari Rao's country, and conquered to the amount of three lacks of pagodas yearly. He afterwards marched against the Chitraculldurgum Polygar, belonging to Sirpy, and obliged him to pay three lacks of rupees, and assist him with 1500 horse, and 1000 foot. The Rajah of Biddenoire had adopted Chinnavasuppah as his son, and appointed him to succeed to the government, in consequence of which, this boy, but nine years old at the Rajah's death, was put in possession, and his name made use of in all matters relating to the state, but his friends thought it necessary to remove him out of the queen's power, who had formed a design against his life, in favour of her brother. They put him under the protection of the Chitraculldurgum Polygar, where he had remained in safety nine years when Hyder appeared before the place, when a plan was then formed for restoring this young man to the possession of the Biddenoire country; and Hyder, for his assistance therein, was to have 40 lacks of rupees, and he swore to the faithful performance of his part of the agreement. The armies marched for Biddenoire, and the country all came in with great joy to receive their young Rajah; the forts surrendered and acknowledged him, all but Biddenoire, which held out a month; it is inaccessible but by some bye roads, and situated in a wood, eight cosses round, encompassed by rocks, and impossible to be reduced but by

treachery or famine; but the people, attached to their young king, delivered it up. Mira, the queen, and her brother, were shut up; but finding the populace averse to them, they escaped to Derryabattungur, twelve coss distant, a very strong fort, on a rock, surrounded with water, having the sea on one side, and a river on the other. Hyder, after securing Biddenoire, followed them, and took possession of the country as he went along, which the people willingly gave up. He sent messengers to the garrison of Derryabattungur, telling them their master was there, and requiring them to surrender to him. They immediately gave up the place, and delivered the queen and her brother into his hands. Hyder had taken care to garrison Biddenoire, and all the strong holds in the country, with Mysore troops, and had bestowed on the young king all the marks of royalty, who rode in great state on his elephant, and was treated with great attention; but this being now no longer necessary to his views, Hyder sent some of his people for a woman to whom the Rajah was greatly attached, which being communicated to him, he dismissed them with great contempt. Pretending to take offence at the refusal, Hyder ordered the Rajah to be made prisoner, and sent him, the old queen, and her brother, prisoners to Mudgerry, a strong rock, 16 coss from Bangalore. He became so generally hated after this infamous action, that a number of conspiracies were formed against him, for which he put upwards of 1000 persons to death. He afterwards conquered the Scanda county, near Goa, worth ten lacks of pagodas yearly. The Rajah fled from it, and with many of the

principal people in the Biddencore country, applied for succour to Mahadrao, the chief of the Maharrattas, who marched 60,000 horse and 15,000 foot, in the year 1763, against Hyder, in Biddencore, worsted him in three different actions, and obliged him to take shelter in the woods, and entrench himself there.

Mahadarao continued his ravages for a year, when seeing no appearance of being able to restore the young Rajah, he agreed to retire, and leave Hyder in quiet possession of his conquest, for 40 lucks of rupees to himself, and 20 to his ministers. Having settled himself securely in the Biddencore country, Hyder left Tippoo Saheb his son to be Duan, at the place, and Salla Mocan at a fort near it. He sent Meer Saheb (whose sister he had married) to Sirpy, Meer Phazulla Khawn was left in command of Mysore, Mukton Saheb he sent to Seringapatam, his uncle, Abram Saheb, continued in Bangalore, and Amcean Saheb, his cousin, in charge of the valley. He himself, with an army, marched to the Malabar coast, where he entered into a friendly treaty with Ally Rajah, and with his children, attacked and took Calicut, which surrendered upon conditions, after a siege of three months. About this time, Meer Saheb took the Polygar Chamma prisoner, gave him terms, and swore he would give him his liberty; but which afterwards was paid no regard to, nor would it have been proper to trust him. He had been obliged to capitulate, being starved to it on the Nundemdy rock. He was sent to Bangalore, where he died of a broken heart. Hyder, to secure himself against Channappa's son, had him circumcised, obliged him to change

his cast, eat beef, and become a Mussulman.

The Zamorins, or Kings of Calicut, were ascertained to entertain 1200 Bramins in their household, and until they had first been served with victuals, he never began to eat himself: it was an etiquette also, that he never spoke to, or suffered a Mahomedan to come into his presence. Hyder, after taking the place, sent his compliments, and desired to see the Zamorin, but was refused; but the Zamorin admitted Hyder's head Bramin to speak to him, and carry his answer back to his master, who was to be at some distance from them. After this interview was over, Hyder sent them rice for only 500 men the first day; this they dispensed with; the second day he sent enough for 300, and the third day, for only 100; after which, all further supplies were refused, nor any notice taken of the Zamorin's complaints and applications. After fasting three days, and finding all remonstrances vain, he set fire to his own palace, and was burned, with some of his women and three Bramins, the rest having left him. Hyder, after the Zamorin's death, garrisoned the place with 2000 foot and 500 horse, and marched with the remainder of his army to Coimbatore, 40 coss on his route to his own country. About two months after Hyder left Calicut, the late Zamorin's brother appeared before the place with 20,000 men, got possession of it, and put every soul to death but about 300, who fled to a church for safety. As soon as the news reached Hyder, he detached Assut Khawn with an army of 5000 foot and 1000 horse to retake the place, who, after beating his enemy twice, forced them to abandon

abandon the country, and got the town into his hands; but after three months they returned, retook the place, cut off Assut Khawn's head, and killed numbers of his people.

Hyder, about November, 1776, marched himself with 6000 foot and 2000 horse towards Callicut, but after being on the road two days, gave the command to Sevajee Rao, a Mahratta. The Zamoin's brother tried his fortune in the field again, but was defeated. He then left the country, and the inhabitants of Callicut evacuated the place, which Sevajee immediately took possession of.

In January, 1767, Mahadarao marched against Hyder with a large

body of horse, and in February the English and the Nizam followed him. Morari Rao, of Gootty, now recovered his own country; the Mahrattas also possessed themselves of Sirry, Ooscottoh, Chinnabalapore, and their dependencies. In Mysore they took Chinadurgum, Danadurgum, and Mudgerry, from which last place they carried off the Biddenore queen, her brother, and the young king, and afterwards appeared near Bangalore. Hyder, who was then in Seringapatam, and unable to oppose them, agreed with Maharadiao, by his vakeels, on payment of 25 lacks of rupees, to return home with the young Rajuh, the Queen, &c.

[Here the manuscript breaks off abruptly.]

History of the ANAGOONDY RAJAHS, taken from the verbal Account of TIMMAPAH, the present Representative of that Family, at Camlapore, 10th January, 1801. Communicated by Major MACKENZIE.

[Never before Printed.]

WHETHER the legendary story that Anagoondy was formerly the capital residence of Vallee and Soogreevo, as delivered by tradition, is involved in obscurity; but it is said to have been anciently denominated Gazaconam, or a place of elephants, whence its name of Anagoondy is derived. Veedaranaroo, having founded Veejanagur through the favour of Heaven, for his intense devotion, established the Coorma tribe in the government of the new city before his death. The successive line of Coorma Rajahs gradually increased their forces and their riches, until they had conquered and extended their sway as

far as Satoova; and becoming insolent and proud of their prosperity and power, affected to contemn the Naraputty, Gajaputty, and Aswaputty princes, and affected to set themselves above them; assuming the titles of Moorooaragonda, or lords or husbands of these three dynasties. Booka Rayaloo, a descendant of the Naraputty race was king of Cannoul and Arreeveedo; irritated at the insolence of the Coormawars, he determined to check their pride, and to make them sensible of their inferiority, since they had the vanity to contest superiority with them, whose ancestors had been hitherto sovereign disposers,

disposers, even of their lives. He sent a large army, well provided, under his relation, Narsimma Rayaloo, to conquer the Coorna Rajahs, and to take possession of their country. Narsimma Rayaloo, having with his forces besieged and taken Veejanagur, captured the king and his evil counsellors, and by consent of Booka Rayaloo, himself assumed the powers of this government, and extended his conquests in the course of his reign as far as Satoova. Two of his descendants, Cristina Rayaloo, and Achuta Rayaloo, in the course of their reigns conquered the Gajaputty, and other Rajahs, and they received tributes from the principal chiefs and rulers of all the countries between the Nurbuda and Satoov; thus acquiring in their time, the honourable name and reputation of sovereign lords of that extensive domain. Cristina Rayaloo, having no sons to keep up the succession, appointed his son-in-law, Rama Rayaloo, a descendant of Booka Rayaloo, of the Naraputty race, to succeed to the royal throne. Rama Rayaloo appointed his four brothers to considerable command in the following places:—Cononarraja, at Chendrageery, as governor of the districts attached to that capital. Venkatasree Rayaroo, with sovereign power at Cannoul; Timmaraja had his residence at Panogonda; and Tirmal Rayaloo remained at Veejanagur, to assist his brother in the duties of the state. Timmaraja, who resided at Panogonda, had no children by his own east wife; by his two concubines he had sons, to the sons of the first, a Hindoo woman he gave Mysore; and Royadrog to his children, by a dancing girl; hence the succession of the Rajahs of Royadrog

and Mysore, to this time, is descended of this line.

After Rama Rayaloo was acknowledged in the government, he conquered all the countries from the Nurbuda river to Satoova, and assumed the title of Lord, or Sovereign of all other Kings, even of the Mussulman Bad-shahs. Contentions arising between him and the Mussulman Bad-shahs of the Deccan, he was slain in battle by them near the Kristna river; upon which his son Cristina Rayaloo went to Cannoul, under protection of his relations, whence he brought forces, as many as were requisite, and drove out his enemies from Veejanagur, and taking possession of Anagoondy, he ruled there for some time, and appointed his brother Tirmal Rayaloo to succeed, as he had no sons himself. Afterwards Rada Venkataraja and Chinna Venkataraja, managed the Raajé for a considerable time: Chinna Venkataraja had three sons, by names Timma Raja, Nenkataputty Raja, and Streeerunga Raja; this Streeerunga Raja went from Anagoondy, and conquered the Mysore dominion, and there departed this life. There being no sons left of the Rajahs of Veejanagur, the queen brought one of their cousins, named Venkataputty Rayaloo, from Chendrageery, and set him on the throne. His descendants successively ruled down to this time; namely, Tirmal Rayaloo, Chinna Roy, Pedda Dasa Rayaloo, Chilka Dasa Rayaloo, Rama Rao, and Venkataputty Roiaroo, to the present Rajah Timmapa.

When Allum Geer came into the Deccan, he reduced Anagoondy, Panogonda, and Chendrageery, and incorporating the rest of these countries into the royal domains, he granted

granted the five mahalls, and the town of Anagoondy, as a jagheer to the Rajah.

The present Raja Timmapa, managed the country of his ancestors, from the 7th Soodom of Maga, month of the Yoova cycle year, to the year Parabava. In his time Hyder rose to power, and conquered many countries; but observed the most respectful attention to the Rajah, and the consideration due to a great king; he relieved him from the payment of tribute for his country to the neighbouring chiefs, which he had formerly been obliged to pay, viz. :—12,000 rupees to the Mahrattas; 12,000 to Bazalut Jung; 2000 to the Murgee people, and 4000 to Gooty Moorari Rao: and stipulated, that he should pay him altogether 10,000 pagodas annually, and furnish the number of 150 horse and 5000 peons, when he took the field. Hyder, after this agreement, shewed him much favour, and protected him by all means till his death; which happened below the Ghaats. On the death of Hyder, when his son Tippoo succeeded, the Rajah returned to his country from Seringapatam in much displeasure, for not treating him with that respect that his father observed. In consequence, differences arising, Tippoo irritated with him, sent his troops against him and plundered Compaly, in the time of his campaign to Adony. On Tippoo's going towards Sanoor, the Rajah Timmapa, with his people, cut off the party that the sultan had left at Duroojee. Soon after, the sultan coming to Cappull from Sanoor, a detachment of his army came against the fort of Anagoondy, on the 13th of Bahoolom of Maga, month of Parabava year. Timmapa opposed and beat them off: but on the 3d

day, hearing that a reinforcement was coming to their support; he was obliged, to save his life, to abandon the place, and immediately retired with his family into the Soorapoor country. In the Souma year he returned with his followers, and reduced the country, driving out Tippoo's people, and managed for a year; but retired again on the 4th Bahoolom of Paridavee year, having notice of the sultan's forces coming against him. From that period he was obliged to wander about the frontiers, until the year Pungala, when he returned with a body of troops to his own country, in the month of Palgoonum, and in the action he plundered the baggage of Heera Naick and Vistapa, and then went off again; he again returned in the month of Magom, of the year Calaysooklee and reduced all his countries of Gungavate, Wud, Bandravee, Amnaganore, Seeragara, Hoospetta, Hosore, Daroojee, Compaly and Anagoondy; placed his followers in these stations, and made Heera Naick prisoner in an action. He was thus in possession of his own domains, when the Sultan was slain, when, by order of the Honourable Company, the Rajah delivered them over to the managers of the Mysore Rajah, and proceeded himself to the army, to secure the protection of the English chiefs. While he was in expectation of recovering his country by their favour, the Anagoondy country was ceded to the Moguls; then he went with the documents he had obtained from the English chiefs to the Nizam's officers, from whom he obtained a monthly allowance of 1500 rupees, with some lands; this was paid up to the month of Ausweejom of the Roudree year; when the Moguls ceded a considerable part of the

Rajah's country to the Company; they then declined to pay the monthly pension, and allowed only some lands in consideration of their retaining his two districts of Gan-gouty and Anagoondy. Major Moore, having come at this time as collector into the ceded districts, in behalf of the Honourable Company, the Rajah's vakeel is now gone to that gentleman to solicit his allowance, and the Rajah at present does not yet know the result, or how he is to be situated in future.

History of the Kings of VEEJANAGUR, or BEEJANAGUR, and ANAGOONDY, from Enquiries made at ALPUTTUN and ANAGOONDY, by Order of Major MACKENZIE, in January, 1801. Communicated by Major MACKENZIE.

[Never before Printed.]

FORMERLY a Bramin, called Madava Bottooloo, a native of the south, who had made great proficiency in the 64 sciences and arts, and in the languages; being harrassed by poverty, revolved in his mind how to acquire wealth and means of improving his fortune, " * Seeing that riches make every one to be friends to the wealthy in this world, and even God is pleased with the rich, if they support the poor for the sake of heaven; whence money effects all things; and without money, neither honour in this world nor even in the next is to be attained." Madava Bottooloo, therefore left his native place in quest of the means of getting wealth; but wandered in vain through several countries, without any advantage by his travels. At last, after much suffering and vexation by his journey, he determined to put a period to his troubles, and no longer to depend on mankind, who had so slightly noticed his labours, nor attempted to relieve his distresses: with this resolution he came to Humpu; and determined

to devote himself to Boovan Es-waree, the goddess. In order to obtain the completion of his wishes, through that divinity, he worshipped here for a long time, abstaining from food and drink. Then the goddess, pleased with his intense devotion, appeared to him in her proper shape and form; and asked of him, "What his requests to her were?" The Bramin related to the goddess his misfortunes, and intreated of her to grant him riches; as therewith he could gratify his friends and relations: but the goddess foreknowing what was to happen, denied his petition in his present situation, as it could not be granted but in his next life. The Bramin then was very sorrowful; and disgusted with this world, considered it were better to become pilgrim, or sanyassee, than to return a poor man to his country. This resolution he declared publicly, and immediately made a vow in the presence of God, that he would no longer entertain any expectation or wishes for the goods of this world; and would only attend

* This is a curious specimen of the reasoning of the Hindus on the Use of Riches.

to his devotion to God, as a true devotee; he performed the necessary ceremonies prescribed by the law for entering the life of a sanyassee, and clothed himself in the peculiar habit, in *red and tawny coloured rags*. In this state of seclusion, he composed some books on religious duties, and on the regulation of the tribes, which are called *Veedaranabasam*. The goddess again appeared to him, in the *Salleevahanum* year, 1253; (English year 1331;) and announced to the pilgrim, who had now assumed the name of *Veedayaranawloo*:—"That she came now to grant him wealth and prosperity, according to her promise of granting him riches in his next life." At this declaration, this *Gooroo* was surprised, and replied—"O goddess! What need have I for riches in my present situation, to whom they were refused when I had use for them; these favours now I wish not to obtain; *for wealth is ruinous to devotion*." I have now relinquished the cares and desires of this world. I therefore entreat you may grant me rather what may aid my endeavour to obtain heaven; I will be thankful if you permit me to persevere in my present way of life, instead of tempting me to relinquish this holy state." The goddess assured him that she would not fail to perform what she had promised before; and urged him to accept with good will what she now offered. The sanyassee, as he could not avoid complying with her desires, told the goddess that he would at some proper time accept the wealth she offered; and then, with her permission, set off on a journey for *Causee*, carrying with him his books.

On his arrival at that holy place, he met a *Eramarachasee*.

[*There is here a deficiency, in the manuscript as communicated to us, which we regret our inability to supply*]

After this, by command of the goddess, the sanyassee *Veedayaranawloo* proposed to found in that place a city, which should be the capital of a great kingdom; for that purpose he directed his disciples to set up a pillar at the lucky moment when they should hear the sound of his chankum; for being versant in the science of astrology, he sat in a private place to watch when the fortunate moment should arrive, propitious to his undertaking; but *Raja Indier*, and the *Davatahs* considering in Heaven, that this city would remain for ever fortunate and victorious, if the pillar was set up at the minute he was looking for, they sent the *Angel of Misfortune* to throw impediments in his way, by his dexterity. The *Genius of Misluck* came immediately to *Humpa*, and sounded his chankum before the sanyassee's; and the attentive disciples conceiving that the sound was that of their *Gooroo's*, they instantly fixed the fatal pillar; soon after they heard the sound of their *Gooroo's* chankum; they then took up the pillar, and fixed it again in great haste. The sanyassee having ended his devotions, came out, observed their mistake, and by his divine knowledge, seeing the cause, he said, "*that no one can evade the decrees of God; therefore, this city should for 300 years be inhabited, and for three hundred years more be depopulated, that it would thus alternately continue some time wealthy, and thereafter poor and ruinous, until*

the

the last day." After this, the sayassee built the city in the Daata Cycle year 1238 Salleeavahen, or English year 1336, on the 7th of Soodon of the Vysaka month, and named it Vyjayantgar. He brought several frames from different parts to build the city; then the gods caused gold to fall from the sky into his tower: up rivers of these riches he built the place, entertained troops and assumed possession of the surrounding country, so far as 40 yojan southward. He deposited much treasure in a cave at Anagondy, and built up the passage to it, so as that no one can get to the treasure. This place is still called Valeebundarce and is situated one coss west of Anagondy.

The sayassee reigned in this new kingdom for 25 years, up to 1284 of the Salleeavahana Sackum; he then appointed one of the Coorina tribe, called Booka Rayaloo to be his successor, who was son of a cow-keeper, who had formerly been kind to him, and had daily supplied him with milk for his subsistence, when he was a devotee worshipping Boovan Eswaree at Humpa; and departed from this terrestrial world to Kyalas.

Booka Rayaloo governed the kingdom for 54 years. In his time he built the place called Bookasagar, three coss east from Beejanagar; he appointed his son Prátapa Dava Rayaloo, in the Salleeavahana year 1318, or English year 1396, and died by sickness. Prutapa Rayaloo was fortunate in conquering all his enemies; during his government he appointed his son Hurrybur Rayaloo, to succeed in the Salleeavahana year 1336, or English year 1414, who ruled for 25 years, to the Sakum 1362, or English year 1440. He appointed his son Pra-

vooda Rayaloo to govern the kingdom, who reigned up to 1371 Salleeavahana, or English year 1449; when Rama Chendra Rayaloo was acknowledged in the government, and he built the pagoda, called Rama Chendra Swamy, still remaining at Hoolooputton, before the northgate of the palace.

He ruled up to the Sakum 1385, or English year 1463, and Veeroopatcha Rayaloo was acknowledged in his room: he repaired and added to the city the fort, and built many other pagodas.

Afterward Narasimha Rayaloo, son of Eswa Rayaloo, who was of the Rajah cast, possessed himself of the Carnatic kingdom, in the Salleeavahana year 1398, or English year 1476, as well as of several Desoms which he conquered by his valour and military prowess, beyond the Cavery river, and as far as Satoova or Ramanaud; he married two wives Tippomba and Nagomba, by whom he had two sons, Veera Narasimha Rayaloo by Tippomba; and Kistna Rayaloo, by Nagomba. This Rajah ruled the country, uninterruptedly, for 13 years up to the Salleeavahana year 1411, or English year 1488, when he died of the leprosy.

His eldest son, Veera Narasimha Rayaloo, lived for 20 years after him; during which time Cristna Rayaloo commanded the army employed in the field abroad, and conquered the dominion of several Rajahs to the eastward; the Gajaputywar, the Reddywar, and many other tribes as far as the Nurbuda, and brought all their inhabitants into subjection.

Narasimha Rayaloo departing this life, Cristna Rayaloo was acknowledged in the government in the Cycle year Sockla, and on the

14th of Bahoolom of Maga month of the Salleeavan year 1431, or English year 1509. His kingdom extended from Ramanaud to the Nurbuda river which he ruled with great reputation. In his reign Mooda Dan Naek, one of his servants dug seven channels from the Toombudra into the adjacent districts, by which much paddy is cultivated in all seasons. Kistna Rayaloo also invited and protected several learned Caveeswars, poets and authors, who composed many books inscribed to him; whence his name has become famous and well known to all ranks of men throughout the dominions of Carnatic, Tellinga, and Mahratta.

After a prosperous reign up to the 1446 of the Tarana Cycle year, he appointed his son-in-law Rama Rayaloo to succeed to the government, his cousin, or nephew Achoota Rayaloo being absent on some expedition at the time of his death; he died of sickness, recommending to Ramah Rayaloo to consider Achoota Rayaloo as his sovereign while he lived.

Achoota Rayaloo returned to Vecjanagur, and governed for 19 years, to 1464 Salleeavana, or the English year 1542, and died of sickness.

Then Ramah Rayaloo assumed the charges of public affairs; he again reduced the Rajahs and Badshahs of the several countries between the Nurbuda and Ramanaud, and assumed the title of Sovereign Lord of the whole Deccan. The titles are thus inscribed in the grants, books, and some ancient writings of that time.

[The titles are omitted in the Manuscript.]

In this king's reign several considerable Rajahs used to attend him

in the duties of the following offices, viz. the King of Cambooja Desom presented him with the callinjee; the Panda Rajah held his bag of betel nut; the King of Ginjee carried his choury; the Rajah of Carala district carried his water gullet; the Rajah of Anga Desom presented him betel, as his servant; the Rajah of the Mucha country's office was to dress him; the Rajah of Gool carried the umbrella: all the other offices were executed in like manner, by persons of rank. All those on their first visit performed their respective duties to Ramarajah in person, when he was seated on his throne, or singvasanum. He ruled for a considerable time with great reputation; but towards the conclusion of his reign, he was persuaded by some worthless wretches to provoke the resentment of all the Mussulman princes, by some acts highly insulting to their religion. At last, a certain Mahalldar, coming to the Rajah on behalf of Ally Adil Shah Badshah, of Beejapore, on some particular occasion, he happened to encounter, near the public hall of audience, a herd of swine, which were brought to be given to some Demmary players, (actors): these creatures being held in abhorrence by Mussulmans, the Mahalldar, as he could not avoid them: at the time, immediately shut his eyes to avoid the hateful sight, and asked pardon of his God for his (unpremeditated) offence. Ramah Rayaloo seeing what passed, ridiculed him for this behaviour, observed, jestingly, "that the Mussulmans need not despise the food of the lower cast of Hindus, when they were wont to eat the fowls, which fed upon seeds taken out of the excrement of men and beasts." Not satisfied with these indiscreet words, he caused a number of hogs

to be shut up in one certain place, where they were plentifully fed with fowls. On the following day, he caused a number of towels to be sent into the same place, and introduced the Mussulman officer to behold them tossing on the seeds in the hog's dung, in evidence of what he had said, and ridiculed him publicly, and all of his religion. The Mahalldar lamented the affront and insult then offered to his religion, and returning to his master, acquainted him of the affront put upon him by the Carnatic people, and urged him to punish Ramah Rajah for the insult. Ally Adhil Shah being well disposed to Ramah Rajah, endeavoured to soften matters, and to satisfy him. He declined, however, taking the violent measures he suggested, on which the Mussulman, dissatisfied with his master's inattention, went to the other three Mussulman Badshahs of Decan, by names, Allee Murdan Emmaud Shah, of Berad, Moortooza Nizam Shah Beerce, of Ahamednagur, and Ebrahim Cootbood Shah, of Golconda, and complained to them of the indignity and misfortunes that had happened to him on his mission to Vecjanagur. These Badshahs, consulting together, finally determined that it was necessary to conquer Ramah Rajah, as the only means of saving their religion; and they obliged Ally Adhil Shah to accompany them in this expedition, and march against Ramah Rayaloo together, with their united armies, well provided with all kind of stores. When they came near the Krishna River, Ramah Rayaloo marched to fight them with a countless host, and engaged the Mussulman Badshahs near Rachasa Jungada, on the banks of the Kistna River, for the space of 38 days. In this long continued contest he had cut off

most of the enemy; but the four Badshahs, uniting their remaining force in one place, suddenly came upon the army of Ramah Rayaloo by surprize, when they were in their camp, regardless and not expecting any enemy, and utterly defeating them, cut off the head of Ramah Rajah, on the 23d of the Vysakom month, of the Racktachee Cycle year, in the Sal. year 1486, or the English year 1564. They found much plunder and rich booty, which they divided joyfully among them. When the news of this misfortune came to the mother and wives of Ramah Rajah, they immediately burnt their jewels and rich apparel, and died by poison. The four Badshahs came with their armies to Vecjanagur, and plundered the effects and treasure of the government and the inhabitants of that city, and thence returned back to their own countries.

When the Mussulman army approached Vecjanagur, the son and family of Ramah Rayaloo, fled to save their lives towards Panaogonda and Chendrageery, where some of the princes settled as kings.

Sadaseeva Rayaloo, a descendant of the ancient Anagoondy Rajahs, assumed charge of the government, and ruled for four years in like manner as his predecessors, up to the Sal. year 1490. He died of sickness.

Afterward Tirmul Rayaloo, son of Ramah Rayaloo, returned to Vecjanagur. He built a palace at Anagoondy, and made that place his capital. He ruled over the kingdom, from the Krishna to Satoo, till 1423, or the English year 1574. This Rajah engaged and defeated once the army of Cootbood Shahee.

Streezanga Rayaloo was next acknowledged in the government, and ruled up to 1509 Sal. year, or 1507, English year.

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Then Venkattaputty Rayaloo succeeded, and brought off entirely the families still settled at Halputton to that place; therefore Veejanagur is considered as destroyed from that period. This Rajah governed to the Sal. year 1537, or English year 1615.

After him Ramah Rayaloo had the public charges. He managed up to the Sal. year 1554, or English year 1632, and was succeeded by Venkata Rayaloo. This Rajah ruled for 12 years, and died in the Sal. year 1566, or English year 1644.

After him Sree Ranga Rayaloo received charge of the government. He ruled up to 1594 Sal. year, or 1672 English year, and appointed to succeed him, Venkattaputty Rayaloo. In his reign Aulum Geer Badshah came to Deccan, and conquered Deejapore, in the Sal. year 1604, or English year 1682. He seized upon the dominion of Anagoondy, and only allowed the five following mahalls for the subsistence of Venkattaputty Rayaloo, viz.

- 1 Darojee, 3 Compaly,
2 Bookasagur, 4 Gungaooty,
and 5, Anagoondy,

and a few other villages. Aulum Geer afterwards marched to reduce the countries to the eastward, and after the conclusion of that expedition died near Ahamednagur.

This Venkattaputty Rayaloo reigned up to 1614, when he was succeeded by Chinna Rayaloo, who governed these districts in like manner as his ancestors, up to the Sal. year 1625, or English year 1703, and appointed his son, Dasa Rayaloo, to succeed.

This Rajah ruled for 17 years, up to the Sal. year 1642, or English year 1720, when he departed from this world.

On his death, his son, Chickadassa Rayaloo, assumed the charges of his government, generally called the Samstan, and managed without any interruption for the space of 13 years, up to the Sal. year 1655, or English year 1733, when his eldest son, Ramah Rayaloo, a good man, and of great consideration [in his time,] succeeded to the management of the Samstan. He ruled for 16 years, up to the Sal. year 1678, or English year 1750; then he appointed his son, Firmat Rayaloo, the present representative and lineal descendant of the Anagoondy kings, and departed this life. At the time of his father's death, the Rajah used to pay tribute for the country to different powers, in the following manner, viz. 12,000 rupees to the Mahrattas, 12,000 to Bazalut Jung, 4000 to Moorari Rao, and 2000 to the Murgee people. Firmat Rayaloo, after assuming the government, ruled properly these districts for several years to the satisfaction and consent of the different governments who claimed tribute, and to whom it was regularly paid annually, until the Sal. year 1708, or English year 1786. At this time, Hyder Ally Khawn, who originally was a servant of Nundarajah, the Dalvoy of Mysore, having increased his station gradually, from the command of 12 horsemen to that of 1200 cavalry, and 50,000 infantry, by undergoing many toils and perils in several actions, and conquering many countries in addition to the kingdom of his master, at last having a numerous army at his devotion, he confined his patron, Nundarajah, together with the King of Mysore, and having obtained the entire mastery of their dominion, managed its affairs, and placed or displaced the officers

officers and servants of the state as he pleased. He now began to form a great army, and to entertain troops as far as the number of 60,000 cavalry and 100,000 infantry, besides the aid of auxiliary Polygars: he now conquered and reduced the districts of many Polygars who opposed him. On the acquisition of Biddonore and Chitracul, all the chiefs of these quarters waited on him, and settled their affairs with him, to avoid the danger of their lives, and to save their respective estates or samstans. Hyder being acquainted with the ancient dignity and circumstance of the ancestors of the Anagoondy Rajah, received him in a gracious manner, and treated him with respect: instead of the tribute he used to pay to the neighbouring states which he now stopped, he settled with him to pay 10,000 pagodas, or 30,000 rupees annually to himself alone, and to furnish 150 horse and 500 Peons to his army in the field, when required. The Rajah fulfilled these engagements punctually in Hyder's life, and conciliated his favour and good will.

Hyder, after this, going to conquer the Talla Ghaat, he there died of sickness, near Chittore, in the Sal. year 1704, or English year 1782, and his son, Tippoo Sultan succeeded to his government. The Anagoondy Rajah, Timmapah, went to Seringapatam in the Sal year 1707, or English year 1785, to visit the Sultan on business, and returned thence much dissatisfied with the reception he received, which was not so honourable as in Hyder's time: Tippoo, upon this, demanded an increase of revenue from the Anagoondy and Canackageery districts, and sent people to urge the Polygars of these districts

to pay this money; on which, Timmapah and the Canackageery Polygar uniting their forces, drove away the Sultan's people without paying a single fanam. Some time after this Tippoo Sultan marched his army to conquer Adonee, and sent orders to the Polygars to join him with their forces: Timmapah refused to obey his order, and distrustful of the Sultan, declined going himself or sending his people. While Tippoo was employed against Mahabut Jung, at Adonee, Masheer ul Moolk, Gasee Meja, Sufar Jung, and Hurry Punt, the Mahratta, came with their united armies to relieve Mahabut Jung, and carried him off from that place, to save his life; but Tippoo took the fort of Adonee, which he dismantled, and established his officer, Cootboodeen Khawn in the place. He marched thence with his army, and seized on Moodkan Goud, son of Jungommah, the Polygarnee of Cachanagood, forcibly circumcised him, and made him a Mussulman. He gave him the new name of Ally Munda Khawn, and married him to the daughter of Meermeera Kawnja Khawn, who was formerly a Bramin, named Narrin Rao, son of Colar Desmook. After this he came from Canchanagood to Compaly, and took that place, putting to death many of the inhabitants and Peons of the Anagoondy Rajah. On the next day the Sultan encamped near Daroojee, and ordered the large tank there to be repaired, which is now in good condition. He then appointed Bobur Jung to manage the districts of Anagoondy, Canackageery and Harponnelly, and ordered him to settle these districts as soon as possible. The Sultan thence marched by Hossputt, and went himself on to Soondor, leaving
proper

proper people there to manage it. He marched from Hossputt, crossing the Toombudra, near Gulganau, engaged the Mahrattas, and putting them to flight as well as the army of Suffi Jung and the Boosola. Proceeding towards Gaunote, he again brought the Mahrattas to action, and defeated a part of their army; the Mahrattas fled, and encamped near Latchumuswar; but the Sultan proceeded to Saunoor, and took possession of that place. The Nabob Abdool Hakcem Khawn having fled to the Mahrattas for protection, the Sultan seized upon Kyroo Meyer, and made him prisoner. The Sultan encamped near Saunoor for two months, taking possession of the estate and effects of the Nabob and of his family: he then marched and took the hill fort of Cuppal, Bahader Bunda, from the Mahratta's garrison, Tip-poo getting possession of Cuppal and Bahader Bunda, alarmed the Nabob, Nizam Ally, who immediately, on hearing this news, returned to Hydrabad from Badamy; and Masheer ul Moolk, and Nana Farnavees being ordered by the Nizam to make peace with the Sultan, their vakeels came to him, and a peace was settled, by yielding to the Sultan the districts of Daariad, Badamy, Nawagonda, Nargoonda, and several others.

While the Sultan halted near Cuppal, in the year Sal. 1708, or English year 1786, his troops came against, and surrounded Anagoondy, which the present Rajah, Timmapah, defended for a few days, and at last escaped with his family to Soorapoor, on the 30th of Maga month: then, by the Sultan's order, Meer Sadeck came with a detachment to Anagoondy, plundered the place, and put many of the inhabitants to death. In this confusion,

Bober Jung went into the palace, and finding a large chest covered with a handsome bulker, with lights placed before it very carefully, was overjoyed, supposing it contained the treasure of the Rajah, preserved from his ancestor's time; he caused some of his most confidential people to open it very secretly, intending, as it was believed, to appropriate its contents to his own use; but whatever were his hopes, they were egregiously disappointed, for on exploring this supposed treasure, they found only some heavy stones, and a couple of *old dirty shoes* preserved in it. Vexed and disappointed by this trick put upon him by the Rajah, in this bad humour he caused the old palace to be burnt, by filling the best apartments with quantities of dry grass, which was set on fire, and destroyed all the wooden works. The Mussulmans then also destroyed a part of the Pagoda of Runganaud, which had some very fine black pillars in it; the remains of which are still laying about near the palace.

Bobur Jung, after this, being intrusted with the management of Canackgeery, Anagoondy and Canchangood, he built a mosque and bouly at Camlapore, and built or repaired some of the batteries or round towers in that fort. He resided here for three years in that station, and then returned to Seringapatam. Then Bentore came, in behalf of the Sultan, to manage the above district. When he was manager of this district, in the year 1712, Sal. or English year 1790, Parsiam Bhow crossed the Toombudra, near Curkahully and Corragul, with his his army on his way to Seringapatam, to assist the English. He came to Harponelly, and reinstated Somasakar Naick in the country of his ancestors.

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Then Timmapah, Rajah of Anagoondy, came into his districts with a body of his adherents, and by permission of Parsoram Bhow, recovered possession of his inheritance, which he retained for near two years: but was obliged again to fly to Soorapore, when the Sultan made peace with the three allied powers. At that period, Hurry Punt got the district of Soondoor from Tippoo, which he granted as a jaghir to the god, Comer Swamy, placing the management of it in the remaining descendants of the Gorpora family. Afterward, in the Sal. year 1714, or English year, 1792, this Timmah Rajah returned again from Soorapore with a force, and re-possessed himself of most of the districts, (excepting Gungaoity) which he kept for three months, but was obliged again to fly to Soorapore, in consequence of the arrival of Dadam Bestipa and Heera Naick, from Seringapatam, to settle the country. From that period, this Rajah was obliged to reside in the dominions of the Nizam, or of the Mahrattas, wandering from one place to another, depending for his subsistence on the several Polygars of foreign states, who knowing the renown of his ancestors, shewed him some commiseration.

In the year 1720, or English year 1798, conceiving the opportunity was once more propitious for his recovering his paternal inheritance, when the Company were going to war with the Sultan, he collected some half-starved Peons and returned to his country. He surprized Heera Naick at Compaly, and made him prisoner, and gave up that town and fort to be plundered by his Peons. He got possession of the country as far south as Boyacull, with Hossore,

Gangaouty, Compaly and Daroojee, and had managed for six months, when the Company's army having conquered the Sultan's dominions, and established the Rajah of Mysore in some of the provinces, Anagoondy being included in that Rajah's share, his servant, Soobara Moote, came in behalf of Borna, to receive charge of the revenues of this country, and required Timmapah to deliver up the district, which he refused to comply with, and began to fire his guns against the party. But soon after, receiving letters from the Company's resident, and from Poorniah on this subject, he delivered up the charge of the revenues to their officers, and proceeded himself to Seringapatam. After having accompanied for six months the part of the army with Colonel Closs and Poorniah, he returned with letters from them to Meer Aulum, who had received possession for the Nizam, and on his delivering these, that officer agreed to pay a monthly allowance of 1500 rupees to the Rajah, besides some Emam lands: this was paid up to the Ausweejom month of the Sal. year 1722, or October of the English year 1800, at which time, Nizam Ally Khawn having ceded the districts south of the Toombudra to the Honourable Company, most of the Rajah's domains being included in the Company's division, except Anagoondy and Gungaoity, the Rajah sent lately a vakeel (in January, 1801), to the collector, Major Munro, and was at this time in expectation of having his allowance continued.

This wretched Rajah has not now in the midst of his ancient patrimony, even a common house for his residence; is in extreme distress, though the descendant and representative of the ancient lords

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of the whole Carnatic, whom all the Pollygars, in their letters, still address in the most respectful terms, agreeable to the same forms by which their ancestors approached the throne of the Rayceels.

Timmapa, the present Rajah, used to maintain ready for field service, when he had full possession of his estates, the number of 500 horse and 2000 Peous; he was ever too poor to build any handsome houses or other structures, but rebuilt some streets at Anagoondy, demolishing many of the meaner houses of the inhabitants. His eldest son, Streeranga Rayaloo, being dissatisfied with him has left him some time since, and lives under the protection of some Pollygars in the Mahiatta country.

The Rajahs of this family used to console themselves for the loss of power, with hunting and other manly exercises; they eat the game they kill, though they perform the same ceremonies as Bramins; their families never appear to strangers, but remain within their houses. The women of this family are taught to read and write the several languages of the country; though their residence be in the Canara country, they never speak that

language in their houses, using only the Tellinga which was that of their ancestors, who came originally from the Tellinga country. The ancestors of the Anagoondy Rajahs, never use the turban tied in the common manner, since the death of Ramah Rayaloo, who lost his crown and turban of state, with his head, in the decisive battle which terminated their power.

Since this Timmapah succeeded to the Raaje, he has deviated so far, as to tie the turban knot in manner of a fillet round the head; but the crown is uncovered; perhaps this may be owing to his being accustomed, in the vicissitudes of his life, to see the customs of so many different chiefs, Mussulmen and Mahrattas; he also dresses in the long gown and other parts of the habits usually worn by the Hindus of the day. He is a follower of Vishnu, and uses the long mark on his forehead; they customarily burn the corpse of their princes after death, and perform the usual funeral ceremonies. The son is usually nominated as successor by his father in his life time.

[To be continued.]

Account of the MARDAGOOROOS, collected while Major MACKENZIE, was at HURRYHURR, 24th August, 1800.

[Never before Printed.]

THE Lord of the creation, by whose supremacy the world is illuminated, and who is infinitely powerful, creating and destroying many worlds in a moment, that Almighty Spirit, in his mind, contemplating the creation of a world

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for his pleasure, from his wishes sprung a goddess, named Itcha Sacktee; at her request, he directed her to create this world. Then the Sacktee, by the authority of God, immediately created three divine persons, generally called by Hindus,

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the Meertee-trium, by their several names of Brahma, Vishnú and Siva, committing to them, separately, their respective charges in the expected world; Surstee, Shlutee, and Sayom, or the power of creating, nourishing, and destroying. When she had made these three lords, she requested of one after the other, that they might be her consort; but Brahma and Vishnú, disapproving of her request, she consumed them with the use of her third eye, and proposed the same thing to Siva; then Sakasevú, considering in his mind that her demands were not agreeable to the divine law, replied that he could not be her consort, unless she granted her third eye to him. The goddess was pleased with his prudence, and adorned him with her third eye. So soon as Siva was possessed of that, he immediately destroyed her by a glance of the flaming eye, and revived Brahma and Vishnú, and of her ashes made three goddesses, Sarswatee, Lalabell, and Paravatee, and united one of them to each of the Trinitiee. Then Brahma divided this creation into the fourteen Lokom, seven below and six above this terrestrial world; the extent of this creation being enumerated in the book of Boogollom, (the universe.) I do not particularize here. Then Brahma, by authority of the Venat, or the Great Being, on his wishing to begin the creation of mankind, raised four separate casts from four different parts of his body: Brahmaas from the face; Chhatryas, from the shoulders; Varya, from the thighs; and Sudra, from his feet: there were also holy Roushees created from his mind, whom sacred authors call Brahmaamaana-Post-

rooloo, or the sons of Brahma's heart or wishes. Of these Casappaopapatee married several wives: he be,ot of his wife Deetee, the tribe of Davattas; but the authors of the puranams, commentaries, or the sacred books, call them Deeteeooloo; his second wife Additee, brought forth the nation of Rachasooloo, of the third wife, called Cadroovahas, were all the several kinds of snakes; the birds, or Venata, another of his wives. In this manner the principal Roushees created all kinds of birds.

The Davatas being studious or learned, and acquainted with the true way to the mansions of God, were particularly honoured with bodies of light, and the state of immortality. Then all these beings thus formed by the Creator, were divided among the different great quarters, (divisions or dasums), and the Chhatryas began to rule over this terrestrial world, protecting the good, and destroying the bad. At the same time Brahma explained the four Vedas, the Rik, Jagur, Sama, and Adaivana, composed by the Almighty; and committed to the Brahm Roushees the charge of arranging all the tribes, and to give them counsel how to perform, in all cases, their religious duties. According to the directions of these four Vedas, which were committed to four several priests, all their descendants were divided into as many principal tribes; the peculiar duties of the Brahmans, being ordered by Brahma, to consent of performing worship to God, and to have authority, according to the laws, over all other casts now divided.

The Chhatryas were to conquer, and to rule over the dominions, by the beneficent counsel of Brahma-

the

The cast of Vaisya was directed by Brahma, to earn their subsistence by traffic, merchandize, and other arts, under the protection of kings.

The custom of Sadras to cultivate the ground, and to be obedient to their priests, serving them with much respect.

These casts now increased and multiplied very much, as death had not yet come into this terrestrial world. The goddess of the earth, called Bloodavee, was overloaded with the burthen of this multitude of people, and who were immortal. On this account she complained, and intreated Brahma to relieve her from this trouble; then with the consent of Vishnú and Siva, he created the Goddess of Death, named Morte Davata, and ordered her to subject mankind to death; but she was offended at being created for such a purpose, considering the office allotted to her inconsistent with her high birth; and represented to Brahma, that she did not like to undertake this melancholy duty that he had assigned her, as she would be reproached by mankind, as the cause of their evil and death; and she immediately took flight toward the mountains of the north, where for many years she devoted herself to worship God, to avert the office allotted to her; then Brahma appeared to her, and collecting all the sad tears shed in her lamentations, he divided this stock into the 360 maladies and diseases to which the human frame is liable, and comforted her that no one could accuse her now as the immediate cause of death, since it would be imputed to disease and sickness by the friends of the dead; and therefore she could take possession of

her allotted office for the relief of the earth: he then sent the Goddess of Death, following this train of diseases, into the world, and from that period mankind became subject to all kinds of sickness and death.

Brahma long caused mankind to perform their duties, guided by their instructions of the Brahmans, according to the law of God, in which they were well informed; and the protecting deity of the universe, Vishnú, became incarnated in several forms in this first age, and [escaped them all,] that all things might be done according to the laws of the Vêda: but in the present age, called the Calliyog, which is distinguished for evil, and has fallen short of these happy former times, the immortal Rooshees resolved entirely to forsake this wicked world and retired towards the north, to lead a life of contemplation and devotion to God, in reclusive holy places, far from the impurities of mankind. There being no holy Rooshees in the world, then, to preserve this sacred authority over the casts, in this present age the light of Siva was incarnated in this terrestrial world, by the name of Sankaracharooloo, who devoted himself to be a pilgrim, and destroyed the Jain, who were hostile, or would not be directed by the laws of the Vêda; he composed a book called the Sankara Vashom, and divided, by command of God, the cast of Bramins called Smartum into six sects, Vistnava, Siva, Ganapata, Sanaswata, Capalakom, and Sactom; he commanded them in all things to follow the laws of the Vêda, with some difference or alteration in their duties and marks. In his life time he performed many immaculous deeds, in evidence of

his divinity, for the conviction of the world. Toward the end of his life he directed that some one of his disciples, in his room, should be high priest for the Brahmans, and to worship the Lingam, which he brought from Vyas-Purohitum, or the Silver Mountain, the sacred residence of Siva, and departed in his mortal body to heaven.

Many years after, the Vistnavas, says the holy Shastree, of Vishnu, was incarnated at Sreee-Paroom-hoore, near Conchee, in the person of a Smartava Brahman, Ramanacharooloo: he first translated some particular parts of the Veda into the Malabar language, and was the founder of the Vastnava sect.

The Gooroo of the Mardoo Brahmans, says, that in the due succession of the Vistooa sect, Wayoo-Davara, who was incarnated in the age of Traloyug at Hancockumt, and who was afterwards incarnated in the Dwipayug as Beemasan; the same God was incarnated in the person of a Bramin at Voodeepee, formerly called Rajutpooree, in the Beednoor country, on the shore of the ocean, and named by his father, Madwackhoo; he studied for a short time the Vedas and other Sastras, and became sanassee. He composed in the Sanscrit language, a Book called Valabehom, a commentary on part of the Vedas, for the benefit of the world; he taught according to that text some of his principal followers, and used their residence near him, with the view of getting the people to follow his new doctrines. At this time it happened that a ship passing towards the south from the north, all their provisions being nearly expended, and it being necessary to replace them with some heavy weight of ballast, to avoid the

danger of being overset, the sailors meeting a bank of mud in the sea, which was the remains of the ruined ancient city of Dwaraku, ballasted their ship with the mud thereof, and thence set sail towards the south for their destined port. Passing by Voodeepee, they encountered a storm, and an unfavourable wind, on which account they brought the ship to anchor near the coast to avoid the danger; in such time they beheld the holy sanassee, or Gooroo, seated on the sea shore, employed in devotion to God, and requested him to bless them and to protect them from danger, and promised to present him with whatever he wished of their wealth. On their supplicating his favour, this priest, knowing the will of God, and being an incarnation of Wayoo-Davara, or the God of the wind, instantly calmed the tempest, by holding for a little his breath; then the officers of the ship were convinced of his supernatural power, and sanctity, and requested him to accept of any thing he pleased, from their stock and effects. Knowing, by his divine prescience, what had happened to them, he said, that there was no use for any other riches to a priest of his order than some goopechendan, (or brown clay, used for the marks on the forehead.) Then they took out of the ship three large lumps of the brown mud or Devarala island, in which they found three statues, one of Christna Swamee, and the other two of Seetalingam; he placed these in three different pagodas at Voodeepee, near to which he fixed his residence for several years, performing puja, and the usual ceremonies to these gods. In this time he instructed many disciples in the book or Basham, which he composed. Of these he ordained 12 persons in the rank

rank of sanasom, or pilgrims, directing that eight of them should remain fixed there to see the worship of God performed, allotting two years of this duty to each Gooroo; while four should travel as sanasces, to convert to the new sect, the Bramins of other persuasions, and should remit their collections to the eight sanasces residing at Voodeepee, to keep up the purity of their worship.

One of these four travelling sanasces, named Naraharee Teertooloo, by command of his superior, set off to convert the tribes to the east, and went to Jagannad, where the Rajah of that country being a child, the chief officers of the government requested this priest to take the charge of the public affairs until the prince was of age, to which he assented, for the benefit of constant residence in that holy place, and ruled the affairs of that country for some years, with the purity of the Calabhkutakom. There were worshipped at Jagannad, at that time, images of gods, that had formerly been adored by Stree Ram, who gave them to his Gooroo, Ramadass, to worship in his room; for this saint had made a vow not to take food on that day, that he could not pay his adoration in person to Ramasawnee. In the vicissitude of ages and times, these sacred images came to Jagannad, and were worshipped there from many years past. Now Naraharee Teertooloo, considering that the prince being grown up to manhood, his employment would soon cease, thought it good for him to return to his Gooroo, with a good name; he therefore stole away these two images of Ram and Secta, and went off, by foreign countries, on horses, and proceeded to the

presence of his superior, at Voodeepee.

At Jagannad, after Naraharee Teertooloo, had carried away the idols out of the holy place, the pagoda was burnt by fire, by which accident the Rajah discovered the treachery of the pilgrim; but though he sent people to seize him, they could not overtake him.

Naraharee Teertooloo, on his arrival at Voodeepee, made known his travels to his Gooroo, and presented to him the idols. The superior of this new sect was abundantly pleased with the conduct of his disciple, and he himself worshipped them for many years. Mudwacharloo, having now obtained the extent of his wishes, in founding a new sect, thought it was now best for him to take his journey on the road to heaven, and appointing Pudnabba Teertooloo to succeed, he went to Badaree Kasramum. The seventh Gooroo in the succession of these priests, named Veedadhuraja Teertooloo, appointed Rajandra Teertooloo as Gooroo, and this priest separated [or formed.] a new sect of his disciples, still distinguished by the name of Vasaroga Swamee Muttom. Afterward, the tenth priest, or successor of Bashakar, named Ramachendra Teertooloo appointed another priest, called Veeboodhandra Teertooloo, who also formed, or separated another sect of his disciples, called Ragavandra Swamee Muttom. Among the successors of Bashakar, were thus separated two branches. The twenty-fifth priest from Bashakar, named Satubodoo came to Sanore, and converted, by his persuasions, Konda Rao, a Smartava Brahman, who was then Dewan to the Nabob of that place.

The present Goooro, Satadarma Teerooloo, is the twenty-eighth fr in Basha. Besides this Mutton, there are three other Goooros Matters in the world, for the Marda tribe, exclusive of the eight at Voodejee, altogether 11 Muttons, whose members travel over the country to comfort the disciples of the Marda religion: there is, however, no essential difference of opinion among these 11 Muttons, and their orders are implicitly obeyed, with the utmost deference and respect.

When the Goooro travels through the country, he teaches certain forms of prayers to the followers, and expounds the doctrines of Basha Karooloo, relating to the customs, duties, ceremonies and offices of their religion; he then stamps on their shoulders and breasts the peculiar marks of their sect, the Sankom, Chacrom, Gada, Pudnam, and Cadgom, or the arms of Vishnu. After this ceremony is performed, they receive gifts and entertainments from the holy man, who gives them his benediction, praying for their welfare, and that they may be favoured with the peculiar favour of heaven. The people of this tribe use the gopcechendan, or brown clay, stamped on their foreheads: over that mark they take powder of charcoal, previously fumigated with dammer, burnt before their god, and with a red spot in the middle of their long mark. The people of this sect still use the same habits of dress in every country.

In their dress, the sanasseses of this sect is not materially different from those among the Smatava Brahmins; they shave their heads,

and do not use the agnopavet, a thread which the Brahmans use to wear, crossing the body over the right shoulder. By the ordinances of their founder, they must relinquish their family, relations, estates, and all worldly concerns, and only use the following dress:—
1. The Cayshaya, 2. The Dunda, 3. Camundala, 4. Caupuna; a red or orange coloured cloth, a short stick to lean on, an earthen vessel, and a rag about the middle*.

These Goooros maintain a considerable authority over the people of their religion. It is their province to expel from their cast, those who infringe their laws; and they can receive them, when their penitence entitles them to this indulgence, into the bosom of the sect again, on expending considerable sums of money, for the necessary ceremonies of expiation, according to their rank and situation in life. Large sums, valuable effects, and Enam villages are often given to the Goooros, by the rich and powerful of their religion, which they expend in maintaining of pundits and learned men in the sastras, many of whom they entertain about them, for expounding the laws, and directing the people in the districts where they travel.

These Goooros travel in palanquins, attended by the various kinds of Hindü music, and drums beating before them. Of what they thus collect in the country, they will not save a single rupee for their late families, but expend all for the honour and ceremonies of God. The Marda sect observe the eleventh day of the fortnight of the moons increase and decrease, called Akadasee, as preferable for their cere-

* They are exactly copies of Diogenes in this respect.

monies; on that day they fast, not touching any victuals, and at least they abstain from performing the ceremony to their deceased forefathers on that day.

The most considerable difference in the tenets of the Smartava and Mardava sects, are these:—The Marda sect, believe there is this distinction between the Verat, Spirit, or God, and his creatures, that mortals cannot attain to bliss, or God, without the intercession of their Gooroo, and that the supreme allots the several gradations of beatitude, according to their respective ranks, as gooroo, and disciple, or king and subject. The Smartavas on the other hand, say there is no difference in the sight of God, for that all things are according to the image of God, and that the spirits of good men, whether king or gooroo, disciple or servant, are united or immersed in the light of God,

that all created beings, and every quality and production are of God, and according to his likeness.

The Smartavas offer living cattle in the sacrifice of the Agam; the Mardooloo substitute images of the animals, made of dough, which they offer on these occasions in the fire.

The sanassee, founder of this sect, being a native of the Canara country, and having originally formed his new religion in that nation, till this day the disciples converse in their own houses in that language, even when they reside in strange countries, where other languages are spoken; whence we may conclude that the natives of other countries, did not generally acquiesce in the tenets of this more modern sect, or that these modern tenets were not generally received in other countries.

List of the Succession of the Marda Goroos, from the First Founder.

1 Madwacharloo, Annanda Teerloo, or Bashakarooloo, founder of the sect.	14 Ragootama,	Ditto.
2 Padmonaba, Teertooloo.	15 Vadavasa,	Ditto.
3 Narraharee, Ditto.	16	Ditto.
4 Madava, Ditto.	17	Ditto.
5 Achoba, Ditto.	18 Satavarata	Ditto.
6 Jaya, Ditto.	19 Satanadce	Ditto.
7 Veedadurnja, Ditto.	20 Satanaud	Ditto.
8 Caveendra, Ditto.	21 Satabeenava	Ditto.
9 Vageesa, Ditto.	22 Satapooa	Ditto.
10 Ramachendra, Ditto.	23 Sataveejaya	Ditto.
11 Saroopauudu, Ditto.	24 Satapriya	Ditto.
12 Ragoonada, Ditto.	25 Sataboda	Ditto.
13 Ragoovara, Ditto.	26 Sata Sand	Ditto.
	27 Satavara	Ditto.
	28 Sata Daima	Ditto.

Account of the Batta Rajahs. (Collected from their own Accounts, particularly at Nidicull, in May, 1801.) Communicated by Major MACKENZIE.

[Never before Printed.]

IN former ages, at the marriage of Sadaseevu with Parvatee-Davee, the daughter of Dachaprajau-patee, a great multitude were assembled of the inhabitants of the terrestrial world, as Brahmans, Bunnans, Cshatriyas, Súdras; and of the inhabitants of the celestial regions, the Davah*, Yachuf, Rachasuf, Guroodah§, Gundarava||, Reenarah¶, Kempooroosha** also met there, to do honour to the nuptial feast; Nartaka, Vmeeka, Vamiseka, Veedooshaka, and Parehachaka, the celestial singers and dancers appeared also in their stations, while the ceremony of the marriage of Sadaseevu was performed; but their being no bard to celebrate, in lofty strain, the glories of the bridegroom, the pleasure of the festival was not complete; and Sadaseevu considered in his mind, that Poets, or Praisers ††, ought to be created. At that moment some drops of sweat appearing on his forehead, he wiped them off, and scattered them on the ground; which, being the perspiration of a divinity, instantly issued forth therefrom Aumaradoo and Chindoodoo, who sung the praises of Siva, in heavenly strains: hence these people are called Stotrapautacooloo; or, celebrators of praise. When the nuptials of See-

vú were past they still lodged at Kylasum, in the presence of the deity, every day performing their duty.

It happened once, when they came to visit Siva, that Parvatee asked them, why they did not sing her praise? observing, since they were called Sons of Siva, and she was his consort, that they ought to consider her as their mother; adding, as the Vedas say, "that the mother is greater than the father," therefore you are in fault in not complying with the laws of the sacred writings: to this they submissively replied, that they were not permitted by Seevú to sing the praises of the female sex. She became very angry with them for this answer, and laid a curse upon them, "that they should be always poor." They went to Siva, and represented how they were used by Parvatee-Davee, without any fault of their's, but through their misfortunes; he answered them, that no one could evade the curses of Parvatee-Davee, whence, when they should appear in the terrestrial world, though riches in plenty would be showered on them by the favour of the sovereigns of the earth, they should never remain with them, and "poets should ever be poor." They then took leave

* Davah, angels.

† Yachuf,

‡ Rachasuf, demones—giants.

§ Garuda, angels in form of the bird called the blaminee kite.

|| Gundarava, angels or genii, having the face of a horse on a human body.

¶ Keenarah, angels, having the human face on the body of a horse.

** Kempooroosha, another name of the latter description.

†† Praseed, the Sanscrit translation of the word.

from

from Siva, and went to the holy Rooshces, with whom they intermarried, taking their daughters to wife, because they were of the Sons of God, (or of divine origin). Their generation increasing, they came to Proodoomaharajah, when he ruled the terrestrial world, and celebrated his praises in lofty strains; he was so much gratified by their praise that he granted them two desoms, out of the fifty-six that composed his kingdom; these were Magada-Desom and Vandi-Desom, whence these bards are called Vandeia by some, and by others Magadaloo-Batta-Rajah; for Batta signifies great commanders, or generals; and Rajah signifies king, or bright; because the light, or reputation, of great commanders is made more illustrious by their divine lays. They never pay compliments, or sing the praise of any other cast except the Braanims; nor even to the Rajahs, except when they make the kyevarum. Kye signifies the hand; varum the time of visiting; for when they make their visits to Rajahs and other great men, it is customary with them, in reciting their strains of panegyric in regulated stanzas, to measure the time with certain movements of the hand; whence this movement, accompanied with verse, is called kyevarum.

In the beginning of the Calli Yoog, or Vicious Age, Burmah, or the Creator, was incarnated at Cas-ee, or Benares, as a Brahman, called Mundana Misroodoo*, in order to correct and reform the ancient customs and laws of the Sa-

cred Scriptures, and to make certain ordinances proper to be observed in this present age, in conformity to the laws of the Bible: some of these were as follows, viz. That the Brahmans and Rajahs should forsake sacrificing horses and cows; that the Brahmans should forsake (or no longer devote themselves to) a life of seclusion, as sanyassees; that they should no longer offer flesh to the other Brahmans, at the time of performing the ceremony to the manes of their ancestors; nor even touch meat in this vicious age; that they should not, as in former ages, intermarry or procreate children with their sisters-in-law. The Batta Rajahs refused to accept these ordinances, from which period their cast has been separated; for they eat flesh and perform all the customs prescribed by the ancient law of the Brahmans and Rajahs. After Mundana Misroodoo had promulgated and established these regulations, Sadaseevu appeared upon earth, incarnated, as a sanyassee, who was called Sankaracharloo, destined to oppose the laws of Mundana Misroodoo; he established again the custom of sanyassee, what had been abolished by Mundana Misroodoo.

It being the profession of their cast to compose poems and panegyrics, they are obliged to study the Sastras, to make themselves masters of the histories and letters of former times, which they may occasionally use in their composition, in reference to the godlike deeds of ancient characters of

* This deserves particular notice; who was Mundana-Misroodoo? whence did he come? at what time did he live, and introduce this reform in the Hindu religion? The word Misr seems to denote the country, but further notices must be obtained before it can be ventured to decide whether an alteration was not introduced by the Egyptian Priesthood into the religion anciently observed in India. In the Sankra Vigum I am informed some farther notice of his reform is to be found.

renown: further, they do not study the Vedas. In time of battle it is their business to excite the valour of their masters, by calling to mind and rehearsing the warlike deeds of their ancestors; at other times they remain in quiet, near their persons, to repeat verses in their praise, wherein their good qualities are held forth to the best advantage, and sometimes in a style of inflated panegyric, to strike common hearers with astonishment at their deeds of prowess.

In former times they never used to marry their daughters after they had attained the age of maturity; but in this age of vice some of the lower people, from necessity, marry them off after they are grown up.

On the death of their friends, they burn the corpse and perform the proper funeral ceremony, which lasts about ten days. On this occasion they distribute potraloo or rice, doll, ghee, curry, &c. to the Brahmans, to enable the deceased to attain the heavenly mansions.

In whatever country they reside, they use the language of the natives. In the Carnatic, they are divided into four tribes or families, viz.:

Canadeeloo, Dasastooloo,
Jatwartooloo, Aundooloo.

In all these families they never intermarry with any other cast, but among themselves.

Their Gooroos are Brahmans. One of their ministers resides now at Comply, called Battachiarloo.

An Account of the Inhabitants of PRINCE OF WALES'S ISLAND, taken from a short Account of that Settlement, by Sir GEORGE LERRI, Bart. just published.

FROM the appearance of many places in the interior of the island, and the number of tombs which were discovered, soon after the settlement was formed, the tradition of its being formerly inhabited, seems entitled to credit. It is asserted that there were once three thousand people resident on it, who chiefly subsisted by piracy; but in consequence of their violent conduct, they were expelled by one of the former Kings of Quedah. However this may be, it is certain there were only a few miserable fishermen on the island, when it was taken in possession of by the Bengal Government. Its present inhabitants are composed of various nations; amongst whom are counted the

British, Dutch, Portuguese, Americans, Arabs, Parsees, Chinese, Choolahs, Malays, Buggresses, Burmahs, Siamese, Javeneze, &c. &c.

There is not probably any part of the world, where, in so small a space, so many different nations are assembled together, or so great a variety of languages spoken. Passing over some of the above enumerated classes of inhabitants, it may be necessary to say a few words of the remainder.

CHINESE.

The Chinese form one of the most numerous and useful classes of the inhabitants, they may be estimated to amount

amount to between 5 and 6,000. The better sort of them possess valuable estates, in lands and houses, and were the first planters of pepper. The lower order exercise the different trades of carpenters, smiths, shoemakers, &c. &c ; they are labourers and fishermen, and supply the markets with all sorts of vegetables. The wages they receive are certainly very high, but they are laborious good workmen, and as they are expensive in their mode of living, the greatest part of the money they receive is spent in the island. Every Chinese-man makes it an invariable rule to send a certain portion of his earnings, annually to his friends and relations in China. These people are addicted to gaming and smoking opium, and are immoderately fond of seeing plays acted after the manner of their country: though the audiences on these occasions are extremely numerous, the utmost order, silence, and regularity is observed. Their plays frequently require two or three days for the representation, and embrace a period of many years. These performances are very noisy, the termination of each scene and act being marked by the firing of numerous crackers, and the sounds of their music are the most discordant. To every person but themselves, these plays, after half an hour, become tiresome in the greatest degree. During their holidays, which continue a month, no consideration will induce a China-man to work. In this period, the savings of a year are frequently dissipated in a few hours. They are, in general, a quiet, industrious people, and have proved a most valuable acquisition to this settlement; indeed, without them it would have little or no cultivation. They are great spe-

culators, to which spirit many have fallen victims. Others have been utterly ruined, by the usurious practices of some Europeans, who, taking advantage of their ignorance, induced them to sign bonds, the meaning of which they could not understand. Hence, in too many instances, they were only made sensible of their folly by being driven from their houses and lands, (which last they had been induced to cultivate by the specious advantages held forth to them), by finding, but too late, that the fruits of their industry and labour were become the property of another; while their wives, children, and themselves are once more to seek for a habitation.

CHOOLIAHS.

The Chooliahs came from the Coast of Coromandel; many of them are merchants, and are fixed inhabitants, and possess property to a very great amount. the greatest portion, however, of the Chooliahs, reside on the island only for a few months; when, having disposed of their goods, and purchased a fresh cargo, they return to the Coast. The coolies and boatmen, are Chooliahs; these two descriptions of people remain one, two, or three years, according to circumstances, and then return to the Coast. The Chooliahs are dispersed over all the Malay Peninsula, and are entrusted by the different Rajahs with the chief management of their affairs. They are a quiet useful people.

MALAYS.

The proportion of Malay inhabitants is, fortunately, very small; they are an indolent, vindictive, and treacherous

treacherous people, and, generally speaking, seem fit for little else but cutting down trees, at which they are very expert. They are incapable of labour beyond the cultivation of paddy. When they procure a small quantity of rice, and some opium, no inducement, so long as those articles last, is sufficiently powerful to make them do any work. But though so rude and uncivilized a race, some of them are most excellent goldsmiths, and work in fillagree, in a very beautiful manner indeed.

BUGGESSES.

The Buggesses come from Borneo and the Celebes, though commonly considered as Malays.—Their language is perfectly distinct, and indeed, in every particular, they appear a different people. They are bold, independent, and enterprising; make good soldiers, and, if treated with kindness, are attached and faithful. They have a small town on the Pnary River; their numbers have lately increased; many of their praws come here annually, and exchange their gold dust and cloths, for iron, opium, &c.

BURMAHS.

The Burmahs are not numerous; they live in a small town by themselves, and subsist, chiefly, by fishing.

PARSEES.

The Parsees come from Bombay and Surat. Some of the higher

sort are great merchants; the lower order are chiefly shipwrights, and are esteemed excellent workmen. They are a remarkable quiet well-behaved people. It is much to be wished that their numbers were augmented, which will certainly be the case, if the shipping of the port increases.

The above enumerated are the principal classes of our inhabitants, who are not Christians; the remainder are composed of Bengalees, Achenses, Javanese, &c.

In the year 1797, an account was taken of the inhabitants then resident on the island, exclusive of Europeans and the garrison, when the number was found to be 6937. In the year 1801-2, the Lieutenant Governor ordered another account to be taken, by which it appeared, that there were 723 persons who possessed landed property, and whose wives, children, relations, friends, servants, and slaves amounted to 9587, of which number 1222 only were slaves; the total amounts to 10,310. But this enumeration of the inhabitants, though made with every degree of care and attention, cannot, on account of the difficulties opposed to such an operation by the peculiar habits of the people, be considered as sufficiently accurate. It being certain, however, that the error does not lie in having over-rated the inhabitants, we may safely venture to estimate the population of the island at 12,000, every person included; a larger population than has, perhaps, been known in any settlement in so short a period from its foundation.

A Sketch of the Character and Pursuits of the Rev. JOSEPH DACRE CARLYLE, late Chancellor of Carlisle, Professor of Arabic in the University of Cambridge, &c. &c.

THIS Gentleman was distinguished, early in life, by an indefatigable ardour in his literary pursuits; which, among other things, made him desirous to present the world with a complete edition of the New Testament in Greek, proposed to contain, not only the various readings collected by Wetstein, Matthæi, Mill, Griesbach, and Bengelius, but also those of more than thirty great manuscripts which he had collected during his residence in the Turkish Empire, as well as an entirely new and accurate collection of the Syriac, and other ancient versions.

To the elegance of his taste, and his proficiency in the oriental languages, all must do justice who have read his translations from the Arabic, of various pieces of select poetry.

We cannot sufficiently lament the loss of his very useful talents, which were engaged, at the time of

his death, in the compilation of the Arabic Bible, a work at least suspended by that melancholy event. To this latter work he was particularly urged, and materially assisted, by his patron, the Bishop of Duchain, with many other respectable characters, who were in the number of his friends.

His travels having given birth to a variety of curious and important remarks, during his tour through Lesser Asia, Syria, and Egypt, together with his Dissertation on the Troad, we anticipate the pleasure the world may shortly expect to receive from the publication of his manuscripts on those interesting subjects.

After long suffering, borne with patience and manly resignation, he died April 12th, 1804, at the early age of forty-five, at his vicarage, at Newcastle-upon-Tyne; a loss to the literary world, and a subject of painful regret to his private friends.

Some Particulars of the Life of Colonel JOHN HESSING, late Governor of Fort Agra, an Officer formerly in the Service of DOWLUT RAO SCINDEAH, the Malwata Chieftain.

COLONEL JOHN HESSING was a native of Holland, and having emigrated to Asia about forty years ago, was one of the first European Officers who enlisted under the banners of the celebrated General De Boigne.

As a soldier, he was remarkable

for his bravery and intrepidity, which roused him to the rank he held in Dowlut Rao Scindeah's army; and, eventually compelled him to retire, mutilated with wounds.

On this occasion, he was appointed, as a reward for his faithful services, to the government of the

Fort of Agra; where, in his judicial capacity, he so tempered justice with mercy, as to endear himself to all the inhabitants.

Here, he lived retired from the bustle and uncertainty of war, spending his well-earned fortune with a liberality as creditable to his private worth, as his military achievements have been to his public character.

On the establishment of a peace between the Honourable the East India Company, and his master, Dowlut Rao Scindeah, he had frequent opportunities of displaying

his hospitality to British Officers, who, either for amusement or curiosity, visited the Fort of Agra, and by the urbanity of his manners, has left impressions on their minds highly creditable to his memory. He was generally respected, and more particularly lamented by those who had the pleasure of his personal acquaintance.

In a few words: he was an excellent father, a humane magistrate, a generous patron, a polite gentleman; charitable to the poor, hospitable to his friends, benevolent to all mankind.

Summary of the Character of the Nawab MERJA MEHADY ALY KHAN HUSHMUT JUNG BEHUADER, late Political Agent of Court of Feisia.

MERJA MEHADY ALY KHAN, a native, possessing considerable natural abilities, improved by education, engaged in the service of the Honourable the East India Company in the year 1783, from which period, till his death in the year 1804, he acquitted himself, under various circumstances of much difficulty and high trust, in a way that attracted the applause of government both at home and abroad.

He was perfectly conversant in the literature of his country, and one of the very few of his nation, whose researches into the records of antiquity had enabled him to throw new lights on the imperfect information handed down to us respecting the old dynasties of the Persian Empire. In this he was assisted by an intimate knowledge of the former languages of his coun-

try, and an indefatigable zeal in promoting useful, or curious, information.

He employed his talents in arranging and comparing the accounts left by the ancient Greek historians, with the discordant history of those days, by the modern Mahomedan writers; and, reconciled the existing perplexities in those contradictory details of the events of Asia, previous to the dynasty of the Caliphs.

Thus recommended by his abilities, he was first employed by the Honourable East India Company, in Benares; but, shortly after, the Residency being recalled, he was appointed to the charge of the Honourable Company's commercial interests, at Bushire; of which several important trusts he acquitted himself most honourably.

His

His next employment was in the capacity of Political Agent to the Court of Persia, in the years 1798-99. In discharging the duties of this mission he gave manifest proofs of his superior address, and, in the end, performed services of such essential importance to the welfare of this country, as secured him universal approbation.

From hence he was removed to assist, in the Red Sea, and on the Coast of Africa, in the preparations made for the glorious and ever-memorable expedition from India

to Egypt; and having returned from thence to Bushire with more honour than wealth, he was finally rewarded, by his Excellency the Most Noble the Marquis Wellesly, with a pension, partly secured in reversion to his two sons, to whom he had little else to leave.

His birth was noble, being descended from one of the principal families in Khorasan. He died at Bombay, aged fifty-one, on the 25th July, 1804.

A slight Memoir of the late EMILIUS FELIX SMITH, a Captain in the Madratta Army, collected from Sketches of his Life, by LEWIS FERDINAND SMITH.

THE object of the present memoir, was the second son of the late Major Lewis Smith, born on the 14th February, 1777, at Rohilcand, a beautiful province in the Nabob Vezier's dominions.

His father, who, to many manly virtues, added a polished and vigorous understanding, was his sole preceptor.

His parts, however, being naturally good, his taste refined, and his judgement correct, he profited considerably by the instruction of his parent; though not to the extent of which his mind was susceptible, had it been improved by an European education.

In poetry, painting, and music, his acquirements were above mediocrity. The wandering life of a Madratta officer did not allow him to cultivate his taste for these arts,

but he earnestly sought every opportunity to indulge his talent for poetry, and produced several fugitive pieces, which have lately been published at Calcutta.

He entered the service of Scindeah early in life; and was afterwards appointed an ensign in his Majesty's 36th Regiment; but, possessing an acuteness of sensibility fatal to his repose, he resigned his commission, that he might return to his brother, for whom he entertained an affection altogether romantic.

His temper was amiable, but warm; his courage bold, but impetuous; his heart open, generous, and sincere. These, with his engaging manners, endeared him to a large circle of his friends.

During the contest between Mons. Perron and General Thomas, in which the latter, through the
in a very

treachery of his followers, lost all his self-acquired dominion, Captain Smith commanded the left wing of the brigade ordered to storm the enemy's camp, which was pitched on strong high grounds, protected by the Fort of George Ghur: The young hero, panting with honourable ardour to distinguish his party, bravely led on; and the troops, emulating his example, rushed forward in front of the enemy's guns; when a shot from a four-pounder severely shattered

his leg, which was left dangling from his knee. In this deplorable situation he remained some hours, and was, at length removed to Jyгур, where he lingered several days.

He bore the torture of unskilful amputation with uncommon firmness; but he sunk under the fever which the wound and operation occasioned; and he died on the 8th of October, 1801, in the 25th year of his age.

MISCELLANEOUS TRACTS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ASIATIC ANNUAL REGISTER.

SIR,

CONCEIVING that the accompanying abridgment of a Report, which I submitted to the Government of Fort St. George in the year 1802, on certain Gold Mines which I discovered in the Mysore, about that time, may prove an acceptable article for your next volume, I have ventured to forward it to you.

I am, SIR,

Your most obedient Servant,

J. WARREN,

Lieut. H. M. 33d Reg. of Foot, employed by the Government of Fort St. George on the Trigonometrical Survey of the Peninsula of India.

Bangalore, Oct. 1, 1804.

Observations on the Golden Ore found in the Eastern Provinces of Mysore, in the Year 1802. By Lieut. John Warren, of H. M. 33d Reg. of Foot.

WHEN employed in surveying the eastern boundary of Mysore, in the month of February 1802, I heard a vague report that gold had been found in the earth, somewhere near a small hill called Yerra Baterine Conda, about nine miles east of Bodiccotta, a large village in the Colar district, and near which the line of frontier I was then describing was shortly to take me.

Having offered a reward to any person who would communicate any information tending to establish the fact, a Riot (or cultivator) of a small village called Worigum, not far from the above-mentioned hill, presented himself, and offered to shew the place where this gold was to be found, and which he asserted was close to his village. The same man shortly afterwards made good his assertion, by bringing

me a load of the impregnated earth, which being tried with success before me, induced me to investigate the subject more minutely.

On my arrival at Worigum early in February, I collected a working party, consisting chiefly of women, who being supplied with a vaning basket, a small broom, and an hollow board to receive the impregnated earth, removed to an adjoining jungle west of the village, and gathered the earth principally out of small ruts and breaks in the ground into which the course of the waters was likely to drive the dust during the rainy season. Having collected a sufficient quantity of this earth, they went to the side of a tank, where they separated the metallic substances which it contained (and which consist of iron and gold dust) in their very coarse way. This was done by placing

placing the hollow board which held the earth in such a situation in the water as just to be overflowed when resting on the ground; then stirring the earth about with the hand, so as to keep it as much as possible over the centre of the board, they thus caused the heavier substances to precipitate, and the earth to wash off over the edges of it.

They next separated the gold from the iron dust by inclining the board, and with the hand passing water over the metallic sediment which adhered to it, a method which, from the superior specific gravity of the gold, drives the iron particles before it, and leaves the heavier metal behind, just at the edge; where, from the contrast with the dull colour of the iron, the gold dust appears perfectly distinct, however small the quantity.

The last process, that of separating the gold from the iron, was performed by means of a small quantity of quicksilver, generally lost for want of good management.

I have been so far particular in the foregoing account, as it may not be thought uninteresting to trace the mode by which these untutored people have succeeded in performing what is deemed a nice operation.

The next day of my arrival at Worigum, I received information that considerable quantities of gold were found in mines at a place about four miles south of Worigum, and close to a village called Marcoopum. I accordingly removed immediately to that place, and was soon after shewn the pits from whence the ore was extracted.

Having collected a sufficient number of the men who gain their livelihood by this apparently un-

profitable trade, I descended with them into the first mine which fell in our way. This was nothing more than a sort of well about 30 feet in perpendicular depth, branching out in horizontal galleries at the bottom, which of course follow the direction of such veins of ore as are met with.

A sufficient quantity of metallic stones having been extracted before me, I caused the miners to separate the gold in their own way, and this was done by simply pounding the stones to dust, and washing off the stony substance in the same manner as they had cleared the gold dust from the earth at the surface. As I shall hereafter be more particular on the probable worth of both, I now advert to the knowledge which the inhabitants of these districts seemed to have had of the gold mines in their neighbourhood.

Having moved on the 19th of February to a large village called Batamungalum, on the road from Colar to the Carnatic, about eight miles N. E. from the mines, I enquired of the aumildar (or head manager of the district) whether he had ever heard that gold was to be found so near to the place of his residence; to which he answered, that "the fact had been known long since, and that Tippoo Sultan had formerly sent a Bramin to Marcoopum to examine the mines; but as it was found, after a trial of several weeks, that the produce just balanced the expence incurred in exploring them, and left no profit to the Circar, the attempt was dropped as a bad concern."

This account coincided with that given me by the natives at Worigum; but did not satisfy me, that the method of inquiry pursued by the Bramin had set the question finally

to rest : indeed they agreed in their account, that he never went beyond the limits of their village during the whole time that it lasted ; and I was soon after satisfied how imperfectly he had examined the strata of this district, on being informed, and soon after making sure by personal experiments, that gold dust was also collected on the banks of the Pal-aur river, near a small village called Booksagur, laying about four miles S. E. of Batamungalum, a circumstance which I was assured had never reached his knowledge.

Any metal found in a state of dust on the banks of a river may fairly be supposed to have been driven there by the stream, this naturally lead me to suppose, that the gold was not homogeneous to the soil at this place ; and in order to make sure of it, I examined the earth at various places at the surface on each side of the river, and I invariably found it impregnated with much larger particles than was the case at Worigum, where it was washed by the stream, but perfectly clear of it out of its reach and below the surface.

It then became an object to trace out the tract from whence this gold dust proceeded, a fact which I established several weeks afterwards ; but which will best be related, after mentioning the circumstances which led me to the discovery.

It is probable that I should have given up any further enquiry into this subject, after having returned from Booksagur, had not Lord Clive (then governor of Madras, and the liberal patron of all useful investigation) to whom I had communicated the former part of this account, expressed a wish, through Captain Wilks, his Lordship's private secretary, that I would revisit

the mines near Marcoopum, and examine them more particularly than before. Having in the interim had an opportunity of meeting the Dewan of the Rajah of Mysore, together with Mr. Webbe (our resident at that Durbar) and finding them disposed to assist my enquiries as much as lay in their power, I left them at Bangalore on the 19th of the same month, and on that day encamped near Cargoory, a village on the western bank of the Ponaur river, six miles south of Ooscotta.

When once a subject has been started, the mind easily follows it up, and a variety of circumstances originally slightly considered, naturally recur to our recollection as they tend to support a favourite opinion, and to forward the object of our pursuits.

As I was surveying the district of Ooscotta, in the year 1800, I heard a story from one of the Bramins at that place, the purport of which was, that "in the prosperous years when the gods favoured the Zillah of Cargoory with an ample harvest, grains of gold were now and then found in the ears of paddy, which grows under the tank, laying north of that village."

I treated this at the time as a fabrication, and took no further notice of it ; but now that my mind was taken up with enquiries of this sort, on my return to Cargoory, I began to conceive that there might be more truth in the story than I at first imagined ; as it was by no means impossible that the banks of the Ponaur river might be equally impregnated with gold dust as those of the Pal-aur its sister river, and that the plant cultivated in its vicinity might very well in that case carry up now and

then a grain of gold in its growth : I accordingly resolved on trying the stratum at this place ; but the natives proving totally ignorant of the method of washing the earth, and having no utensils with me for that purpose, I was satisfied with bringing away several loads of earth taken from the banks of the river, and this being tried on my arrival at Worigum, yielded a small quantity of gold dust, which was sufficient to establish that the Poni-aur as well as the Pal-aur rolled gold dust in its stream.

Where these two rivers so near to their source could have collected this gold, was, I thought, a question which came home to myself, for having surveyed their course to a considerable distance towards the hills from which they flow, I ought to know best the different tracts over which they went. It then occurred to me, that the gold which I had formerly collected near Worigum, was generally found near certain small hills, consisting of deep red clay, mostly flat at the top, and covered with a sort of conker stone, which formed, as it were, a cover to the hill. Now with regard to the Poni-aur, I recollected that there were three small hills of this description, called the Pattendorch hills, laying about half a mile S. W. of Cargoory, which in the rainy season supply water to the tank which lays north of it, and that the same river passed pretty near a long range of this kind near Oocottin, Sattiar, and Solovelily. Again, with respect to the Pal-aur, I noticed that I had lately traced it through similar hills, towards the centre of the province of Colar, from this I concluded, that all such small hills in these districts might perhaps be alike impregnated with gold, and be the

original mines where it was created —I accordingly followed the tract in which the hills connected with Yerra Baterine Conda hill extended, and the success which I met with far exceeded my most sanguine expectations. It was during this excursion that I also satisfied myself as to the place whence the Pal-aur derived its golden store, which was as it crossed the impregnated tract, in a direction east and west, near a village called Manigotta (about 18 miles north of Marcoopum) laying on the south bank of it, and not far from one of the small red hills above alluded to.

I shall not attempt to give here a detailed account of every place where I examined the stratum. These were mentioned at large in my report to government, and could not be traced out without the assistance of a very minute map of the Colar district, I shall confine myself, therefore, to some general remarks on the extent and nature of the soil where gold dust was found, and also on the proportion of the metal to the bulk of earth which contained it.

1st. The length of the impregnated tract I take to be about 45 miles, extending north and south, which may be conceived to begin near Bodicotah, and end near Ramasundra, the position of which places may be found, by referring to any of Major Rennell's maps of the peninsula of India.—And the area in which (collecting earth merely at random from uncultivated places the gold dust was obtained) may be reckoned about 130 square miles, and of these 60 seemed to be more richly impregnated than the rest.

2nd. The gold was generally found in the greatest abundance in a kind

a kind of red earth, about two feet deep, and succeeded by a white calcareous earth of equal depth, the under stratum of which was composed of large white decayed stones, and it almost always fell in point of quantity where the upper stratum degenerated into a deep brown earth, succeeded by a livid flesh coloured clay, sometimes assuming a very beautiful pink appearance.

3d. The proportion of gold dust to the bulk of earth which contained it was, on an average, one grain to 180 lib. of earth (avoir du poids) taken almost at random. But from the coarse manner in which it was extracted by the natives, I do not suppose that more than two thirds of the contents were realized, we may therefore safely take the proportion to be one grain of gold to 120 lib. of earth.

4th. Lastly, As to the quality of the metal, I have to state, that what I sent to be examined at the company's mint in Madras, assayed agreeable to the returns of Mr. Roebuck, the mint master, on an average 9½ touches in 100, that is, on 100 touches sent in the state in which it was rudely extracted, there only came out 6 touches of base substance; which, according to that gentleman's opinion, shows it to be of a very valuable quality.

From what I have stated, we may conclude, that should on further enquiry the proportion of gold dust to the bulk of earth which contains it, prove somewhat more advantageous, than in a cursory investigation I found it to be, the quality of the metal, and the extent of the tract in which it is to be found, bid in favour of the discovery, and may induce govern-

ment to pay some attention to it hereafter.

I shall now advert to the mines and their contents, which may, in the event, prove the most important part of the discovery.

On my arrival at Marcoopun (the nearest village to the mines) I collected a working party consisting of 12 men, 10 of whom were employed in extracting the stones, and 2 in assisting and directing the women as to the mode of pounding them, and extracting the metal. The stone which contains the ore is a kind of quartz, decayed in many parts, and which, where it breaks with facility, exhibits a variety of colours, from deep crimson to bright orange. These colours are (as I was assured by the miners) the marks which guide them in making a selection, as they pretend to have found from experience, that where the stone breaks without exhibiting any colour but its natural one, it contains little or no ore.

Before I proceed any further in what I have to say on this head, it may be expedient to give some account of the people who devote their time to this pursuit, and of their mode of proceeding to business.

These people are exclusively of the Pariah or Dheroo cast, and only attend to digging for gold during the dry season, as whilst the rains last, the earth is apt to give way, and many of those people are said to have perished formerly in the mines, having been buried alive by falls of the earth.

When they resolve on sinking a mine, they assemble to the number of about 10 or 12 men from different villages; they next proceed in appointing a Duffedar (or head man) whose business is to superintend

perintend the work, and to convert the products into money. They then make a purse to purchase a sufficient quantity of lamp oil, and the necessary iron tools. A stock being thus laid in, what with a knowledge which they pretend to have of the promising appearance of the ground at the surface, and partly from an idea which they entertain, that the tract over which a peacock has been observed to fly and alight, is that of a vein of gold, they fix upon a spot, and then proceed to business.

Having sunk a pit generally about 30 feet in perpendicular depth, and hit on a vein of ore, they strike out galleries and follow it up until it is explored. Two or three men at most attend at a time in the mine, some for breaking the stones, others for examining them as abovementioned; and, according to the depth of the mine, three or four men place themselves at different heights of the pit, to convey these materials above ground, where two men are ready to receive them at the aperture, and examine them a second time; this second selection only is made over to the women, whose business, as I have said before, is to pound the ore into dust and extract the gold.

I shall not attempt to expatiate on the richness of the ore by what I realized myself from a small quantity of stones which I collected;—First, because I had no skill for such an investigation; secondly, by the reason that the natives were very unwilling to make it appear as if their mines were deserving of the attention of government, and consequently gave me but a reluctant assistance. But I shall perhaps convey some idea of their worth, by mentioning the ex-

pence which I ascertained must be incurred by them, when they engage in searching for gold under ground.

In the first place it is to be observed, that when men of the Dheroo cast choose to work for the Circar, their hire is one kantiray fanam to three men for one day (something less than four Madras fanams, called milees in Mysore) and they never fail of employment when they are disposed to look out for it, a consideration which of course they give up when they choose to work on their own account.

Secondly, no twelve men, I am assured, can dig a common sized pit in less time than 12 days; so that even setting aside all consideration of profit and loss, total disappointment and personal danger, the expence which is to be recovered, or the equivalent, as above stated, will be as follows:

To amount of cost-hire from the Circar, at the rate of one kantiray fanam for three men in one day, is for 12 men four days, and for 12 days.....	4 0
To lamp oil at one milee, is for 12 days	0 3
To iron tools for digging, &c.	0 2
To ropes, baskets, chaturas, &c.	0 1
	<hr/>
Total kantiray pagodas	4 6

So that in order to be no losers, the men must, in the space of 12 days, out of one pit alone, realize a sum equal to the above, at least, and surely that they should feel induced to continue in a dangerous and fatiguing trade, they must have a profit in view beyond what they could procure with much less trouble, and without any risk whatever, from the Circar.

Moreover I shall observe, that in about 30 pagodas weight of gold, which

which I purchased at different times from these people, I very distinctly noticed, that above two thirds of the quantity was of that sort which was extracted from the stones. This could at all times be easily discerned by the whitish colour of the metal, which is derived from the small particles of stone dust, which in the process of extracting it, remain among those of the metal; whereas, that which is extracted from the earth at the surface, exhibits from a similar cause an orange colour rather deep; this circumstance evidently shews, that the business of the mines is the most profitable of the two, and consequently best attended to.

Lastly, I shall state that I could not find from any report or surmise that any one, but the inhabitants near Marcoopum, had ever taken to the sinking of the mines in this part of Mysore, nor does it appear that these men ever ventured to search the earth beyond two or three miles within reach of that village. Why then should we fancy that these gold veins are entirely confined to this narrow tract, when the superior stratum from Yerra Baterine hill, up to the Rondoor Papunhilly hills (about

33 miles due north of the former) bears every where a strong resemblance, and is equally impregnated with gold dust? It cannot be said that had the metallic stones really extended farther than the neighbourhood of Marcoopum, the natives would have traced them out long since; for the same argument, if applied to the gold dust in the upper stratum, is evidently defeated, by my having shewn gold to those very people who gain their livelihood by extracting it at places, which though connected with the tract near their villages, they never thought to look into, and although the stirring of the earth at the surface be much less laborious, expensive, and dangerous, than the sinking of mines.

Admitting then that the gold veins under ground may extend beyond the vicinity of Marcoopum (a concession which I trust no one will refuse me) we may easily conceive them to branch out any where under the impregnated superior stratum, that is to a very considerable extent.

This fact, however, can only be ascertained by such means as government can command, and by the skill of a professional man.

Aunee in the Mysore, 6th of March 1802.

[We are much obliged to our Correspondent, Mr. SMITH, and so will be our Readers, for his very agreeable and entertaining communication. He has given a more particular account of a more pleasing account of the amusements he describes, than has hitherto been presented to the public.]

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ASIATIC ANNUAL REGISTER.

SIR,

As your elegant and useful Register ought to be the repository of every circumstance which may regard India, permit me to hope that you will suffer the accompany "Fugitive Pieces" to occupy a few pages in the work. I am at present employed on a sketch of the late European establishments in the service of the native states, which I shall be encouraged to submit to the public, in case I am so fortunate as to meet your approbation of my labours, by inserting the pieces I have now the pleasure to transmit.

Allow me to remain,

SIR,

Your most obedient and very humble servant,

LEWIS FERDINAND SMITH.

Agra, Feb. 1, 1804.

A Letter to a Friend, giving a particular Description of the Nuptials of VAZEER ALLEE.

Lucnow, Feb. 28, 1795.

I SHALL give you an account of the celebration of an eastern Nawab's marriage, to which I was lately invited. It was the nuptials of Vazeer Alice, the eldest son, real or pretended, of Nawab Asuf ul Dowlah, the present Nawab of Oude, whose capital is Lucnow; I say real or pretended, as public rumour confidently asserts, that the Nawab is incapable of having children, though his seraglio contains above 500 of the greatest beauties of India. All his children are by adoption, and they amount to about 60 in number, 32 sons and 28 daughters. Pregnant women are purchased or beguiled into the seraglio, where they lay in; if a son, a royal salute is fired, which proclaims the birth of a young Nawab; if a daughter, the public knows

nothing; as women are in this country considered merely as a piece of necessary furniture, to ornament the Harem; and the birth of a daughter occasions no joy to the father. Judging from his own conduct, he foresees the treatment his child will experience when she is consigned to the animal love of another; that they will be merely slaves in purple and fine linen; loaded with jewels to please the eyes of their tyrants, and never allowed to step beyond the precincts of the Zanana, except on occasional visits to some female friend; nor ever suffered to behold the face of any man besides their masters, for they cannot be called husbands without outrage to the term, except through the latticed

ticed windows of their high walled prisons, called Zanas. The bridegroom was about 13, dark complexioned, and not handsome; the bride about 10, still darker, and still more ordinary. We went in the evening to the celebration; our party consisted of about four ladies and twelve gentlemen; we went all on elephants caparisoned. On the plains which border on the city of Lucnow, the Nawab had pitched many tents, but two large ones in particular, made of strong cotton cloth, lined with the finest English broad cloth, cut in stripes of different colours, with cords of silk and cotton. These two large tents cost five lacks of rupees, or above 50,000*l.* sterling; they were each about 120 feet long, 60 broad, and the poles about 60 feet high, and the walls of the tents about 10 feet high; the walls of one of the tents were cut in lattice work, for the women of the Nawab's seraglio, and the principal native nobility, to see through. In front of the large tent destined for our reception, and for the reception of the principal nobility at the Nawab's court, was a large awning of fine English broad cloth, called in this country a *shumecana*, supported on about 60 poles covered with silver; this awning, or *shumecana*, was about 100 feet long, and the same in breadth. When we arrived, the good humoured Nawab received us very politely, and conducted us to one of the large tents destined for the men, where we sat for about an hour; he was covered with jewels, to the amount at least of two millions sterling; we then went out, and sat under the *shumecana*, which was lighted up with a couple of hundred elegant Europe girandoles, and as many shades with wax candles, and many hun-

dred flambeaux; the glare and reflection was dazzling and offensive to the sight; here were above a hundred dancing girls, richly dressed, who went through their elegant but rather lascivious dances and motions, and sung some soft airs of the country, chiefly Persic and Hindû-Persic. About seven at night the bridegroom Vazeer Allee, the young Nawab, appeared loaded so absurdly with jewels, that he could scarcely stagger under the precious weight. We then mounted our elephants to proceed to a rich and extensive garden, which was about a mile off; the procession was grand beyond conception. It consisted of above 1200 elephants richly caparisoned, and drawn up in a regular line like a regiment of soldiers; about a 100 of the elephants which were in the centre had castles, called *howdas*, lashed on their backs, which were covered with silver. In the centre was the Nawab mounted on an uncommonly large elephant, covered with cloth of gold, and a rich *howda* covered with gold, and studded with precious stones. On his right hand was the British resident at his court, Mr. George Johnstone, and on his left the young Nawab Vazeer Allee; the other English gentlemen and ladies, and the native nobility, were intermixed on the right and left. On both sides of the road, from the garden to the tents, were raised artificial sceneries of bamboo-work very high, representing bastions, arches, minarets, and towers, covered with lights in lamps, which made a grand and sublime display: and on each side of the procession, in front of the line of elephants, were dancing girls richly dressed (carried on platforms, supported by

men.

men called *bearers*) who danced as we went along. All these platforms were covered with gold and silver cloths; and there were two girls and two musicians on each platform; the number of these platforms were about a hundred on each side of the procession. All the ground from the tents to the garden, over which we moved along, was *enlaid* with fire-works, and at every step the elephants took, the ground burst before us, and threw up artificial stars in the heavens, to emulate those created by the hand of Providence; besides innumerable rockets and hundreds of wooden shells, that burst in the air and shot forth a thousand fiery serpents, which wended through the heavens, illuminated the sky, and turned a dark night into a bright day, assisted by the light of the bamboo scenery. The procession moved on very slowly to give time for the fireworks, which were *enlaid* in the ground to go off, and the whole of this grand scene was further lighted by above 3000 flambeaux, carried by men hired for the occasion. In this manner we moved on in stately pomp to the garden, which though only a mile off, we took two hours to reach. When we arrived at the garden gate we descended from the elephants, and entered the garden, which we found illuminated by innumerable transparent paper-lamps or lanterns of various colours, suspended to the branches of the trees. In the centre of the garden was a large edifice, to which we ascended, and were introduced into a grand saloon, adorned with innumerable girandoles and pendant lustres of English manufacture, lighted with wax candles. Here we had an elegant and sumptuous collation of European

and native dishes, with wines, fruits, and sweetmeats; at the same time above a hundred dancing girls sung their sprightly airs, and danced their native dances. Thus passed the time till the dawn, when we all returned to our respective homes, quite delighted and wonder-struck with this enchanting scene, which surpassed in splendour every sight of the kind beheld in this country; the affable Nawab rightly observed, with Asiatic vanity, that such a spectacle was never before seen in India, and never would be seen again. The whole expence of this marriage feast, which was repeated for three successive nights in the same manner I have described, cost above 300,000*l.*—Yours, &c.

A Letter to a Friend, containing an Historical Sketch of the late ASUF-UD-DOWLAH, NAWAB OF OUDE.

Lucknow, March 1, 1795.

IN my last I sent you a description of an hyemial feast at which I was present; in this letter I will give you an historical sketch of the present Nawab of Oude, called Asuf-ud-Dowlah. He is the eldest son of the famous, or rather infamous, Shujah-ud-Dowlah, the former Nawab of Oude, who was conquered by the arms of the British East India Company, directed by the invincible Clive. The founder of the family that reigns at present in Oude, was Sadut Khan, a Persian soldier who came to Delhi to seek his fortune, and who raised himself to rank, riches, and power, by his sword and his policy. Shujah-ud-Dowlah was the son of Sufdur Jung, who was married to this Sadut Khan's daughter, and I believe was of the family of
Sadut

Sadut Khan. Shujah-ud-Dowlah died in 1775, leaving the character of a bold, cruel, enterprising, and rapacious prince. Asuf-ud-Dowlah, his son, succeeded to the government, by the assistance of the East India Company; he is mild in manners, generous to extravagance, affably polite, and engaging in his conduct; but he has no great mental powers, though his heart is good, considering the education he has received, which instilled the most despotic ideas; he is fond of lavishing his treasures on gardens, palaces, horses, elephants, and above all, on fine European guns, lustres, mirrors, and all sorts of European manufactures, more especially English; from a two-penny deal board painting of ducks and drakes, to the elegant paintings of a Lorraine or a Zophani; and from a little dirty paper lantern, to mirrors and lustres which cost 2 or 3000*l.* each. Every year he expends about 200,000*l.* in English goods of all sorts. He has above 100 gardens, 20 palaces, 1200 elephants, 3000 fine saddle horses, 1500 elegant double-barrel guns, 1700 superb lustres, and 30,000 shades of various kinds and colours! Some hundreds of large mirrors, and clocks, and girandoles; he lately bought four mirrors, which were the largest that had ever been made in Europe, of course in the world; they were ordered expressly for him, and were made up in London, where they cost 8000*l.* they were 12 feet long and 6 feet broad within the frame, of single sheets of glass in elegant gilt frames; he bought them and sent them to his repository, where they will repose in peace and unnoticed, until the time of the religious feast, called the Mohurrum, when they will be displayed with the rest of his

mirrors, lustres, and girandoles, &c. in the grand hall of a grand religious edifice, called the Emambarra, which cost a million sterling in building, and which is the largest building in Lucnow. Some of his clocks are curious; richly set with precious stones, which play tunes every hour, and having figures in them in continual movement; a pair of these clocks cost him 30,000*l.* His museum is curious, rich and ridiculously displayed; you see a wooden cuckoo clock, which perhaps cost a crown, along side of a rich superb clock, which cost perhaps the price of a diadem; an elegant landscape of Lorraine beside a deal board painting of ducks and drakes; a superb lustre of 40 or 50 lights, which cost perhaps 4 or 5000*l.* hung up near a paper lantern of two-pence. Asuf-ud-Dowlah is absurdly extravagant and ridiculously curious; he has no taste and less judgment. I have seen him more amused with a titotum than with electrical experiments; but he is nevertheless extremely solicitous to possess all that is elegant and rare; he has every instrument and every machine, of every art and every science; but he knows none. His Haram is grand, and contains above 500 of the greatest beauties of Hindustan, who are immured in high walls, never to leave it except on their biers. He has large carriages drawn by one or two elephants, in which he may give a dinner to 10 or 12 persons at their ease; he has an immense number of domestic servants, and a very large army, and he is always at peace with his neighbours; moreover he is fully protected from hostile invasions by the Company's subsidiary forces, for which he pays 500,000*l.* per annum. Such is old Asuf-ud-Dowlah, as he is generally called.

called, though he is now only 47; a curious compound of extravagance, avarice, candour, cunning, lenity, cruelty, childishness, affability, brutish sensuality, good humour, vanity, and imbecillity: in his public appearance and conduct he is admirably agreeable. In short, he has some qualities to praise, some to detest, and many to laugh at; he has many adopted children, but none of his own; he was married when young to one of the finest women in India, of high birth and high character; but for these 16 years he has not seen her; and report says he has never fulfilled the duties of a husband. Asuf-ud-Dowlah allows me 1800*l.* a year, and nothing to do but to enjoy his frequent entertainments of shooting, hunting, dancing, cockfighting, and dinners; he is very affable, polite, and friendly to me: he was once fond of drinking European liquors to excess, especially claret and cherry brandy, but he has lately foresworn it, and now intoxicates himself with large quantities of opium, and a green inebriating leaf called Subzee, which is pounded, diluted in water and sugar, and drank; he is very fond of the English and English manners; he eats at table with them without the silly superstitious repugnance of other Mahomedans; and he relishes a good dish of tea and hot rolls. Once he was at table, and a roasted pig by mistake was placed before him, he smiled and said, though I am forbid to eat that animal, I am not forbid to look at it. His revenues amount to about three millions sterling, and he is generally in debt. He never troubles his head about the government of his country, which is generally entrusted to rapacious ministers;

all he looks to is, that there be money sufficient for his private expences. His jewels amount to about eight millions sterling; I saw the whole the day before the marriage of his eldest son Vazeer Allee; he had them collected from all parts, from his own wardrobe, his women, &c they were accumulated since the time of his grandfather Sufdur Jung to his own; I never saw such a precious sight; the good-humoured Nawab was in the midst of them, handling them as a child does its baubles.—Yours, &c.

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A Letter to a Friend, giving an Account of a Hunting Party of the late NAWAB, ASUF-UD-DOWLAH.

Lucnow, Jan. 20, 1794.

I AM just returned from a four month's excursion with his excellency the Nawab, and as a sketch of our ramble may afford you some amusement, I shall detail a few of the most agreeable and interesting circumstances which occurred. We left Lucknow on the 14th of October last, and directed our course towards Baraech; our kafela, or party, consisted of about 40,000 men, and 20,000 beasts; composed of 10,000 soldiers, 1000 cavalry, and near 150 pieces of cannon, 1500 elephants, 3000 carts or hackeries, and an innumerable train of camels, horses, and bullocks; great numbers of ratts or covered carriages for women, drawn by oxen, which were filled with the Nawab's ladies; many large and small boats carried on carts drawn by 50, 40, and 30 oxen each; tigers, leopards, and hawks, fighting cocks, fighting quails, and nightingales; pigeons, dancing women and boys, singers, players, buffoons, and mountebanks.

In short, his excellency had every thing, every object which could please or surprise, attract admiration, fix with wonder, or convulse with laughter. About 500 coolies, or porters, were employed to carry his shooting apparatus, guns, powder, shot, and etceteras; he had above 1000 double-barrel guns, the finest that Manton and Nock could make; single barrels, pistols, swords, and spears innumerable. Religion constrained him to stop some days at Baraech, to pay homage at the tomb of a celebrated saint, named Salar Ghazee. All good men, who are able, resort to worship this holy anchorite once a year, generally in the month of May; his bones were discovered about 400 years ago, and manifested their sanctity by some miraculous marks: the witty and unbelieving say they were the skeleton of an ass, without thinking of the impiety in imagining there is any resemblance between an ass and a saint, whether dead or alive. From Baraech we proceeded towards Nanpara, a small town in the first range of mountains, commonly called the Common Hills, which extend from the eastern extremity of Bootan to Hurdwar, and divide Hindustan from Tibet and Nypaul. Game of all sorts were destroyed every morning and evening without number or distinction. His excellency is one of the best marksmen I ever saw; it would be strange if he was not, as one day with another he fires above 100 shots, at every species of birds and animals. The first tiger we saw and killed was in the mountains; we went to attack him about noon; he was in a narrow valley, which the Nawab surrounded with above 200 elephants; we heard him growl horribly in a thick bush in the middle of the valley; being

accustomed to the sport and very eager, I pushed in my elephant, the fierce beast charged me immediately; the elephant, a timid animal, as they generally are, turned tail, and deprived me of the opportunity to fire; I ventured again, attended by two or three other elephants, the tiger made a spring, and nearly reached the back of one of the elephants, on which were three or four men, the elephant shook himself so forcibly, as to throw these men off his back; they tumbled into the bush; I gave them up for lost, but was agreeably surprised to see them creep out unhurt. His excellency was all this time on a rising ground near the thicket, looking on calmly, and beckoning to me to drive the tiger towards him; I made another attempt, and with more success; he darted out towards me on my approach, roaring furiously, and lashing his sides with his tail; I luckily got a shot and hit him, he retreated into the bush, and 10 or 12 elephants just then pushed into the thicket, alarmed the tiger, and obliged him to run out towards the Nawab, who instantly gave him a warm reception, and with the assistance of some of his Omras, or lords, laid the tiger sprawling on his side; a loud shout of *wha' wha'* proclaimed the victory. On elephants there is no danger in encountering these savage beasts, which you know from repeated trials I have been at the killing of above 30 tigers, and seldom saw any one hurt. If you recollect I was once thrown off my elephant on a tiger, and escaped with a bruise. The next sport we had of any magnitude, was the attack on a wild elephant, which we met a few days after the battle with the tiger; we espied him on a large plain overgrown with grass; the

the Nawab, eager for such diversions, immediately formed a semicircle with 400 elephants, who were directed to advance and encircle him; this was the first wild elephant I had ever seen attacked, and confess I did not feel very easy; however I kept along side of his excellency, determined to take my chance. When the semicircle of elephants got within 300 yards of the wild one, he looked amazed, but not frightened; two large *must** elephants of the Nawab's were ordered to advance against him, when they approached within 20 yards he charged them, the shock was dreadful; however the wild one conquered, and drove the *must* elephants before him; as he passed us the Nawab ordered some of the strongest female elephants with thick ropes, to go along side of him, and endeavour to entangle him with nooses and running knots; the attempt was vain, as he snapped every rope, and none of the tame elephants could stop his progress; the Nawab perceiving it impossible to catch him, ordered his death, and immediately a volley of above 100 shots were fired; many of the balls hit him, but he seemed unconcerned, and moved on towards the mountains; we kept up an incessant fire for near half an hour; the Nawab and most of his Omras used rifles, which carried two and three ounce balls, but they made very little impression; the balls just entered the skin and lodged there. I went up repeatedly, being mounted on a female elephant, within 10 yards of the wild one,

and fired my rifle at his head; the blood gushed out, but the skull was invulnerable; some of the Kandabar horse galloped up to the wild elephant, and made cuts at him with their sabres; he charged the horsemen, wounded some and killed others; being now much exhausted with the loss of blood, having received above 3000 shots, and many strokes of the sabre, he slackened his pace, quite calm and serene, as if determined to meet his approaching end; I could not at this time refrain from pitying so noble an animal. The horsemen seeing him weak and slow, dismounted, and with their swords began a furious attack on the tendons of his hind legs; they were soon cut; unable to proceed, he staggered, and then fell without a groan. The hatchetmen now advanced, and commenced an attack on his large ivory tusks, whilst the horsemen and soldiers, with barbarous insult, began a cruel assault, to try the sharpness of their swords, display the strength of their arm, and shew their invincible courage; the sight was very affecting; he still breathed, and breathed without a groan; he rolled his eyes with anguish on the surrounding crowd, and making a last effort to rise, expired with a sigh. The Nawab returned to his tents as much flushed with vanity and exultation as Achilles; and the remainder of the day, and many a day after, were dedicated to repeated narrations of this victory, which was ornamented and magnified by all the combined

* *Must* elephants are those which are in high rut; they are then very unmanageable, bold, savage, and often very dangerous. The male elephants become *must* at a certain age, which some say is forty years; the *must* elephants are the only ones which will dare to face a wild one; they are also used in the elephant-fights, exhibited before the princes of India.

powers of ingenious flattery, and unbounded exaggeration :

“Sooth'd with the strain the prince
grew vain,
Fought all his battles o'er again,
And thrice he routed all his foes, and
thrice he slew the slain.”

From the mountains we directed our course towards Buckra Jeel, where we arrived on the 4th of December. Buckra Jeel is a large lake, about three miles in circumference at its most contracted size in the dry season, and about 30 miles in its extensive period, the rainy season; surrounded by thick and high grass at the foot of the Gorruckpoor Hills; the jungle or wild which *entours* the lake, is full of wild elephants, rhinoceroses, tigers, leopards, wild buffaloes, deer, and every species of aerial game. This was the place destined for the grand hunt, which we were daily taught to expect with pleasing anxiety by the florid descriptions of his excellency. On the 5th of December, early in the morning, we were summoned to the sylvan war; a line of 1200 elephants was drawn up on the north of the lake facing to the east, and we proceeded rapidly through the high grass, with minds glowing with the expectation of the grand sport we should meet. Lay down your pipes ye country squires, who boast in such pompous language the destruction of a poor reynard or puss, and say in what terms ye could convey an idea of the scene I saw, and now endeavour to describe! When we had arrived at the eastern extremity of the lake, we perceived a large drove of wild elephants feeding and gamboling at the foot of the mountains; I counted above 170; at this critical moment Mr. Conway, a gentleman in the Nawab's service, fell off his elephant,

owing to the animal's stepping his forefoot into a concealed hole; Mr. Conway was much bruised, pale, and almost senseless; the Nawab stopped to put him into a palan-keen, and send him back to the encampment; this gave the wild elephants time to gaze on our dreadful front, and recover from their amaze; many of them scampered off towards the hills. The Nawab divided our line of 1200 elephants into four bodies, and sent them in pursuit of the wild ones, which they were to take or destroy. I remained with the division attached to the Nawab; we attacked a large male elephant, and after a long contest, killed him in the same manner as the one I have already described; we killed also four smaller ones, and our division including the other three, caught 21 elephants, which we led to our encampment in high triumph. I have only given a short account of this grand hunt, as it is impossible to describe what we saw and felt: the confusion, tumult, noise, firing, shrieking and roaring of 1200 tame elephants, attacked and attacking 170 wild ones, all in “terrible disorder tossed,” formed a dreadful *melange*, which cannot be imagined by the most luxuriant fancy. There were above 10,000 shots fired from all quarters; and considering the confusion, I am surprised the scene was not more bloody on our side; about 20 men were killed and wounded, and near half a dozen horses. I had two rifles and two double barrel guns, and a boy to load for me in the khawar, yet I could not fire quick enough, though I expended 400 balls; many of our tame elephants which were *must*, and brought to oppose the wild ones, were knocked down, bruised, pierced, and
made

made to fly. The largest elephant we killed was above ten feet high*, and would have sold for 20,000 rupees if he had been caught. Our prize of this day might, without amplification, be estimated at 50,000 rupees; but you know our only object was amusement.

From Buckra Jeel we came to Faizabad, where we reposed for three weeks, to recover from the great fatigue we had undergone; after a gay scene of every species

of oriental amusement, and festive dissipation, we returned to this place, having killed in our excursion eight tigers, six elephants, and caught 21. To enumerate the other kinds of game would require a sheet as ample as the petition which was presented to Jungaze Khan, and might perhaps be treated by you in the manner that Asiatic conqueror treated the petition.—Adieu.—Yours, &c.

* Travellers say there are elephants sixteen feet high; but this is the exaggerated language of travellers, who in general are more anxious to excite wonder than convey information. I never saw an elephant eleven feet high, and I have seen above some thousands. The Nawab gives extravagant prices for uncommonly large elephants, and he has none eleven feet high. Their general height is about seven or eight feet.

Route from POONAH to BALLISORE, as travelled by Lieut. Col. UPTON, on his return to BENGAL, in the Year 1777.

[The Cities, Towns, Villages, Rivers, Nullahs, and Forts, on the Road, are marked C T V R N F with their distances from each, in Miles, and the computed course and distance of each day's march.]

		REMARKS.
From Poonah to the foot of the hill of Basdeu Ka Gaut, or Pass	Miles. 8	From Poonah to Poorundur, the road is very good, except in ascending the hill of Basdeu pass, but no carriages can go up or down this pass. Elephants, camels, bullocks, &c. can go with their loads. <i>Gai Gaut</i> is to the northward of this pass about four miles, but not fit for carriages. <i>Bhoor Gaut</i> , about eight miles to the northward of <i>Gai Gaut</i> ; carriages of all kinds can cross the range of hills at this pass, to <i>Sausore</i> and <i>Poorundur</i> , tho' with some difficulty.
<i>Chouky</i> at the top of the hill Poorundur ... F	2 8	
ESE 18		

March

- From
Poorundur F
 to *Sausore* T 3
 Sausore V 5
 E 8
 ———
- March 17th, 1777.—Marched this morning from our encampment near the fort of *Poorundur*. Crossed the *Kurra Nuddy* about a mile west of *Sausore*; there is not much water in it now, but it runs very rapid in the rains.
- The town of *Sausore*, which is pretty large, with some good houses, is in the jaghire of *Bejaha Pundit*. After passing the town, marched on the north bank of the above *Nuddy* to our encampment, on a plain to the west of *Kanouly*, with the *Kurra* in our front. The road is very good.
- From
Kanouly
 to *Paudouser* V 12
 E 12
 ———
- Encamped on the north bank of the *Kurra Nuddy* with the village of *Paudouser*, in our front, on the south bank. The road good, and the country very open.
- From
Paudouser
 to *Saopa* T 10
 E 10
 ———
- Encamped about half a mile NE of *Saopa*, a small compact town, walled round. The inhabitants mostly Mahomedan; there is rising ground near our tents, from which we had the last view of *Poorundur Hill*, &c. The road very good.
- From
Saopa
 to *Koorumbel* ... F 12
 E 12
 ———
- Koorumbel* is a compact town, with a large building for the worship of *Belwannee*, one of the great Hindu goddesses. The country open, and indifferently cultivated. It also appears lower, as we advance; came down two or three descents in this march. The *Pappassey Nullah*, in which there is but little water at present, from west to east, close to the south side of *Koorumbel*.
- From
Koorumbel
 to *Gardone* T }
 Beema R }
 Peer Gauw T }
 Surfuty R }
 E NE 16
 ———
- Immediately after passing *Koorumbel*, we ascended the *Doonah Pass*, which is only a rising ground, but very stony, and the road indifferent, till we descended the eminence, at the distance of four miles, from thence the road very good.—*Gardone*, a walled small town, stands on the west bank of the *Beema* river, in which there is no more than a foot and an half water at present, but in the rains is rapid, and about three quarters of a mile broad. *Peer Gauw* is a considerable town, with a large stone fort, in which there appeared but one gun mounted. The town and forts greatly on the decay.
- The *Beema* and *Surfuty* rivers join close to the south east of *Peer Gauw*, and form the point on which the town and fort stands. The course of the *Beema* is from west to east, and the *Surfuty* from north to south, till it empties itself into the *Beema*.

From
Peer Gauw N 1 This town is in the Jaghire of *Mahajee Scindia*, the Mahratta chief of *Ougein*; the country very open, and indifferently cultivated; no hills in sight, and no trees to be seen, except a few at this place. The *Luhburra Nullah* divides the Mahratta dominions from the *Nizam's*: from the east bank of this Nullah, the Jaghire of the nabob *Curry Jing* commences. The village is the *Pergumah* of
Peer Gauw N 1
Huadur N 1
Tijca V 5
Luhburra N 5
Bhorud Gauw V 2
Aloudy V 4
Nahang N 11
Raisun V 11
E S 14 *Kuddyalet*.

From
Rainn
to *Chlouddy* V 4 Encamped a little to the eastward of the village
Kaurvety V 3 *Mourude*; a few tamarind trees here, and well-
Mourude V 5 water, road good.
E 12

From
Mourude
to *Caloudee* T 6 The road good, and the country well cultivated.
Carmulla C 2½ *Caloudee* is a small town, on an open plain.

ES E 8½
Carmulla is a considerable city, in which there is a very pretty stone fort, in good order, with a double wall and ditch between them, as well as a large ditch round the outer wall.

The inner fort has 22 round bastions, on which are 18 guns mounted, some of them large. The outer wall has the same number of bastions, but no guns mounted, and lower than the other. The ditch, between the walls, is about 11 feet deep, and not very broad, dry at this season. The outer ditch about 24 feet broad, and 12 deep; dry, except a little water under the north bastion, but in the rains both ditches are full. This city is in the Jaghire of *Jannagie Nunbalker*, from the *Nizam*. He is now at *Hyderabad*.

From
Carmulla
to *Hojera* V 8 The road in some places stony, but in general pretty good, and the country well cultivated.
Awally V 6
Seenah N 1 The boundaries of *Carmulla* are on the N E
Perinda C 5 bank of the *Seenah Nullah*, and the *Perinda* districts begin on the S E bank.
SE 20

Perinda is a large city, with a strong stone fort, in good order, and on the same plan with the fortifications at *Carmulla*, with this difference, that the citadel, or inner fort, has but 17 bastions, and the outer 20 bastions. There is a large gun and two swivels on each of the bastions of the citadel, but no guns on the outer.

This city is the residence of *Janeije Neembalther*.

From
Perinda V 12 The *Perinda* district, and *Neembalher's* Jaghire,
 to *Ouple* V 2 and at *Ouple* and *Kandooy*, is in a Jaghire which
Kandooy? 2 *Bemrao Pansch* (the commanding officer of the
 Peishwa's artillery) has from the *Nizam*. All the
 country is very open, and plain, no hills to be
 ESE 14 seen; the road very good.

From
Kandooy V 2 *Pawn Gauw* is a small town walled round, and is
 to *Cowa* T 6 the residence of an *Amil*. *Virague* is a larger town
Pawn Gauw T 6 than the above, with a mud fort with 12 bastions;
Box Gauoaly 2 but only 3 guns mounted.

Manny Gauw T 2 The *Pergunnah* takes its name from *Pawn Gauw*,
Virague T 2 and the whole in *Bemrao Pansch's* Jaghire, from
 the *Nizam*. Encamped in a mango grove, to the
 SE S 14 southward of the tower—good well-water.

From
Virague R 5½ About two course from *Virague*, passed between
 To *Nagjery* R 5½ two small hills, about three-quarters of a mile from
Hetuja V ¼ each other, which is called a pass by the country
Jaul Gauw ... V 2 people, but by no means deserves that name.

Amny Gauw V 2 The road in general stony from the entrance of
Nagjery R 2 the pass to *Muzzapore*, but very passable with guns,
Muzzapore ... V 1½ &c. the rest of the road very good, crossed the
Eeljapore V 2 *Nagjery* river, in all four times, twice as marked in
 SE 14½ the column, and once to the eastward of *Heteeya*,
 — and again a little east of *Amny Gauw*.

Rajetan Pergunnah begins about two miles SE of
Virague, and is in the Jaghire given by the *Nizam*
 to *Baboo Naig*, who is a Mahratta chief of high
 rank, and resides at *Baramooty*, a city and fort 22
 course SE of *Pannah*.

From
Eeljapore T 6 From the village of *Eeljapore*, the road is very
 To *Tooljapore* ... T 6 good for about five miles; we then ascended the
 Little *Tooljapore* 2 hill, on which stands the town of *Tooljapore*.

Kekrumba V 4 The only road by which carriages of any kind
Boorum N 2 can ascend to the town, from the eastward, is cut
Kundalla 2 out of the hill, on the south side of the road, and
 SE 16 on the north is a deep gully, through which foot
 — passengers can ascend and descend.

The town of *Tooljapore* is famous for a number
 of Pagodas, dedicated to the goddess *Behwanny*.
 The principal Pagoda stands at the top of the above
 gully. The Hindus come from all parts of the
 country, to worship at this place. The town is
 not guarded by any fortifications, except its situa-
 tion and the goddess.

There is a large Tank, upon the hill, near the
 grand Pagoda. After passing *Tooljapore* we found
 very little descent, the roads very good, and the
 country well cultivated the rest of this stage.

Tooljapore is in *Rajetan Pergunnah*, which con-
 tinues to the eastward of little *Tooljapore*, where

			<i>Nuldoorg Purgunnah</i> begins, and the whole in <i>Neembalher's</i> Jaghire.
From			Encamped on the east banks of the <i>Ternee Nul-</i>
<i>Kundallah</i>			lah, in a grove near the village.
to <i>Tankee</i>	V	2	The road very good, and the country one ex-
<i>Kurge Kera</i>	V	3	tensive plain.
<i>Kaneh Gauw</i>	V	3	The Purgannah of <i>Oez</i> begin at <i>Kaneh Gauw</i> .
<i>Kastee</i>	V	3	The villages of <i>Tankee</i> and <i>Kurge Kera</i> , are in
<i>Ternee</i>	N	6	the Jaghire of <i>Jehurrer Jing</i> , and the rest in the
<i>Mazmee</i>	N	6	Jaghire of <i>Junjee Rumba</i> from the <i>Nizam</i> .
		17	

From			Encamped near a hedge to the south of <i>Saurowrie</i>
<i>Mandooe</i>			village; the country plain, open, well cultivated,
to <i>Sator</i>	V		and the road good.
<i>Chunchunda</i>	V		The <i>Lelingha Purgunnah</i> commences at the vil-
<i>Roye Gauw</i>	V		lage of <i>Kouta</i> , and is in the Jaghire of <i>Kallee Big-</i>
<i>Kouta</i>	V		um, the <i>Nizam's</i> eldest sister. There are two very
<i>Mudgal</i>	V		high octagons in the village of <i>Saurowrie</i> ?
<i>Saurowrie</i> ?	V		

From			Encamped among a few mango trees to the
<i>Saurowrie</i>			southward of <i>Bhousire</i> , which is a small town,
to <i>Haidutee</i>	V	0 $\frac{1}{2}$	walled round, on the S S E bank of the <i>Teena</i> .
<i>Munglo</i>	V	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	The country open and well cultivated, the road
<i>Chunchunda</i>	V	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	rather stony. Crossed three small <i>Nullals</i> , and
<i>Jam Gauw</i>	V	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	the above river all running to the eastward.
<i>Teena</i> ?	R	5	The <i>Lelingha Purgunnah</i> ends on the S W bank
<i>Bhousree</i>	T	5	of the <i>Teena</i> ? and <i>Kaliance Purgunnah</i> begins from
		SE 14 $\frac{1}{2}$	the east banks, and all in the Jaghire of <i>Kallee</i>
			<i>Bizum</i> .

From			Encamped a little to the eastward of the town of
<i>Bhousree</i>			<i>Houtsure</i> , which is small, and walled round.
to <i>Munglo</i>	V	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	The country open, and in general, well culti-
<i>Koutaul</i>	V	3	vated; the road rather stony.
<i>Muthce</i>	V	0 $\frac{1}{2}$	The <i>Kaliance Purgunnah</i> , and the <i>Eigum's</i> Jag-
<i>Houtsure</i>	T	4	hire end to the westward of <i>Koutaul</i> , and <i>Balkee</i>
		SE 12	Purgunnah begins; this last in the Jaghire of <i>Rajah</i>
			<i>Chiter Ling</i> from the <i>Nizam</i> .

From			The country well cultivated; but the road rather
<i>Houtsure</i>			stony. The <i>Chiltha</i> river has but little water in it
to <i>Kesse Jood</i>	V	3	now; but in the rains runs very rapid.
<i>Lala</i>	V	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	<i>Balkee</i> is a large town surrounded by a wall,
<i>Chilka</i>	R	1	with a number of round bastions. The town, &c.
<i>Balkee</i>	T	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	greatly on the decay; no guns mounted.
		14	This place is the residence of <i>Rajah Cheter Sing</i> ,
			a young boy about 10 years of age. <i>Rajah Ram-</i>
			<i>chum</i> the father of this boy, was a chief of high
			rank under the <i>Nizam</i> , from whom he had a Jag-
			hire of 52 lacks a year; but having behaved with
			inattention to <i>Rouken-ul-Doulah</i> , the <i>Nizam's</i> <i>De-</i>
			<i>wan</i> , he was soon after imprisoned, sent to the
			fort of <i>Golsonda</i> ? and accused of treasonable cor-
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			fort of <i>Golsonda</i> ? and accused of treasonable cor-
			respondence

From			The country well cultivated; but the road rather
<i>Houtsure</i>			stony. The <i>Chiltha</i> river has but little water in it
to <i>Kesse Jood</i>	V	3	now; but in the rains runs very rapid.
<i>Lala</i>	V	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	<i>Balkee</i> is a large town surrounded by a wall,
<i>Chilka</i>	R	1	with a number of round bastions. The town, &c.
<i>Balkee</i>	T	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	greatly on the decay; no guns mounted.
		14	This place is the residence of <i>Rajah Cheter Sing</i> ,
			a young boy about 10 years of age. <i>Rajah Ram-</i>
			<i>chum</i> the father of this boy, was a chief of high
			rank under the <i>Nizam</i> , from whom he had a Jag-
			hire of 52 lacks a year; but having behaved with
			inattention to <i>Rouken-ul-Doulah</i> , the <i>Nizam's</i> <i>De-</i>
			<i>wan</i> , he was soon after imprisoned, sent to the
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to <i>Kesse Jood</i>	V	3	now; but in the rains runs very rapid.
<i>Lala</i>	V	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	<i>Balkee</i> is a large town surrounded by a wall,
<i>Chilka</i>	R	1	with a number of round bastions. The town, &c.
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			respondence

respondence with the Mahrattas. No sufficient proofs being brought to confirm this charge, it was imagined his master, who had a sincere regard for him, would soon restore him to his liberty and favour. This alarmed the *Dewan* so much, that he did every thing he could think of to prevent it, and at last seeing no prospect of success, and knowing the dangerous consequence of suffering his enemy to get into favour again, he found means to prevail upon one of the Rajah's servants to give him poison, of which he died immediately. The *Nizam*, on hearing of his death, suffered much uneasiness. The *Dewan* was not satisfied with the death of the father, but thought it necessary to reduce the power of the son, in which he succeeded by persuading the *Nizam* to reduce his Jaghire to three Purgunnahs, amounting to three lacks and twenty thousand rupees a year.

The Purgunnahs belonging to the Rajah, are *Nitorc*, *Moorg*, and *Balkee*. The *Dewan* being dead, it is supposed the *Nizam* will raise the family to higher honors than they enjoy at present.

The country well cultivated and the road good.

The *Jurna Nuddy* runs close to the westward of the village of *Mylar Khanapore*.

Encamped in a mango grove, on the east bank of the Nuddy, where there are a great number of white monkees so very tame, that they came to be fed out of the hand; they are very large. There are several pagodas on the NW bank of the Nuddy, dedicated to the Hindu god *Kandro*, near which are seven small tanks, which have each some extraordinary virtue. One of them, in particular, cleanses every person who washes in it from his sins, according to the *Hindu* faith. It is said that from 30 to 40,000 Hindus come annually to pray to this god, and wash in the Tanks. The situation is pleasant and romantic.

Encamped to the SE of *Beeder* amongst a few mango trees, no villages on the road; but there is a large well, with steps down to the water about half way. It is reckoned unlucky by the country people to pass this well without drinking of the water.

The city of *Beeder* was the residence of the sultans of *Bamunã*; it was then in its utmost splendour; of which there is but a few ruined remains to be seen at present.

The city is fortified all round with a strong stone wall, with many round bastions, and surrounded with a dry ditch, about three fathoms and a half

* B 3 deep,

From
Balkee
to Mecoud V 4
Haburgla V 4
Jurna Nuddy } 6
Mylar Khanapore }
E SE 14

From
Mylar Khanapore
to Beeder C 10
SE 10

deep, and pretty broad. The wall of this fort greatly resembles that of *Monghier*, and is about three coss in circumference, with about 150 guns, large and small, mounted; the wall is cracked in several places, and does not appear to have been repaired for many years.

This place stands upon an open plain, except the east side, which is upon a rising ground, or rather a hill, about 100 yards high, and the only road for guns which appears up to the fort on this side, is under the S E; but infantry can easily ascend all parts of the eminence.

The earth which was thrown out of the ditch, forms a kind of glacis to the south, the west, and north sides of the fort, which covers a great part of the wall. There were formerly many good buildings within this city or fort, the remains of some are still to be seen, particularly the palace of the sultan *Akmoos*, and a very pretty mosque, the latter painted like China ware.

There are two dry ditches round the palace, and another handsome mosque just without the ditch, also a large college, which was built by *Sudder Ikan*, where young people are sent from all quarters to be instructed in the sciences. The whole in ruins. The town is supplied with good water from a tank about 100 yards square, just without the palace ditch.

The south and west gates of the forts are open, the east gates built up with bricks, and the north gate opens to the palace only, and from that to the city.

Beeder is reckoned famous for tootanaig inlaid with silver.

From
Beeder
to *Goonjatce* V 7
Rawterit V 1

Encamped amongst a few mango trees, a little west of the small village of *Rawterit*, which is surrounded by several small hills or eminences.

The road, to-day, very good, and the country one cultivated plain till we came to the village *Goonjatce*. Good well water at our encampment. This village is in the Purgunnah of *Houssinabad*, which commences a little to the eastward of *Beeder*.

From
Rawterit
to *Singham* V 8

No villages near the road in this march, and the country is uncultivated, though it appears to be fine land. Crossed 3 small nullahs.

There is a pagoda in the village of *Singham*, dedicated to the *Hindu* god *Mahadu* where great numbers of people assemble, at certain periods of the year, to worship.

This

From This village is in the Purgunnah of *Haussenabad*.
Singham The road for the first six miles but indifferent,
to *Jirlapeter* V 6 afterwards good. The country pretty well culti-
Chitmurree V 4 vated.
Khanapellee . . . V 2
Monpellee V 2 *Kalboog* Purgunnah begins at *Jirlapeter*, and is
the Jaghire of Rajah *Ungkit Rao* from the *Nizam*.
S E 14

From Crossed about eight small *Nullahs*; the country
Monpellee much better cultivated than any part we have seen
to *Impellee* V 2 on our journey from *Poonah*.
Sedasse Pete V 6
Sehgardee T 6½ A *Jeel* with a great deal of water on each side
Sehgardee F 2½ of the road, a little to the eastward of *Sidasse Pete*,
and several other *Jeels* between that and *Sihgardee*.
S E 17 Mango groves near all the villages, and a great
number of date trees between *Sedasse Pete* and
Sehgardee fort. This fort is new, and made with
stone, with a number of round bastions, and a
round tower in the centre, with one large gun
mounted upon it, and a few small ones on the fort.
The first is surrounded with a wet ditch, built with
stone and lime; but not very broad. There is a
very large *Jeel* to the north west, with just room
for the road between it and the fort. *Sehgardee Pete*,
the residence of the Rajah *Ungkit Rao*, is a small
town, with a stone fort, much on the same plan
with the above, but without a ditch.

From Encamped in a mango grove to the S E of *Paltun*
Sehgardee Pete . . . Cheree, a large village. The road for the first four
to *Sarpam* V 10 coss very indifferent, and the country covered with
Chitcool V 9 some jungle, and a number of small rocky hills;
Paltun Cheree . . . V 3 after which the country is well cultivated with
abundance of tamarind and mango groves.
S E 15

The Purgunnah of *Paltun Cheree* begins a little
to the eastward of *Sehgardee*, and furnishes part
of the grain for the *Nizam's* elephants, camels, &c.
From The road very stony, and the country full of
Paltun Cheree jungle and rocks, all the way except a little open-
to *Ningham Pete* V 8 ing at the village of *Ningham Pete*; about two
Huseinshah } 7 miles to the westward of the *Durgah*, there is a
Ureltees Durgah } wall thrown up between the two rocks, which forms
a pass, that no carriages can go through except at
S E 15 the gate. A little to the S E of this, there is a
fine well, with steps down to the water, it was lately
built by a *fakir*, and is of great use, as it is the only
water near. There is another small pass, formed
in the same manner with the above; but neither
of any strength against artillery, and infantry can
easily get over the walls or rocks.

From *Musal* river? There are several *Jeels* near the mosque; the
U. Lee Durgah § country cultivated, and a large village. The road
 to *Hyderabad*... C 8 from the *Durgah* to the city very good, and the
 SE 8 country open, except here and there some small
 — rocks.

Bhauznagur (now *Hyderabad*) stands on the south bank of the *Musal* river. The course of this river is from W to E and runs very rapidly in the rains. At present it has no more than two feet water. This city was a considerable place time out of mind; but did not arrive at its full extent or splendour till the reign of *Hyder Shah*, who gave it the name of *Hyderabad*. It is surrounded by an high stone wall, which was begun by *Abdalooh Shah*, and finished by *Nizam-ul-Mulk*, the father of the present *Nizam*. There are a few small guns mounted.

The wall is no defence against artillery, but does very well against cavalry; some remains of the palaces of the ancient kings, or sultans, are still to be seen. The *Char-mehel*, or four palaces, of which there are only two standing, was formerly royal residence, very large and magnificent, but now in ruins, and part of the ground on which the rest of those buildings stood, is at present covered with corn. The above ruins are in the N W side of the city.

In the centre of the city is a dome, with four spires which are pretty high, and perceptible at a considerable distance from the city. Under this dome, which is supported by four arches, there was, formerly, a fountain, near which the kings used to pass much of their time, in the heat of the day, and even now, though partly in ruins, people retire to this place to enjoy the cool air, which they stand much in need of in the hot weather.

The next relic of the ancient grandeur of this city to be seen, is the gate and part of the wall of *Dnaad Mehel*, a palace of justice. In the reigns of *Abdullah Shah*, and *Tanah Shah*, a large chain hung down at this gate, the upper end of which was fastened in an apartment where the kings, as well as some of their predecessors, used to give audience, for certain hours every day; and any person of whatever rank, who thought himself injured, by shaking the chain of justice (as it was called) was immediately called into the presence to represent his grievances.

There are several mosques in the city; but those most deserving notice, are the *Mecca* mosque,

mosque, and the *Beguni's* mosque, which are in good repair.

The city, in general, is on the decline, except the *Chowkee*, or *Grand Buzar*, which is full with very good shops and houses, there are 16 other Buzars, or markets, in the city; and it is said, that there were 52 in the reign of *Tanah Shah*.

The city has four principal gates, the west, commonly called the *Tank* gate, at the outside of which there is a stone bridge, over the *Musah* river; the east, or *Bundry* gate; the south, or *Heerapore* gate; the north, or *Delhi* gate.

Gorisha Mabel, or corner *Palace*, is to the northward of the city, about half a mile from the *Delhi* gate.

It is a spacious and lofty house, fit for the residence of a prince; the foundation of this magnificent palace, was laid by *Ibdullah Shah*, and finished by *Tanah Shah*, his son-in-law and successor, in the year 1096 *Hegira*. There is a large tank in the front of the house, about 500 yards square, and the wall, which encloses the palace and tank, about 1000 yards square.

Nizam ul Mulk had his palace in good repair, and was used to hold his *Durbar*, and pass much of his time here; but since, it has been but little attended to, except when *Monsieur Bussy* went to *Hyderabad*, it then had some repairs for his residence, and now and then the roof is mended to prevent its falling.

The *Nizam* has a palace at *Hyderabad*, and another at *Aurangabad*, with officers of the household, &c. at each. He would from choice reside at the latter, on account of the water, air, and situation; but its vicinity to the *Mahratta* dominions, makes it rather troublesome; he, therefore, resides in general at *Hyderabad*. Another motive for his residence there is, its being more in the centre of his dominions, and more convenient for sending troops to keep off his most restless and troublesome neighbour *Hyder Ally*.

We had no opportunity of seeing the fort of *Golconda*, which stands on a hill about three coss, W N W of the city; but it is said to be very strong, with a great number of guns mounted. The principal inhabitants and bankers of *Hyderabad*, are permitted to have houses in this fort, to which they retire with their money, &c. on any alarm. It is said that *Aurangzebe* besieged this fort for 12 years; and at last got possession of it

by

by the treachery of *Musa Khan*, who opened the gate at night, and admitted the king with his army.

Tanah Shah was at this time amusing himself at a dance at the citadel, or upper fort; on being informed that the king of *Delhi* was in possession of the fort, he desired he might be shewn to the palace. When *Aurungzebe* arrived at the door, *Tanah Shah* went to meet him, and after saluting him in the most friendly manner, he took the king by the hand and led him to the throne, and with a smile, said, I have had my tune, it is now your majesty's turn; I beg you will sit upon the throne, as more deserving it, and we will then amuse ourselves at the dance. The king of *Delhi* was easily persuaded; but the unfortunate *Tanah Shah* had little amusement afterwards, except in prison.

The city of *Hydrabad*, within the wall, is about two coss in length, one and a half broad, and five round.

From
Hydrabad
to *Hyát Nagur*.... 10
S E 10

From the east gate of *Hydrabad* to a large tank two and an half coss, and the same distance to *Hyát Nagur*, the road very good; no buildings to the eastward deserving notice; a great number of date trees.

From
Hyát Nagur
to *Amber Pete*... V 3
Bulmangarav } V 7
Nullah }
Mulka-pore.... } 6
E S E 16

From *Hyát Nagur* to the *Nullah* is a valley, about three miles broad, with several *jeels* of water, and some cultivation; the hills here are not very high, nor do they appear like a continued range.

From the *Nullah* to *Mulka-pore*, is an entire jungle; and almost the whole of this day's journey, at about the distance of every coss, we observed two small pillars, between which the road in general runs.

These pillars are about 18 feet high, and appear to have been put up on purpose as a guide to travellers through the jungle. They are now falling down. The road good. *Mulka-pore* is a small village in the jungle, and affords but very little grain; well-water at this place.

From
Mulka-pore
to *Muttee Gunge* 4
A large well... V 7
Goolaraw Pete V 8
F S E 16

There is a mosque in ruins, near the remains of *Muttee Gunge*; but not a single inhabitant at this place. There is another old mosque near the well; here travellers frequently stop at night.

The first five coss is mostly jungle, here and there some little cultivation; but no villages near the road, except a very small one, S E of *Old Gunge*; the last three coss pretty well cultivated; here are a very great number of *Palmyra* trees.

Encamped in a tamarind grove, S E of the village of *Goolaraw Pete*. Well water; the road very good.

This

From			This day's march through an entire jungle, except near the villages; but the country appeared better cultivated, at the distance of about two coss off the road. No nullahs, or water of any kind, near the road, except at the villages: from <i>Nul-kapore</i> to the village of <i>Narkund Petec</i> , is in the Jaghire of Rajah <i>Rham Bahadeer</i> from the <i>Nizam</i> .
<i>Goolaraw Petec</i>			
to <i>Karba</i>	V	6	
<i>Chetall</i>	V	8	
<i>Narkund Petec</i>	V	5	
		19	
From			The first five miles through a jungle, afterwards some cultivation, and a great number of Palmyra trees; some small hills at the distance of a coss from the road. Encamped in a grove of Palmyra trees, a little to the eastward of <i>Narkurkle village</i> .
<i>Narkund Petec</i>			
to <i>Catinghoor</i>	V	10	
<i>Alunneer</i>	V	4	
<i>Narkurkle</i>	V	4	
		18	Plenty of well water at this place. The country is in the hands of government, and not the Jaghire of any individual.
From			The country better cultivated than what we past these two last days; but few hills in sight.
<i>Narkurkle</i>			
to <i>Atta Pete</i>	V	2	
<i>Koolpary</i>	V	4	
<i>Arre</i>	N	3½	Encamped in a tamarind grove, near <i>Soorea Pete</i> ;
<i>Tanknulla</i>	V	½	<i>Oolke Purgunnah</i> begins one causs west of <i>Arre</i>
<i>Soorea Pete</i>		6	<i>nuddy</i> , and is in the Jaghire of <i>Rajedar Khan</i> , from the <i>Nizam</i> .
	E b S	16	

From			This day's march is in the Purgunnah of <i>Oon-goonda</i> , and in the Jaghire of <i>Rajedar Khan</i> . The fort of <i>Oongenda</i> stands upon a high hill, about three causs to the southward of <i>Cheeamil</i> . It appears to be strongly fortified. All the country we passed to-day one entire jungle, except near the villages. The road good.
<i>Soorea Pete</i>			
to <i>Cheeamil</i>	V	6	
<i>Teemapore</i>	V	4	
<i>Nemaram</i>	V	4	
	E	14	
From			<i>Madehwaram</i> and <i>Moongal</i> belong to the Honourable Company. <i>Koorpore</i> and <i>Chuleur</i> to the <i>Nizam</i> , and in the nabob <i>Fuzibeg Khan's</i> Jaghire.
<i>Nemaram</i>			
to <i>Madehwaram</i> ..	V	2	
<i>Moongal</i>	V	8	
<i>Koorpore</i>	V	4	
<i>Chuleur</i>	V	6	
	E b N		from <i>Madehwaram</i> , which made our course so much to the southward to get round the hill; but for the last two miles our course was about east. The fort and hill, about three miles from the road are at N E. All this country covered with a very thick jungle, except what has been cleared near the villages.
	S E	20	
From			The country covered with one entire jungle, very high and thick, except a little opening at the ruins of <i>Koolbarree</i> (where there are no inhabitants) and the village of <i>Seir Mahomad Pete</i> , where there is a <i>Buzar</i> and some cultivation; and several villages in the jungle, at the distance of one or two causs.
<i>Chuleur</i>			
to <i>Koolbarree</i>	V	4	
<i>Palleree P.</i>	N	8	
<i>Seir Mahomad</i>			
<i>Pete</i>	V	4	
	E	16	

The

The *Nizam's* dominions end in the W bank of the *Palluce Nuddy*; and the Company's country commences on the E bank. The road sandy and heavy, in other respects very good.

From *Say Mohamad Pete* The jungle very thick and high to *Beemwarum*,
to *Nabwah Pete* V 8 from thence to *Guaram*, the country pretty open
Guaram V 3 and cultivated. *Nabwah Pete* belongs to the com-
Nabwah Pete V 5 pany, and in *Nund Guun* Purgunnah; the road
good.
E 16

From The country pretty well cultivated, except some
Nabwah Pete jungle on the banks of the *Oocer*, which at present
to *Jool Chahla* V 1 has but little water, but in the rains must run
Chingha Pahony 4 rapid, and about a quarter of a mile broad. Its
Oocer R 8 course from S to N. The village of *Parla Pelke*
Magot V 2½ stands on the E bank of another branch of the *Oocer*,
Guaram V 2 which is reckoned the largest. We encamped in
Parla Petes V 2 a tamarind grove, on the W bank of the river.
12

From A high range of mountains appears about three
Parla Pete coss to the southward of our encampment. After
to *Chidoo* V 2 E passing the village of *Swilpore*, we marched be-
Jenke V 4 tween two ranges of high hills, and did not get
Eripalari V 3 clear of them till we came near the village of
Swilpore V 4 SE *Panyool*, where the north range bore off, at
Panyool V 8 S the distance of five coss; but the south range, kept
Sutajoo V 3 at the distance of one and a half coss, all the way.
Malanara V 1 This is a fine broad valley, pretty well cultivated.
25

Ertapalam and *Swilpore* in the *Nizam's* domi-
nions, and the nawab *Farulbeg Khan's* jaghire;
all the other villages belong to the honourable
company.

From One entire Jungle to *Batoolgool*, after which
Malawaram the country is pretty open, to *Lunger*, which is
to *Alaram* V 2 NE the residence of *Rajah Narsing Appa Rao*, in the
Sawende V 5 ENE *Masulpatam* district. The road good. *Lunger*
Batoolgool V 6 E is a small town, with a fort in ruin.
Alaram V 2
Lunger T 2
17

From The road good, and the country open, except a
Lunger little jungle near *Althoo*.
to *Althoo* V 4 E N
Geppala V 5 E
Paltramede V 6 E L
14

From
Palaramundee Fine open country and good road; *Gangegul* is
 to *Altoe* V 5 a poor small village in ruins; but *Sretam Pete*,
Elloe T & F 3 which is half a coss to the northward of it, has a
Dudnore V 5 good *Buzar* and a mango grove, which affords
Gangegul V 5 shelter from the sun, near which we encamped.

E b N 18

From
Gangegul
 to *Gookugle* V 6 The country open and the road good now, but
Nuckter Bevanure 3 in rains must be very heavy and indifferent.
Kachteram V 3
Ongtur V 4

E b N 16

From
Ongtur The road good, some jungle; the *Nungh* is a
 to *Pentapee* V 8 very fine river, with very good encampment ground
Nungh R } 8 E& on the E bank of it to the northward of the road.
Doonah V } 8 E& The village of *Doonah* is large, and on the E bank
Nardool V } 8 E&N of this river; the course of the river is from
 N to S.

24

From
Nardool The *Gunga Goodavry* about two miles broad in
 to *Noringlot* V 10 E the rains, at present about half a mile. Two fine
Gunga Goodavry R } 2 large boats at the ferry, fixed together with a
Rajahmundry 2 platform, to carry guns, &c. These boats will
 carry a battalion of seapoys, and their guns, in
 E N E 12 three trips.
 --- The fort of *Rajahmundry* in ruins.

From
Rajahmundry
 to *Rajah Nagur* V 12 Encamped to the eastward of the large village
 of *Rajah Nagur*, on the bank of *Peepur Teelaw*
 E b N 12 (or Tank.)
 --- The country near the road is covered with one
 entire jungle, from *Rajahmundry* till within a coss
 of this place, and the road sandy and heavy.

From
Rajah Nagur
 to *Kattu Teelaw* } *Pidapore* is a large town, with a mud fort on
 or *Blank Tank* } 8 rising ground, belonging to *Rajah Akram*, under
Pedapore 10 the *Masulipatam* council; some small jungle near
 the road, during this march.
 E b N 19

From
Pedapore
 to *Pittapore* T 10 ENE The country well cultivated, and plenty of
Mahomadpore V 2 & mango groves; this is the Purgunnah of *Pittapore*,
Nagle Pellee V 4 NE and under the council of *Vizagapatam*.

16

From *Nagle Pellee* This country is in *Sittinaram Purgunnah*, and well cultivated and the road good, except when
 to *Herna* V 10 the tide comes out in some small *Nullahs*, of which
Jagernotpore V 2 there are several. The sea about one mile and
Imaram V 4 a half to the southward of *Imaram*.

E b N 16

From *Imaram* The *Durram* river, which has not much water
 to *Durram* R } at present, is a little to the west of *Sittwaram*.
Sittwaram T } 6 To the eastward of this town we entered between
Numaram V } 4 two ranges of hills, that to the southward not
Gourchurla V } 2 high; the valley about two coss broad and well
 cultivated.

NE 12

From *Gourchula*
 to *Doondam Pete* V 4 Encamped in a fine mango grove, NE of the
 NE large village *Etkoopank*, close under the north
Sarmapore V 5 range of hills; the village well cultivated, and the
 & road good.
Etkoopank.... V 5

NE b N

12

From *Etkoopank*
 to *Elmatchlee*.... V 8 Encamped in a mango grove, about half a mile
Futty Pete V 4 to the eastward of *Cassem Colta*, a small town
Cassem Colta T 8 under the *Vizagapatam* council. The country
 well cultivated, and the road good. Several
E b N 20 *Nullahs* run from the hills in the rainy season,
 which are at present dry.

From *Cassem Colta*
 to *Dewbind Nuddy* } 2½ The *Dewbind Nuddy* has but little water now,
Aukapellee T } 2½ but in the rains is rapid; its course from N to S.
Shahpore V 6½ *Aukapellee* is a pretty large market town on the
Mohanlee ... V 2 east bank of the *Dewbind Nuddy*; the road for
Soebhavaaram V 4 the first 10 miles good, afterwards very indifferent.
Goolapellee V 2½

N N E 18

From *Goolapellee*
 to *Becku* V 6 The country well cultivated, with a number of
Kenka..... V 4 fine mango groves at every village.
Alimnda..... V 4

N N E 14

From *Alimnda*
 to *Moanpore*.... V 4 *Vizanagram* is a large town, with a good fort,
Sectanagram V 4 under the northern hills, and a very large tank,
Vizanagram T 6 close to the south side of the town. This is the
 residence of the *Rajah Secteram Rao*; subordinate
 to the council of *Vizagapatam*. The country well
 cultivated, and the valley all the day's march, ex-
 ceedingly pretty, and well watered.

The

From
Vizanagram
 to *Bodee* R 6
Kundywilsah .. V 8
 14

The country in general pretty well cultivated, but no villages near the road from *Vizanagram* to *Kundywilsah*. The *Bodee River* rises and falls very suddenly, according to the rains on the hills.

From
Kundywilsah
 to *Tamer Ghudda* N 3
 V 13
 NE 16

The road very good except a little to the eastward of the *Nullah*, where there is some broken ground.

From
Tamer Ghudda
 to *Chicacole* ...R } 10
Chicacole....T }
 ENE 10

Encamped in a mango grove to the N W of the town.
 The river is broad and rapid in the rains; a battalion of seapoys stationed at *Chicacole*.

From
Chicacole
 to *Cheele* V 3
Suriah V 10
Kaupullis R 4
 16

The last four coss covered with jungle. Encamped on the W bank of the *Kaupullis River*, about a mile north of *Kelingpatam*, which is on the sea shore.

From
Kaupullis
 to *Runkin* V 12
 12

The country sandy, and little cultivation near the sea. The road good.

From
Runkin
 to *Oudapore* V 5
Naparah V 5
Boanpore N 5
Tuck Tachley 5
 NE 16

The tide comes out with the *Boanpore Nullah*, which makes it not only difficult, but very dangerous for cattle to cross; several of our horses and camels sunk so deep in the mud, that they were not able to extricate themselves without the assistance of a number of people; but by going nearer the hills, the river may easily be crossed, without any danger: some of our camels did not come up all night.

From
Tuck Tachley
 to *Beesapore* V 5 NE
Mohunpore V 1 to
Nyabuzar V 2 N
Kossam Bugha 2 &
A Tank 8 E
 18

Encamped in a mango grove, near a tank in the jungle. The great variation in our course to-day, is owing to a bay of the sea running out about three coss to the eastward of *Tachley*. From *Hossam Bugha* to the *Tank*, one entire jungle, and the road in some places indifferent.

Encamped

From the Tank Encamped on a fine plain to the northward of the village of *Jarporee*.
 to *Amny Gawn* V 3
Bardce V 4
Sanah V 2
Bhoor Gawn V 1
Jarporee V 6
 NE 18

From *Jarporee* *Hytchapore* is a small town with an old fort, formerly the residence of *Rajah Hycheram*, who was founder of it. There is a battalion of seapoys stationed at this town, under the *Ganjam* council.
 to *Nyberai* ... V 6
Hytchapore .. T 2
Montridy V 6
 14

From *Montridy* The sea about a mile to the southward of the road.
 to *Monsore* V 9
 ENE
Monsoor Cotta V 10
 N 6 E
 12

There are the remains of a fort, on a small rocky hill, near *Monsoor Cotta*, which the people told us was evacuated on account of very large snakes.
 From *Monsoor Cotta*
 to *Ganjam* R } 10
Ganjam F }
 NE 10

From *Ganjam* The country from *Ganjam* for about five miles is very low, and must be under water in the rains.
 to *Ealiopoker* ... V 10
 NE E E
Budger Cotta V 6
 & ENE
 16

The end of the *Chilka* lake comes close to the road; about one coss and a half to the S W of the village of *Budger Cotta*; and about a mile and a half from the sea. Encamped in a grove of Banian trees, to the E of the village of *Budger Cotta*. This place scarcely affords any grain, but some may be got at *Maloudy* about a mile to the northward of it.

From *Budger Cotta* The *Mahratta* district begins at *Pulliapoker*.
 to *Muta Cwah* or } 10
fresh-water well }
 ENE 14

Plenty of good water at our encampment. About a coss to the eastward of *Budger Cotta* we entered between a branch of the *Chilka* lake and the sea, and marched along the edge of the former to our ground. This branch of the lake is about one mile

mile broad, and the distance between the lake and the sea near a mile. The space between the lake and the sea is an entire sand, except here and there a plot of grass. There are two or three fishermen's huts near the hill.

From
Muta Coah
to a Branch of the
Chilka ... } 2
Ditto ditto ... } 8
Monickpatan }
ENE 10

There are no boats on the first branch of the *Chilka* except one canoe to cross the *Daul Hirwarahs*; however, the *Fogelba* of *Monickpatan* sent several *Dinghies*, and we collected others from the villages, by which means we got over our people and cattle pretty well. The tide runs very strong here, the *Gaut* is about a quarter of a mile from the sea.

The branch of the *Chilka*, near *Monickpatan*, is about one mile broad, and difficult to be crossed if there is any wind. Most of our people, and all our cattle, remained upon the beach all night, and were not all crossed before 12 o'clock next day. The first branch to the eastward of the fresh-water well is about 200 yards broad at low-water.

There is a small mud fort at *Monickpatan*, but not strong. Grain of all sorts very scarce.

From
Monickpatan
to Toonapatn .. V 1
N 11 1/2
Jaggernaut .. V 6
18

A small branch of the *Chilka* runs from *Monickpatan* to the *Nallah* to *Jaggernaut*; the road very heavy and sandy.

Jaggernaut is a large town, full with pagodas and other Hindu worshipping places. It is said that some lacks of people assemble annually at this place to worship, who are all obliged to pay duties according to their circumstances.

From
Jaggernaut
to Tarney .. N 5 N &
Ahamedpore V 5 N & W
10

The country well cultivated, but very low, so much so that the road, for the greatest part, is on causeways built on purpose.

From
Ahamedpore
to Peeply Shapore V 5
Mooloonpore V 3
N &
Noor Peeply T 2
N 6 W

The country, in general, well cultivated, and the road good; but there is some jungle, near the latter, where are a number of *Sejers*.

Mooloonpore is a large village, with a fine tank close to it.

Noorpeeply is a small town, the residence of the *Amil*, who is said to have twenty-two *Pergunnahs* and thirty-five forts under his command, subordinate to *Cuttack*.

There are many *Mahomedans* at this place, principally *Patans*, and the number of mosques, and the ruins of other ancient buildings which are still to be seen, give reason to suppose, that this

was formerly a place of consequence; at present it is a small town with *choppeud*, or thatched houses, and an old mud fort.

From
to *Naci Peeply*
Kowa Kay R }
Belcolty V } 0
Horspore V } 2 N &
Bu...anta V } 6 NE

14

The country open and well cultivated for the first six miles, and then covered with much *Jungle*, where there are a great number of tigers, and very ravenous, which makes this road dangerous for travellers, particularly in the night.

From
Belcantz
to *Toddy doss Chooky* } 3
Tachengha ditto } 4
Kult Jary ... R } 3
Cattack C } 3

N 10

No villages near the road, but people came to the *Choukies* to sell grain, &c. to travellers. Came through a great deal of *Jungle*, where people are frequently killed by tigers.

Encamped on the banks of the *Lult Jary*, near *Cattack*. This river is about 1200 yards broad, and in the rains very rapid: its course nearly from W to E.

The city of *Cattack* is entirely open, except at the W angle, where there is an old walled place in ruins, called *Lalbagh*. Here the *Subahdar* resides. No guns appeared on this wall; but some were under a shed, on field-carriages.

The great scarcity of grain last year, at this place, has left it very thin of inhabitants. *Cattack* has no building in it worth notice, and the city, altogether, seems in a ruined state, and the inhabitants oppressed with heavy taxes, &c.

What is, in reality, the city, is about five miles round; but including the small *Buzars* and *Villages* which are called *Cattack*, it is about 10 miles in circumference. The *Subahdar* of *Cattack* pays 14 lacks of rupees a year to the *Boonslah* at *Nagpore*, and spends from eight to nine lacks annually in that *Durbar* to support his interest.

The fort of *Buru Batty* stands about half a coss N W of the city, and is said to be very strong, with two stone walls. The inner fort, or wall, has eight round bastions, with 80 guns mounted. The outer wall is square, and not so high as the other, but surrounded with a wet ditch, about 30 yards broad, very deep, and a great number of alligators in it.

The *Maha Nuddy* runs about half a coss N W of the fort, and a coss above the city. The *Kult Jary* divides from this river, and runs close to the south side of *Cattack*. The course of both rivers from W to E: they are very rapid in the rainy season, and sometimes overflow their banks. There are several very large boats on them; some tied two

two and two, and decked for the convenience of crossing gun, troop, &c.

There are 4000 cavalry, mostly Afghans, now at *Cuttack*; and in case of necessity, it is said, they can raise about 10,000 more, including Achees, Brajwars, &c. &c.

From	
<i>Cuttack</i>	R 2
to <i>Maha Nuddy</i>	V 6
<i>Pachampore</i>	V 6
<i>Luckimpore</i>	V 6

The *Maha Nuddy* is about a coss broad, from bank to bank; we forded it, a mile below the *Cuttack*; and in case of necessity, it is said, they can raise about 10,000 more, including Achees, Brajwars, &c. &c.

NE 14 The road pretty good, except within a coss of *Luckimpore*, where it is but indifferent, with a thick jungle on both sides, where there are several tigers.

The *Beerpa Nuddy*, which is a branch of *Maha Nuddy*, runs N E. under the hills to the westward of the road. We encamped on the bank; but did not cross it.

Luckimpore is a small village, on the S E bank of this river, with a great deal of jungle about it, and near the hills. There is a small *Bazar* in this village.

From	
<i>Luckimpore</i>	
to branch of <i>Beerpa</i>	R 2
<i>Akutpore</i>	V 7

NE 10 Encamped on the S E bank of the *Beerpa Nuddy*, which continues the same course. The hills, at the distance of four miles, to the westward.

The country, in general, very well cultivated, and the road good.

From	
<i>Akutpore</i>	
to <i>Gung-auty</i>	R 2
<i>Nulloh</i> & the stone bridge...	3
<i>Pachampore</i>	V 1
<i>Cumeceria</i>	R 1
<i>Banancee</i>	R 2
<i>Neemseea</i>	N 1
<i>Burruah</i>	V 2

The country well cultivated for the first three coss, and afterwards large open plains, with long grass, except near the villages.

There are several hills to the S E of the road, covered with high jungle. The village of *Parbetpore* stands on the point of one of them, about half a mile from the road.

NE 12 The hills to the eastward, about the distance of two coss, and no hills to the southward of the road, except those near *Pachampore*. There are stone bridges over the *Nehrupua* and the other *Nulloh*; and the river *Gung-auty*, *Cumeceria*, and *Banancee*, are fordable in the dry season; but must all be crossed in boats in the rains. The course of these rivers nearly from W to E.

Burruah was formerly the residence of a Nabob, and a very considerable town; but it is now in ruins, and no more than an indifferent village, with a *faujedar*. The country appears to be very scarce of inhabitants.

was formerly a place of consequence; at present it is a small town with *choppud*, or thatched houses, and an old mud fort.

The country open and well cultivated for the first six miles, and then covered with much Jungle, where there are a great number of tigers, and very dangerous, which makes this road dangerous for travellers, particularly in the night.

No villages near the road, but people came to the *Choukies* to sell grain, &c. to travellers. Came through a great deal of Jungle, where people are frequently killed by tigers.

Encamped on the banks of the *Indi Jury*, near *Cattack*. This river is about 1200 yards broad, and in the rains very rapid: its course nearly from W to E.

The city of *Cattack* is entirely open, except at the W angle, where there is an old walled place in ruins, called *Lalbagh*. Here the *Subahdar* resides. No guns appeared on this wall; but some were under a shed, on field-carriages.

The great scarcity of grain last year, at this place, has left it very thin of inhabitants. *Cattack* has no building in it worth notice, and the city, altogether, seems in a ruined state, and the inhabitants oppressed with heavy taxes, &c.

What is, in reality, the city, is about five miles round; but including the small *Buzars* and *Villages* which are called *Cattack*, it is about 10 miles in circumference. The *Subahdar* of *Cattack* pays 14 lacks of rupees a year to the *Boonslah* at *Nagpore*, and spends from eight to nine lacks annually in that *Dwar* to support his interest.

The fort of *Bara Batty* stands about half a coss N W of the city, and is said to be very strong, with two stone walls. The inner fort, or wall, has eight round bastions, with 80 guns mounted. The outer wall is square, and not so high as the other, but surrounded with a wet ditch, about 30 yards broad, very deep, and a great number of alligators in it.

The *Maha Nuddy* runs about half a coss N W of the fort, and a coss above the city. The *Kul Jury* divides from this river, and runs close to the south side of *Cattack*. The course of both rivers from W to E: they are very rapid in the rainy season, and sometimes overflow their banks. There are several very large boats on them; some tied two

two and two, and decked for the convenience of crossing guns, troop, &c.

There are 4000 cavalry, mostly Afghans, now at *Cattuck*; and in case of necessity, it is said, they can raise about 10,000 more, including Ateets, Braggies, &c. &c.

From
Cattuck
to *Maha* R 2
Pachlanpore ... V 6
Luckimpore ... V 6

The *Maha Nuddy* is about a coss broad, from bank to bank, we forded it, a mile below the ferry, at three feet water, it being at this time very low.

NE 14
— The road pretty good, except within a coss of *Luckimpore*, where it is but indifferent; with a thick jungle on both sides, where there are several tigers.

The *Beerpa Nuddy*, which is a branch of *Maha Nuddy*, runs NE under the hills to the westward of the road. We encamped on the bank; but did not cross it.

Luckimpore is a small village, on the SE bank of this river, with a great deal of jungle about it, and near the hills. There is a small *Bazar* in this village.

From
Luckimpore
to branch of *Beerpa* R 2
Akutpore V 7

Encamped on the SE bank of the *Beerpa Nuddy*, which continues the same course. The hills, at the distance of four miles, to the westward.

NE 10
—

The country, in general, very well cultivated, and the road good.

From
Akutpore
to *Gung-auty* ... R 2
Nullah with a stone bridge ... 3
Parbutpore ... V 1
Cumeeria ... R 1
Bannee ... R 2
Nehrusree ... N 1
Burruah V 2

The country well cultivated for the first three coss, and afterwards large open plains, with long grass, except near the villages.

There are several hills to the SE of the road, covered with high jungle. The village of *Parbutpore* stands on the point of one of them, about half a mile from the road.

NNE 12
— The hills to the eastward, about the distance of two coss, and no hills to the southward of the road, except those near *Parbutpore*. There are stone bridges over the *Nehrupua* and the other *Nullah*; and the river *Gung-auty*, *Cumeeria*, and *Bannee*, are fordable in the dry season; but must all be crossed in boats in the rains. The course of these rivers nearly from W to E.

Burruah was formerly the residence of a Nabob, and a very considerable town; but it is now in ruins, and no more than an indifferent village, with a *foujedar*. The country appears to be very scarce of inhabitants.

From		
<i>Birwah</i>		
to <i>Kurusee</i>	R	1
<i>Birwah</i>	R	3
<i>Mahadee</i>	N	2
<i>Janyipore</i>	T	1
<i>Janyipore</i>	R	1
<i>Churakootee</i>	R	3
<i>Bhuderuck</i>	V	6

The *Kurussee* river had about five feet water in it. We crossed it in boats. The *Byturnee* is near half a mile broad, and runs close to *Janyipore*; it has about three feet water now, but in the rains can only be crossed in boats, as well as all the rivers we crossed to-day.

The *Byturnee* is near half a mile broad, and runs close to *Janyipore*; it has about three feet water in it now; but in the rains can only be crossed in boats, as well as the rivers we crossed to-day.

The *Byturnee* is, by the Hindus, reckoned the first gate to *Jaggernaut*. They shave their heads, and bathe in this river, either going to, or coming from, visiting their much loved idol.

Janyipore is a large straggling town, where a good deal of cloth is made, it stands on the south bank of the *Byturnee* river.

The country fine and open, till we crossed the *Gung-autee*, and then, one continued jungle to *Dannagur*, which is greatly infested with tigers.

Dannagur is a large village, but very thin of inhabitants.

The hills appear at the distance of about six coss, bearing N W. No hills to the southward.

From		
<i>Dannagur</i>		
to <i>Churakootee</i> ..	V	4
<i>Solindee</i>	R	8
<i>Bhuderuck</i>	V	8

The first four coss are an entire jungle, except some little cultivation near *Churakootee*. This jungle is infested with tigers, which have killed several people lately.

NE 12 There are stone bridges over two very small Nullahs, one to the N E and the other to the S W of *Churakootee*, at the distance of half a mile. *Bhuderuck* is a large village, where a great deal of white cloth is made; this place is the residence of the *Foujedar*.

This village stands on the N E bank of *Solindee*, which has but little water at present; but in the rains can only be crossed in boats. The first part of the road very indifferent.

From		
<i>Bhuderuck</i>		
to <i>Surroog</i>	N	16
<i>with stone</i>	&	
<i>bridge</i>		
<i>Surroog</i>	NE	4
		20

No villages on the road; and the country from *Bhuderuck*, for the first six coss, one extensive plain; and from that to the bridge some jungle, and afterwards a thick jungle all the way to *Surroog*, which is infested with tigers. A great deal of rain fell to-day, which has made the road very heavy; and for the last four miles, our people were up to their middle in water.

From *Surrong* The country one continued jungle, almost all
 to *Biganah* V 8 the way; and the rain has made the road very
Ekhlearpore .. 8 heavy and disagreeable.

ENE 16

From *Ekhlearpore* The Nullahs had about three feet water in them
 to N 1 NE/E when we crossed; but sometimes they rise to ten
 N 1½ & and twelve feet, according to the rains in the hills.
Ballisore T 5½ ENE

8

The country near *Ballisore* well cultivated; and
 the road, in dry weather, good.

Of the TRADE in GENERAL carried on in the Countries to the North West of DELHI. Taken from the Appendix of the Military Memoirs of GEORGE THOMAS. By Captain WILLIAM FRANCKLIN.

1. PUNJÂB.

AN open trade with this country from every part of Hindostan has long since ceased; but petty merchants, by applying for passports from the respective chiefs of the Seik territories, previous to entering their boundaries, are generally supplied with them, and by this means still continue a trifling commercial intercourse.

Their exports to the countries west of the Attock, consist of sugar, rice, indigo, wheat, and white cloth. Their imports from those countries are swords, horses, fruit, lead, and spices. Their exports to Cashmere may be considered nearly the same as into Persia; their imports from Cashmere are shawls, and a variety of cloths, saffron, and fruit.

With the inhabitants of the mountains they exchange cloth, matchlocks, and horses, for iron and other inferior commodities; from the Deccan are imported

sulphur, indigo, salt, lead, iron, European coarse broad cloth, and spices; their exports are horses, camels, sugar, rice, white cloth, matchlocks, swords, and bows and arrows.

This trade is not carried on by any particular route, but depends on the character of the chiefs of those districts through which they pass, the most considerable part of the trade is, however, carried on from Amut Seer, by way of Machaywara, to Duttjala, southward by way of Hansi, Raugé Ghur, and Oreecha, into the western part of the Rajepoot country by way of Kytheel Jcind, and Dadery, and finally, by Karnaul towards Delhi, and the Ganges.

2. BATTIES.

The exports of the Batties consist of horses, camels, bullocks, buffaloes, and ghee; their imports are coarse white cloth, sugar, and salt; but the trade is very inconsiderable, and is carried on by petty

* C 3 merchants

merchants of Bahadré, Noher, and other towns, through the means of the disciples of Shiekh Feiced. The Hilar, or Harmana districts, import matchlocks, swords, coarse white cloth, salt, sugar, a small quantity of rice, wheat, and spices; their exports are horses, camels, bullocks, and ghee.

3. BENVANFER.

Imports coarse and fine rice, sugar, opium, and indigo. The former articles they import from the Punjab, and by Range Ghur, and Churoo. Salt they get from Samber, and wheat from the Jeypoor country; spices, copper, and coarse cloth from Jesselmere. They have no exports but cattle, and those are of an inferior breed.

4. JOURDOON.

This country imports iron, copper, cloth of different sorts, red and yellow broad cloth, rice, opium, sugar, and spices. The copper and broad cloth are brought from Surat, from Tatta on the Indus, and from the Jeypoor and Mewar countries.

Rice, sugar, and wheat from Mewar, Goowara, and the southern parts of their own country.

Their exports are horses, bullocks, and camels of superior size, which are in great request in various parts of India: salt, likewise, from the Samber lake, and other places in its vicinity, is exported to the Punjab, to the east and to the south.

The track to this country from Surat, passes chiefly through Gujerat and Ahmadebad. From Tatta through the Sindy country and Jesselmere, and to the Deccan, by Mewar and Kota.

The town of Pawlee is the greatest mart in this part of Rajepootana, for there the merchants exchange the commodities of Eu-

rope, Persia, and Deccan, for those of Cashmere, Punjab, and Hindustan.

The trade in most parts of the Rajepoot country, is carried on by camels or bullocks, this is unavoidable, the sandiness of the soil rendering it almost impassable for carriages.

5. KOTA and BOONDEE.

The produce of Mewar Koota and Boondee, the eastern parts of the dominions of Jypoor, and the districts possessed by the Rajah of Karoolee, may be mentioned under the following heads: horses, camels, and other cattle, but inferior to those produced in the more western countries; matchlocks, swords, cloth of a coarse manufacture, wheat, rice, sugar, chuna, barley, and all other Indian grains; and though about 14 or 15 coss north of the city of Oudipoor, sulphur is produced; it is inferior to that which comes from Surat.

From the abundant production of those countries, a person may naturally think the inhabitants were in want of few importations; but they are extravagant in their mode of living, and fond of foreign luxuries.

Their imports and exports correspond with those of Jypoor, European, and Persian articles come by the channels of Gujerat, Jesselmere, and Pawlee. From the Deccan, by way of Bopaul, Seronge, Ujein, and Endore, to Kota and Beelwara, in the Ulewar district.

The Ghosseins of Nathdorah, a place 12 coss north from the city of Oudipoor, carry on a considerable trade with the provinces of Gujerat and Tatta, and with Rajepootana, Punjab, and Hindustan.

This trade consists of pearls, precious stones, arms, slawls, cloth

of every sort; and, in short, the productions of all nations that trade to India. Koolah being in a central position, and the Rajah a man of good character, is a place of great trade, and serves as a general deposit for merchandise.

6. JYPOOR.

The Jypoor country producing in itself almost every necessary article, does not stand in such real want of foreign commodities. The Rajah is, in part, possessor of Jamber, which produces plenty of salt, as likewise do the districts of Sengarah and Berat. To these may be added copper, mines, allum, blue-stone, and verdigrease. There are, likewise, in most parts of Jypoor, good cattle, though not in quality equal to those of Joudpoor.

In all parts of the Jypoor dominions, are manufactories of cloth, of swords, and of matchlocks.

Its imports are, fine cloths, the tissue, manufactures of Benares, and shawls from Cashmeer. From Guzerat and Tatta, are supplied opium, lead, and sheet copper, horses and fruits from Persia were formerly introduced by the route of Beykaneer; but at present the Karwans pass through Jesselmeer and Joudpoor. The court of Jypoor being splendid and luxurious, so is the consumption of the productions of other countries considerable. This encourages trade, and leads to an intercourse with all parts of India.

GENERAL STATEMENT of the Forces of several of the Native Princes and States, in the Western Part of the Peninsula. By the same.

THE present force of Dowlut Rao Scindeah, may be stated under the following heads:

1st. Cavalry, Maluatta and Hindustanee, including the cavalry stationed with the different collectors, that might be brought to art in war 20,000

Ambajee's cavalry in the district of Gualee 4,000

Mr. Perron might muster in Hindustan, i. e. Delhi, Agra, Jauts, Bapoo, Scindeah, and Madaneo Rao's cavalry, exclusive of Seiks or Rajepoots 7,000

Entire force of Scindeah's cavalry 31,000

Scindeah's Infantry.

2d. The number of battalions at present under the command of Mr. Perron, amount to 40: each battalion generally consists of 500 men, gunners and fighting men of every description included. Each battalion is provided with four field pieces, a carronade or howitzer, and some pieces of ordnance of large calibre for the purpose of throwing grape.

A brigade consists of eight battalions; it has generally a separate park of 10 pieces of artillery attached to it. This park is composed of battering guns and spare field pieces.

The strength of each brigade, will consist as follows:

Strength in officers and fighting men of every description 4,150

Pieces of artillery 50

Strength of five brigades 20,750

Pieces of artillery 250

The remains of Colonel Felose's brigade, six battalions men 3,000

Five battalions of Col.

John Hessian 2,600

Ordnance 30

Ambajee's

Ambajee's battalions may be computed at 400 men each, of which he has 16 battalions 6,400

The battering train likewise varies, but may be computed at pieces 20

Total artillery of Ambajee's pieces 84

Regum Somroo.

Five battalions of about 600 men each 3,000

Pieces of artillery 24

Cavalry 150

Bappoo Scindeah

Has two battalions 1,000

Artillery pieces 10

Total force of Scindeah, in cavalry 31,150

Total force in infantry 38,050

Grand total infantry and cavalry in 1802 69,200

Grand total artillery ditto pieces 518

Remarks by M. THOMAS.

It is proper to observe, that Mr. Perron and Ambajee are now levying troops, which may cause a material error in this statement a few months hence. Ambajee and Perron are possessed of artillery exclusive of the above-mentioned; and Scindeah, by the artillery taken from Holkar, is able to add considerably to his own part.

In the present state of Scindeah's artillery: they are the worst in India; are not commanded by officers of experience, nor well trained, nor cordially attached to the service of their master; they are in arrears of pay, and would be defeated by a small force of regular disciplined troops, with a few pieces of well served artillery.

Mr. Perron's infantry are, in appearance, the best troops belong-

ing to Scindeah, they are under better subordination to their officers, and are more regularly paid, armed, clothed, and disciplined.

The troops of the late Col. Felose, and those of Col. Hessian, are equal to those of Mr. Perron.

Those of Bejum Sumrao are in a state of insubordination and mutinous.

Those of Ambajee and Bappoo Scindeah, do not deserve the name of troops, they are undisciplined and ill armed. Their artillery is in general bad, and is frequently dismounted of itself, in the usual course of firing in a field of battle. M. Thomas relates one instance, where twenty-five pieces of cannon were rendered unfit for service, eight of which only were struck by the enemy's shot.

Force of ALI BEHAUDEER.

Ali Behaudeer, the Mahratta chief, who is in possession of the open country, as likewise several of the strong holds in Bundalcund; has four battalions, consisting of between 5 and 6000 infantry, 6 or 7000 cavalry, with 40 or 50 pieces of artillery. The battalions each about 500 strong; are without discipline, or military regulation of any kind, and may be considered as rabble.

The infantry consist of Rohillas, Berndelahs, and Malina Sebundeers, who are armed with matchlocks.

The cavalry consists of Mahratta mussulmans from Cuttair (Rohilcund) and from the Doaab.

The best troops in the interest of this chief, are the cavalry of his associate Himmutt Behaudur the Ghossein; they are in number about 2000, and are chosen men.

Himmutt Behaudur has likewise a body of infantry, amounting to about 5000. We may therefore compute the collected force of

Ali

Ali Behaudur at 21,000, chiefly rabble, and incapable of opposing regular and disciplined force, though far inferior in point of numbers.

At the head of this rabble these chiefs keep possession of a country capable of yielding a revenue of one crore of rupees.

Detail of the force of Ali Behaudur, four battalions men 2,000
 Irregular infantry ditto 6,000
 Cavalry 7,000
 Artillery 50
Force of HIMMUTT BEHAUDUR.
 (In the service of Ali Behaudur.)

Irregular infantry . . . 3,000
 Cavalry 2,000
 Artillery pieces 20

Their combined Forces.

Cavalry 9,000
 Infantry 11,000
 To which may be added,
 infantry attached to the
 guns 1,000

Grand total, men . . 21,000

Pieces of artillery . . 70

Present Force of KASHI RAO HOLKAR and JESSWUNT RAO HOLKAR.

The cavalry of these chiefs may be computed at 30,000, exclusive of the Pindarees, or irregular horse. In this statement, made from information received from writers and soldiers in their service, who seldom fail to add to the number, there may possibly be some error. But it is certain, that Jesswunt Rao Holkar is actually at the head of a body of cavalry, amounting to 20,000 men. Kashi Rao Holkar has from 4 to 5000 cavalry at Endore (his capital) to which of the cavalry of Ameen Khan, a tributary, be added, as likewise that under

the different collectors, the number will amount, in the aggregate, to 30,000. These chiefs, occasionally, receive aid of from 6 to 10,000 Pindarees, a banditti, who lay waste the countries through which they pass, by predatory warfare.

Force in Infantry.

Consisting of eight battalions, computed at 400 men per battalion 3,200
 Artillery men 600
 Rohillas 10,000

Total . . . 13,800

Artillery pieces 50

Holkar's cavalry are superior to those of Scindeah, being better officered, and more correspondent with the real Mahratta custom of predatory warfare.

The infantry (observes M. Thomas) are very bad. They are ill paid, badly officered, and without subordination, undisciplined, nor can they make use of their arms in action.

The Rohillas in Holkar's service are a faithless rabble, who will stand true only as long as they find it their interest; they are always ready to leave, or ruin him, if not regularly paid, or when expected to move against an enemy of superior force; or, if by any means they should have accumulated money.

Detailed Statement of the collected

Force of KASHI RAO HOLKAR, and JESSWUNT RAO HOLKAR.
 Cavalry 30,000
 Pindarees, or Looties,
 Mounted on small horses 10,000

Total Cavalry . . 40,000

Infantry.

Infantry.	
Eight battalions, at 400	
men each	3,200
Artillery men, &c.	600
Rehillas	10,000
	<hr/>
Total infantry	14,800
	<hr/>
Artillery pieces	60
	<hr/>
Grand total	23,800
	<hr/>

A GENERAL ABSTRACT of the Countries, and their Inhabitants, in the North West parts of the Peninsula of Hindostan, with the Distance of the principal Cities from Delhi, in British Miles. By the Same.

1st. The Punjab, or country of the Seiks, is composed of the province of Lahore, and the Cuckla, or division called Sindh. The inhabitants in general are Seiks, though the cultivators of the soil are many of them Jauts.

Force, Cavalry	60,000
Infantry	8,000
Artillery	40 pieces.
Revenue	5 crores.
Capital, Lahore, N W 6 N 300	
	miles.

2d. The Humannah country is included in the Sircar of Hissar, it is called in the map, the lesser Balouchistan. The inhabitants are chiefly Jauts, with the exception of a few Rajpoots. The Rungui villages (which last application is given to such of the Rajpoots who have embraced the Mahomedan religion). Does not Rungui imply coloured, or stained, or mixed blood?

Capital, Hissar, W N W 108 miles.

3d. The country called Tahnessar, consists of the western parts of Tahnessar, Kennaul, Kythal, Panniput, Lefcedoo, Jemid, Kosshan, and Dehatarut. The inhabitants are chiefly Jauts, though some have become Seiks, and few are Rajpoots, but of a low cast.

No particular capital.

4th. The Batic country, the chief, of which are Rajpoot mus-sulmans; the common people are Jauts, who have become mussulmans; and the cultivators of the soil are termed Ryis, and are a peaceable inoffensive race.

Capital, Batnier, W N W 219 miles.

5th. Beykanear is governed by Rathore Rajpoots; the cultivators are Jauts.

Force, Cavalry	2,000
Infantry	3,000
Artillery	30 pieces.
Revenue	5 lacks.

Capital, Beykanear.

6th. The Jypoor country is governed by Rajpoots of the Kutch-wal tribe; the cultivators are Jauts, Bramins, and Meenas.

Force, Cavalry	20,000
Infantry	10,000
Artillery	40 pieces.
Revenue	60 lacks

Capital, Jypoor, or Jynaghur, S W 150 miles.

7th. The Rao Rajah is a Rathore Rajpoot, the cultivators of his country are Jauts, Muatties, and Ahiers, a savage tribe approaching in their manners to the Jauts.

Cavalry	1,500
Infantry	2,000
Artillery	16 pieces
Revenue	6 lacks.

Capital, Alwur, S W 8 S 90 miles.

8th.

* This place, the fort of which is situated on the summit of a high hill, is thus described in a work, published some years since, by Elias Habetz; but better known to the English reader under the name of Count Gilha.

“The

8th. Joudpoor, whose ruler is called the Rhatore Rajah, and Marwar Rajah, he is a Rathore Rajepoot, of the purest and most ancient blood of the Rajepoots; the cultivators are Jauts.

Cavalry . . . 27,000
 Infantry . . . 3,000
 Artillery . . . 30 pieces.
 Revenue . . . 20 lacks.
 Capital, Joudpoor, SWW 350 miles.

9th. Karolee, whose Rajah is of the tribe of Rajepoot, called Jadao; the cultivators are Jauts, Bramins, and Meenas.

Cavalry . . . 6,000
 Infantry . . . 2,000
 Artillery . . . 12 pieces.
 Revenue . . . 5 lacks.
 Capital, Karolee, S 140 miles.

10th. The Kishen Ghur Rajah, is of the tribe of Rathore Rajepoots; the cultivators are Jauts.

Capital, Kishen Ghur, SWW 200 miles.

11th. Oudipoor, or Mewar, whose ruler is called likewise the Rannah of Cluttore, from the celebrated fort of that name, situated within his dominions. Consult Col. Dow's *History of Hindustan*.

This prince is also called Ursee Rannah, which was assumed by one of his ancestors, and adopted by his successors. He is of the tribe called Sesodih; the cultivators of Oudipoor are composed of Rajepoots, Jauts, Bramins, and Beels.

Cavalry . . . 12,000
 Infantry . . . 6,000
 Capital, Oudipoor, SW 350 miles.

"The emperors had likewise kept Aloor, a country very fertile in mines, and not at a great distance from Maltra. On these mountains there is another distinct nation called Meena, whose most splendid quality is, that they excel all others in stealing; and, we are assured, that they are the most dexterous pilferers of India. They are capable of carrying off a horse, or a prisoner, from the most vigilant guard. All these countries produce infinite quantities of cattle; in which their principal trade consists.

The richest, most agréable, and most commodious place in these parts, is the plain or valley of Tanagasi, two leagues in length, and one in breadth, which contains now seventeen mines that are opened, and as they are all well explored, they may be reckoned to produce a crore of rupees annually. The province of Aloor is dependent on Jeypoor, or should be. It is, in general, as fertile in mines as the other, and is rich, but the little province of Tanagasi, which is subject to Aloor, is really the most substantial part. Tanagasi lies at only four days small journeys from Maltra. The capital, and only town, bears the same name, it is pretty large, trades considerably, and is situated at the foot of a mountain, on which there is a fort, with some pieces of artillery. In 1780-1, a Frenchman commanding the artillery of Najif Khan undermined this garrison; but it surrendered before the mine was sprung. If the English chose to seize on Aloor and Tanagasi, their army, which I suppose to be encamped at Maltra, must march to Deeg in a single day, proceeding thence, they should leave Aloor ten English miles to the right, they would find no opposition hitherto. It is only at Sakmin Ghur that we find a fort, which commands the plain that leads to a pass on the road to Tanagasi: at that pass there is another small fort, and both together could not hold out twenty-four hours against an attack in form. Tanagasi is the terrestrial paradise of that country, it is there that decent employment would be found for 200 individuals of the English nation, and aided by two battalions, they would be enabled to explore, peaceably, all its mines, and make them produce 60 lacks of rupees, clear of all expence, in each year; but in the case two redoubts should be constructed on the two banks of the Jumna, to protect the passage boats for merchandize and minerals, they might send from Tanagasi, escorted by a company of the battalions that would be stationed there. From Maltra the goods might pass on to Futty Ghur, or some other places on the Ganges, to be sent thence to a greater distance. The navigation of the Jumna, as far as Allahabad, might be attempted. *Vide Objects interesting to the English Nation, vol. ii. p. 113-114, Calcutta L. d. 1793.*

12th. The principalities of Kota and Boondee, whose chiefs are of the Chohan tribe, and are likewise denominated Addah, Rajepoots; the cultivators are Rajepoots, Jauts, Bramins, Beels, and other classes.	Capital, Kota, and Boondee, SW 250 miles.
Infantry . . . 2,000	13th. The Bhurtpoor Rajah is a Jaut; the cultivators are chiefly Jauts*.
Cavalry . . . 3,000	Cavalry . . . 1,000
Artillery . . . 20 pieces.	Infantry . . . 2,000
Revenue . . . 30 lacks.	Artillery . . . 20 pieces.
	Revenue . . . 15 lacks.
	Capital, Bhurtpoor, S 100 miles.

* Of this singular tribe the ingenious author of *Objects interesting to the English Nation*, thus remarks, "The Jautes derive their origin from a single head of a family, whose name was Ram-gee; he had 34 children, who gave him many grand children, who all respected him as their father and prince. The eldest of the family in direct line, has always been acknowledged as Ram-gee himself. They were cultivators, thence their attachment to agriculture. They remained in obscurity until the fall of the Mogul empire, they have seized on Agra, and extended their power as far as Suren, on the road to Lahore. Their chiefs resided at Agra, with the title of Rajahs; the first of them that acquired reputation, was named Jonah Sing, his successor's name was Creten Sing, and that of the last chief was Navat Sing. Since this nation has been defeated by Najif Khan, it has fallen into contempt and oblivion, for they have lost their conquests, and are now confined to Bhurtpoor, which is the capital of their little country; but it is very strong, its ditches are of a breadth more than is usual elsewhere, they are 56 feet deep, and are always filled with water that comes from a perennial spring. Their present chief, who now retains the title of Rajah, is called Renget Sing, who is, at the same time, the chief of their religion, which is that of the Hindus." *Vide vol. ii. p. 120-131.*

GEOGRAPHICAL DESCRIPTION of the SOOLOO Islands.

By A. DALRYMPLE, ESQ.

The limits of Sooloo, eastward and northward, are the Philipinas; westward, Borneo-proper; and southward, Idanea, or the island of Borneo.

It is composed of an archipelago, of which the three most considerable islands, are Sooloo, Baseclun, and Tawectawee. Of many districts on the east, north, and north-west coasts of Borneo, and of the better half of Pulawan, or Paragoa, and of Dumaraw.

I propose to treat, first, of the islands: which I shall for the greater precision, do, under three heads,

Sooloo, Baseclaw, and Tawectawee.

SECT. 1.—Sooloo.

Sooloo comprehends the Sooloo islands, Tapool isles, Paleangan isles, and Pangootarau isles.

Under the denomination of the Sooloo islands, I consider Sooloo, Nosa Salé, Tulcan, Bankoongan, Panganak, Koohangan, Toolgar, Boole Kootin, Kapoal, Beeteenan, Saang, Dong Dong, Tamboolcan, Pata, Dammokan, Loombeean, Patcan, and Teomabab.

Sooloo

Sooloo itself is divided into several chiefships, all subordinate to the capital, but, having their own officers for the common jurisdiction in their several districts.

The chiefs of these districts are of different ranks, being denominated Pangleema, Maharajah Palawan, and Orankys. The districts are eight in number.

Looe which comprehends the country of Boal and Pateebolan, under a Pangleema

Pooddool
 Dahow, under Maharaja Palawan

Panchuab or Panchuar
 Temontaugis, is westward

Geetong
 Seenomaan

Tandoo-Amaan
 Tandoo

Mymbroom
 the district adjacent to that town

Poog Poog
 the district between Bood Dato and the sea on the other side

Paraug

Under Orankys.

Tookey, under Parcan Batang. Looe is the most considerable for the number of people: It is not to be supposed the limits of each district are determined with sufficient precision, to permit a minute geographical disquisition, but what is above mentioned will be enough to point out their situations.

There are, perhaps, few places in the world more agreeable than Sooloo, particularly in the arrangement and figure of the hills. Some whereof are covered with stately woods, others with clear grass land, delightfully verdant, except in spots where it has been burnt for cultivation, and which, from the variety it affords, conveys more the idea of pleasure, than of barrenness.

Many of the hills are cultivated almost to their summits, and these fields surrounded with clumps of woodland, afford a delightful prospect to the eye, which only wants country seats, churches, and such decorations of a civilized people to form a complete landscape; as the huts which appear scattered over the country, are but a poor substitute for the want of better habitations.

The coast is generally woody, so that it is no small pleasure to the eye, as it were, to steal through this barrier into the cultivated scenes.

Temontaugis, the most remarkable of the hills, is a single mountain, peak'd at top, it is situated to the S. W. of the fort, and is detached from all the other hills. To the southward of it is the mountain Tooky, less in altitude, but more beautiful in appearance, being chiefly cleared and extremely verdant; it has a remarkable peak near the summit, detached and apparently steep on every side, intended, as it were, by nature, for an observatory. It is said the top of the mountain forms itself into a hollow plain, with a gentle declivity inwards to a pit, which has lately fallen in, and is without bottom; here the natives have built a town, and indeed it appears few more agreeable situations are to be found.

To the westward between Tooky and Temontaugis, there is a peaked Hummock, named Heegang-au, not high, though woody.

To the eastward of Tooky there are several hills, the most remarkable is Taleepon, which, in beauty of appearance surpasses, all the others. It is of a good height, though not equal to many others on the island, but the southern side

side of it is half woodland, with *siamah*, and the other half cleared, with a streak of wood running down, in a serpentine line, from top to bottom. This is, now, almost the only place on the island where there are elephants. The destruction they make in the plantations having induced the natives to kill all they can meet with; and for this purpose they have instituted a grand hunting match, when their harvest is over.

Dahon is a pretty high round hill, almost in the centre of the western peninsula; on the top of it is a large plain, where a town is built, and the mountain being steep, there are steps cut for the facility of ascending it. This situation very naturally influences the inhabitants to theft, as they have a secure retreat in their mountain; for the cattle they plunder from their more open, not more honest, neighbours.

Between Dahon and Temontaugis, though nearer the fort, are several hills, very remarkable in the prospect they form, as expressed in the view from the bay; one of the two flat ones named Datto, was the retreat of the chief Sooloo, during the Spanish invasion, when they established some forts on the island. The view also represents the other hills to Seenomaa better, than many words could describe them.

Dakoa is a small woody hill, detached from all others, and situated near the bottom of Book Bay. Urool, Taudoo, and the chain between them to the southward, are chiefly remarkable for the beauty and diversity of prospect.

The country situated between the various hills, is not a dead flat, but waved plains cultivated in many

places, verdant in all, well watered with streams, which disembogue themselves on every side, and well adapted for the produce of sugar canes, grain, &c. The soil is in general a stiff loomy black, or red, mould, though from the fort to Temontaugis, it is very shallow, and scarcely strewn over the iron stones, though even this part yields good pasture, and woods of teak, though generally stunted in their growth by burning the land, which is done here to entice the deer, by the young herbage that shoots up from the ashes. There are, besides many reeds, which would form excellent thatch for houses.

The husbandry of Sooloo is very far from being adequate to the natural advantages; for want of a little assistance to nature, it often happens that their crops fail them in a dry season; whereas, were they to use the least degree of industry, to collect and preserve their water, they would never be in danger of famine, but in wet seasons would have crops, superior to now, and as good in dry ones, whereas now it sometimes happens a field is not worth reaping.

The aptness of the soil to run into grass, is also another inconvenience they have to struggle with, for if they cultivate the same ground two or three years following, the grass chokes the paddy. This prevents them from grubbing up the roots of the trees, and the land having been burnt, the branches are left bare without leaves, which has the appearance of barrenness at a distance.

There are many towns on the sea shore, though inland, they are chiefly in straggling huts. To the eastward of Sooloo, on the north coast, Patekool* Heegassen and

* Tutekool is the name of a hill; the name of the town is Kow-nyan.

Tagleebecoon; Boosal bay, Boonboon, Soo-ok, and some other towns, Boosal Sapung, Karang-Karang; on the S. E. Taudoo; on Saang bay, Pateboonan; Maymboom on the south; Patang, &c. on the west; and on the N. W. Senogaan Kamee, Bato-bato, and Matuda.

1st. Nosa Sale is a small low woody island, close to the point of Parang bay.

2. Toolean, a small though pretty, high rocky island, in shape like a slipper. There are here many painted snakes which crawl into their vessels that lie a night at this island.

3. Bankoongou is pretty high and covered with wood, but appears very rocky and barren. It has a fishing hut or two on the south side.

4. Pangnak is merely a rock covered with shrubs.

5. Koohungan has no inhabitants; it appears like two islands, there being a low isthmus in the middle. It is very woody.

6. Toolgan is a high land, the hills form an amphitheatric with a large valley in the middle, to which two or three breaks between the hills form a passage, particularly on the south part, where there is a large plain, between the Peak-hill and the Gun-ridge, covered with woods. The island is not at present inhabited; but formerly it was, and had then many cattle, cocconut and other fruit trees, which were destroyed by the Spaniards in their last expedition against Sooloo.

The woods are not, in general, large towards the shore, they are of various kinds, and many of them good timber. The Alexandrian laurel is common enough, and by much the largest I have seen: one of them, growing on the shore, being above two fathoms in cir-

cumference. There are several Foot trees on the island; the leaves are dark green, pretty large and high ribbed: the Dauaei is in general as white as milk, and has the consistency, and somewhat of the smell of turpentine; it seems to ooze entirely from the bark.

The shore is, in some places, so steep, that a large ship may careen by it, but the island is but ill supplied with water. The bay is very commodious, and secure for a few ships.

7. Boolekootin, which forms with part of Sooloo, a harbour for small vessels, is a low woody island without water.

8. Kapool is inhabited, and produces considerable quantities of Paddy; it is pretty high land, with woods of very large fine timber, and has plenty of deer.

9. Beeteenan is not so high as Kapool, but little different from it otherwise.

10. Saug are several small rocky keys, which form a cove with the south coast of Sooloo, but whether there be depth within, or any passage through them, is uncertain.

11. Dong Dong is a long, low, woody island; at the S. E. end are several rocks above water.

12. Tamboolean is a small low woody island, which seems to have a tiff all round it.

13. Pata is a pretty large inhabited island, off Saang-Bay. The western part is high land, the east low. It has a good stock of cattle, and it is said, one very old elephant. There are three pits of very white salt-petre earth, which yields $\frac{1}{2}$ of petre.

14. Dammoogan is another small low woody island, close to the N. end of Pata.

15. Loomboean, similar to the former, and close to it.

16. Pa-

16. Patean is tolerably high; abounds with water, and is reported to have a cove, with depth of water for any ship, on the E. side which fronts the coast of Sooloo, and is, therefore, land-locked.

17. Peccorabal is a low woody island.

The Tapool isles comprehend N. and S. Kabung-aan, Talook, Tapool, Book-pong-pong, Sooladdeé, Tara, Seessee, Nanka Lamenoosa, Parang-parangan, Leebeehing, Karang Chena, Manoobol, Lapak, Pandamme, and Seerloom.

18. } The Kabung-aans are two
19. } low woody islands, with a chain of rocks, like hay-cocks, running from one to the other.

20. Talook is close to them, and is similar, all three are remarkable for plenty of fish.

21. Tapool is an high island, abounding with fresh water, and yams, being cultivated to the very top. The natives derived from the island of Sooloo, retain some peculiar laws and customs, though not very wothy to be imitated.

22. Boolepong-pong is a high island also, but appears more woody than Tapool.

23. Sooladdee is a low woody island, without fresh water.

24. Tara is nothing more than a high rock, with a few shrubs.

25. Seessee is an high island clothed with woods, but cleared in many places. It is inhabited, and well supplied with fresh water, it yields many small Counties, and small Baat, named Seessee.

26. Nanka is a small hummock, but pretty high and woody.

27. Lamenoosa has a beach of very bright white sand, but within seems entirely covered with wood, it is not high, though above the level of the islands to the southward.

28. } Parang-parangan, Seebeck-
29. } ing, and Karang Chena, are

30. } all low and woody, with a sandy beach. It is very difficult, in passing them, to determine their limits or number, as great part appears a low sandy ridge, with tufts of trees here and there, which look like so many islands. Parang-parangan is very low, with some spots of bright white sand, which look like breakers, between it and Lamenoosa; there is a dry sand-bank named Noonoán.

These islands form an harbour with Seessee, but it is reported to be shallow.

31. Manoobol is a small low woody island.

32. Pandamme is described to be a small sand, with a few bushes close to Lapak.

34. And Seerloom, a small island adjacent to it.

The Paugootarau isles are Paugootarau Oobeeau, Teekool, Oosaddu, Kooneelaan, Bas-bas, Malepootbas, Paudookau, Koolapiau, Boobooau, Toobigan, Patakoonan, Teomabal, Tawectawee, Lahatlahat, Kaangau, Palleangan, Tongtong, Maroongas, Soohoken-Bolod, Hegad, and Mecnis.

35. Paugootaran, formerly settled by the Spaniards, who left a breed of large hogs, is about 10m: long, and at the south end where broadest, near half that in breadth; it is destitute not only of harbours, but even of shelter for ships, it being steep to a very small distance on every side. It is very well inhabited, by slaves and vassels of the sultan Oranky Malliek, &c. The chief town named Maglocob, is situated on the east side, a little from the shore, though there are some houses near the beach. There are several white coral and sand banks off this part of the island, with

with small channels through them, which, at high water, admit large boats into the shallow lagunes formed by these banks and the shore, which are secure from all weather. The island is an entire bed of coral rock, with scarce any appearance of soil upon it, and every where so shallow, that the people who die here are removed to some of the other islands to be interred; however, although there be so little soil, there are plenty of fine timber trees, which are in general very lofty, and have many doves and other birds on them. The island abounds with cocoon trees, which are very tall and fruitful; this is an infinite benefit to the inhabitants, as the island is destitute of good fresh water. In the dry season it is very salt, and is not to be drunk by any but themselves, though they, it is pretended, like it better than other water: but in the rainy season it is only brackish. Notwithstanding this deficiency of water and want of soil, this island has plenty of cattle, which, though small, are very fat. They have also many fine goats, and plenty of fowls. The chief part of Maglocob's house was built, according to the eastern style, on posts; but for this purpose, instead of sinking them in the ground, which the nature of the country rendered difficult, and unstable, he had made choice of a spot where four trees grew at the distance required, and having lopped off their heads, upon them his palace was built, and perhaps something of this kind may have given rise to the reports of people living in trees. A little to the southward of Maglocob is Bayt-bayt, consisting only of two or three houses. The most remarkable thing here, is a cocoa-nut growing within a

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large tree, the trunk being entirely concealed till the branches of the tree spread.

36. Ocbecau is the largest of the islands on the south side of the strait which divides them from Pangootaran. It is reported to be divided by several creeks, and about the middle has one tree distinguishably higher than the rest.

37. Teckool is the highest of these islands, but is without any hill, it is small and almost round, the east end is lowest.

38. Oosadda is also low and woody, the trees are highest in the middle, both ends being low, and looking, at a distance, like other islands behind it; the east side, particularly, is very smooth and low.

39. Koonelaan, and

40. Bas-bas, are both low woody isles.

41. Maleepotbas, is also low and woody, it has shoals all round, which extended above two miles to the N. W.

42. Pandookan, which is low and woody, is inhabited, and is reported to have a salt-water lake, in the interior part; off the south point are two spits of shoal water, and between them a bank with tolerable anchorage, within a quarter of a mile from the shore; the N E is shoal a good way, half a mile, there being only two fathoms, and for a little distance from the N W point of Pandookan, it is dry.

43. Koolassean is a low woody island, destitute of water and inhabitants.

44. Toobigau is a small woody island, with a little rising on the middle, it has fresh water, and it only, of all the islands from Sooloo to Pangootaran.

45. Teomabal is low and woody.

46. Patakoonan, is also low and woody

* D

woody

woody near the west end; on the north side there is a large, and, to appearance, deep lagoon; there are several sand banks off the north coast, which are high out of the water, particularly near the east end of the island, and form several secure cove for boats, on the beach are so many sea fowls, that I have killed but one shot.

37. Orubek, is a round hilly island on the north point, and in the interior part, a salt-water lake; it is very woody. There are some people on it.

38. Taveetwee is a small, low, woody island.

39. Lahat-lahat similar to it, is adjacent to the east part of Pallecaagan, &c.

40. Kaangan, still smaller, is to the north.

41. Pallecaagan is a low woody island, the part fronting the S W is a long straight sandy beach; in the middle of the island is a salt-water lake. Off the western part is a little island, named

42. Tong-tong, separated from Pallecaagan by a narrow channel, passable for boats at high water.

43. Maveong is pretty high and rocky, except the eastern part, which is low and woody; there are some low plantations on it.

44. Sulu-lu-Bobol is remarkable for two hills on the south coast; the western and northern part of the island is chiefly low and wooded, which affords a convenience for making yam-balls.

45. Hogad is a low woody island, &c.

46. Meeai, which is steep very close to the shore, and then surrounded with shoal water. It is

very difficult to land, being almost every where surrounded with beds of coral, dry at low water.

Almost all these islands have great plenty of turtle.

The following islands ought properly to come under the class of the Sooloo isles, but as their description is entirely from Bahatol's report, it appeared more eligible to speak of them apart.*

To the S W of Bas-bas 4 or 5m: is a round island named Toobaloo-back; on the S side it is without trees. Between these two islands is the Sunken Island Apo-Lambou; within the memory of man, it was above water, but is now, where shoalest, 4 fathom under the surface. It had a lake three fathoms deep in the middle, without any entrance through the bank of sand which surrounded it, and was covered with trees, which are all dead, being still visible under water.

58. Toogbabas is 5 or 6m: to the W of Toobaloo-back, and is similar to it, having no trees on the S side. To the westward are a cluster of islands about 10m: distant.

59. Keeneekahan, about the size of Toogbabas, covered with trees.

60. Dockan, a long low island, &c. is

61. Lapanun, adjacent to it.

62. Kai loogan, round, and somewhat less than Keeneekahan, and to the E of them.

63. A rock like Feelean, without soundings, at half a mile distance, named Dcolobato.

To the southward of Toogbabas is another cluster of low islands, lying in a circle upon a bank, where they collect bait or sea slug, &c. they are named

* These islands I have since seen, but I think it most expedient to omit for the present the observations then made; though I must take notice, that the description here given appears to be inaccurate.

61. } Donny, Scengaan, Da-
 & } san, Mammook, Bum-
 72. } banna, which has two
 little islands named Lahat lahit
 adjacent to it, Ballingean and
 Oowaan.

Samur Laut contains Manooing-
 oot, Baugao, Secmeessa, Bang-
 eenje-c, Mamanook, Parool, Tong-
 keel, Mamud, Bookootoa, Bclawn,
 Halooloooco, Tapantana, Lunaw-
 an, Booboan, and Duobolod.

73. Manooing-oot is a small
 round hummock island, and is the
 western point of the Samur Laut
 islands, those to the eastward in
 general, are destitute of water,
 and are chiefly inhabited by Ba-
 jows, who collect the produce of
 the adjacent seas, which chiefly
 consists in pearl-oysters and cow-
 ries; these are all low and woody
 except

74. Mamud, which has a little
 hill

75. } Belawn and Bookootoa,
 76. } close together, both of
 good height, the former very much
 resembling the Great Saugboy, or
 Hare's Ear.

77. Halooloooco is of a pretty
 good height, though no hills.

78. } Tapantana, Lunawan,
 79. } and Booboan, are three
 80. } hills, the middle the least,
 the other two exactly of the same
 height and appearance.

81. } Decabolo, which sig-
 82. } nifies two hills, are two
 small rocky islands, covered with
 bushes.

SECT. 2.—*Baseelan*

Baseelan islands, besides the small
 isle round Baseelan, of which we
 have not the detail, comprehend
 Baseelan and Peelas isles.

83. Baseelan, has a large range
 of mountains in the middle, but
 towards the coast it appears low;
 the whole seems very woody, and
 being but thinly inhabited, its pro-
 ductions are not considerable, or
 well known: It is said there is
 massaroon there; grain it yields
 in plenty, cowries are abundant,
 but these are the chief productions
 I have heard of; and the whole
 island being destitute of harbours,*
 it is of less consequence than its
 extent and situation would give
 room to imagine. I cannot enter
 into a minute description of the
 island, and therefore leave it.

The Peelas islands comprehend
 Peelas, with several low woody
 islands adjacent to it. Ballook-bal-
 look, the Great and Little Saugboy
 or Hare's Ear, Feynga, Kalubbab
 and Daman, with the Sulleoolakeb
 and Pedas rocks. All the islands
 are woody, and without fixed in-
 habitants, being, in general, desti-
 tute of water.

83. Peelas is a pretty large island,
 of good height, and appears to have
 a good harbour on the south side,
 but the island is described to be
 destitute of water. It yields great
 plenty of cowries.

84. The north end of Ballook-
 ballook is a very pretty round
 hill, with low land on the south;
 the island is without water.

85. } The Saugboys are two
 86. } pretty high woody islands,
 and are said to have fresh water.

87. Dasaam is low and very
 woody, some of the trees are large
 timber. Ebony is to be found
 here, as well as in all the neigh-
 bouring islands. It produces great
 plenty of cowries, and some keema.

88. Kalublub is larger than
 Dasaam, but otherwise much alike.

* This is a mistake—for Moloza may be reckoned one.

The Silleeoolakkit are five rocks ; the largest, at some distance from the others, is a heap of marble rocks, with a few shrubs and tufts of grass shooting out of the cliffs. It is the habitation of multitudes of sea-fowl, whose eggs are in great abundance.*

SECT. 3.

Taweetawee—56 Islands.

The Taweetawee islands are very numerous, and may be distinguished into two classes. Taweetawee and Sibooto. Some (particularly Taweetawee itself) of considerable extent, some of them high, many low, and not a few mere rocks.

Their number, names, and situation, are not well enough described to permit a minute detail ; those mentioned to me, are—

Taweetawee, Secmaloak, Coo-adbassang Tattaan, Secpyool, Bookootlapees, Bangao, Noosapapabag Tangoo, Manookmanka, Simonor, Sangyseape, &c. Samampoot, Doolangdoolang, Lapa-brean, Teecheekteecheek, Babag-owka, Beelitan, Basseboollee, Panampangan, Bannarran, Mantaboon, Latoau, Sekooboom, Bow-wan Kalampapahan, Kalacetan, Oobeean, Tabooaan, Beenticolan, Keenapoossan, Magpeos, Tagao, Looran, Tankoolooan, Tandoo, Balto, Balleoongan, Tato, Batotapak, Nankaan, Gookmann, Pormahan, Kangtepyhan, Tam'agan, Sigbove, Kakalutan, Poangan, Tapaan, Magloomba, Manicolat, Babawan, and Babuan.

The circumstances reported to me of these islands are to follow :

In the interior part of Taweetawee there is a lake, named Lanan Toongang, with an island in the middle, which, in one place, approaches so near the main, that the roots of a large tree there, hang over the island, and affords a passage to fugitive slaves, who have fixed themselves on the island. The lake is full of crocodiles.

There is another lake on the island of more consequence, it is named Doongon, and was for sometime the residence of sultan Badarodin (from thence commonly called sultan Doongon). Two rivers fall into the lake, and the coast between them is steep rocky cliffs. The lake is fresh at low-water, and has eight fathoms. The river leading from it to the sea, has 5, 6, and 7 fathoms ; but on the bar, which is of black sand, only one and three-quarters at low-water, and about four at the height of springs.

Towsau Doolang-doolang, adjacent to Doongon, has very many large pearl oysters.

The chain of islands on the SE side of Taweetawee are all low, with an infinite number of shoals between them and Taweetawee, through which the channels have 6, 7, and 8 fathoms, but are extremely intricate, and so narrow that the Chinese junks, used in some places, required to be pushed on with poles. These guts are the most valuable pearl fishing, as accessible at all times, and fish of various kinds are amazingly plentiful, and of great size. The island of Taweetawee has but few people, but abounds with excellent timber.

Samampoot has many alligators. Noosa Pababag is low and un-

* There are many other islands in the vicinity of Peclis and Biselau, besides those named ; but I have not thought it expedient to alter the MS. by the addition of these, as when I had no knowledge of that time.

inhabited; it is rocky in the middle, and destitute of water.

Simonor has plenty of Manatee.

Tankalooan is so called from the number of oysters.

Tagao-head island, from a supposed similitude to a man's head.

The names of several of the islands are so immodest, that it would be improper to shew their nakedness by a translation. The most obscene parts of the human frame, give name to some, from a real or supposed resemblance, and others derive their appellations from accidents the most indecent.

Magpeos is a single mountain.

Hooran, a small hill, inhabited.

Sigbye is high land, but destitute of water.

Tambagaan, which is situated between it and Tawcetawee, is not very high, but has good water.

Kangteepyan are two small islands, less than Sooladee, lying E and W parallel to each other. The southern has a ledge of rocks on the south side, making a harbour for small vessels.

Beebuan has in the middle a lake, and the river which leads to it is on the N W side. The island is about the size of Tapool.

Kakataan, about the size of Minis, is a low woody island, so infested with mosquitoes, that the Sooloes are afraid to go near it.

Magloomba is a small island which produces birds' nests. There is an entrance at top, but too small to admit a man. The people who go to gather the nests, therefore, dive under water, and pass under the cliffs, where there is a passage into the cave.

Although the greatest part of Palawau be under the Sooloo do-

minion, yet I cannot enter into a minute description. The country, in general, is described to be plain and flat to the bottom of the hills, and no country in this quarter abounds more in valuable productions. The canes are esteemed the finest in the world; cowries are very plenty; wax, tortoise-shell, baat, or sea-slug, &c. are in abundance. Most of the Idaan live on the East side, for which reason it is best frequented; but as there are few Bajaws, the utmost benefit is not derived from the innumerable banks there. There has been lately found the teujoo, which is the gum, or resin, of a very large tree; it much resembles amber, and 40 or 50 pecul may be had of it yearly.* There is much ebony and laka; and it is said there are hot springs and mines of gold. The west side is chiefly inhabited by a savage people, who seldom frequent the coast.

The Sooloo dominions in Borneo, are distinguished into four districts.—Tiroon, Mangedara, Mulloodoo, and Keeney balloo, or Pappal

The first extends from Kanneongan to Sibocoo, which is the last river of Tiroon.

Mangedara extends from Sibocoo northward to Towsan Dayon.

Mulloodoo comprehends the north end of the island, and

Pappal, the districts adjacent to Borneo proper: however, the limits of each are not very definite. Besides these districts on the main, there are many islands adjacent to almost every part of it, which I propose to mention in succession to the district they are nearest.

* Teujoo is little different from Gum Copal.

Tiroon.

The coast is all low; mangrovy land, the mountains very distant in some, are inhabited by Idaan; the country is covered with the sago trees, which being the chief sustenance of the natives, they plant in great numbers every year, to prevent any deficiency, as they are long in growing. The rivers are many; very large and navigable. The produce of the country is chiefly sago and birds' nests, both which are in great perfection and abundance. It also yields wax, cocon, rattans, rats, honey, and some parts of it gold; goolega, and boat or sea-log; and it is affirmed there is great plenty of salt-petre, and many capis.

The first river of Tiroon, is Tapenduan, or Tapedurian, chiefly remarkable for the bad disposition of its inhabitants.

The next is a small river, named Samontay, and to the northward of it,

Dumaring, which is a considerable place. A little further is,

Talysean, to the northward whereof is a point with a hill towards the shore. There are several banks along the coast, where they collect bark.

The next river is a very large one, sometimes called Barow, and sometimes Cuzui, from different places near it. The first is an independent state, in alliance with Sooloo; the other is subject to Sooloo. The river has three fathoms at the mouth, but there are several shoals which require a pilot. There is a considerable trade in cocca-nut carried on from Tulee, in Celebes, to Barow, which they call Barong.

According to their accounts, the river is very deep within, and the country yields much birds' nests and other valuable commodities. But though the Soolos agree in the magnitude of the river, they deny that the country is of much consequence with respect to its produce. This river is in the bottom of a deep bay, the land running from thence to the eastward, terminating in a point of red land, called, on that account, Tanna Kera, off which are many islands. The northern part of this point is called Sabannocag, from whence the land runs as much to the westward to a large river, named Baroongan, or Boooloongan, which is a considerable place, formerly under Passir, and, besides the common produce of Tiroon, yields much gold, a very rich mine having been lately discovered; it also yields castor-oil. Adjacent to this is Siatack, or Lakelang; it is represented to be a fine bay, into which the small river or Toloogang falls on the south side, and that of Mantalung on the north. The productions of this place are, 100 peccul black-birds' nests, besides a little white, and the other Tiroon commodities.

There are many islands close to this part of the coast, where the river of Leleclong disembogues itself into the sea. One of these named Tatalaban, yields 20 or 30 jars of castor-oil, per annum. This river is capable of receiving the largest ships, and is very populous.* It is sometimes named Leo and Leedong, from different places situated on it. Indana it produces much rice, which they sell, living on sago, as in other parts of Ti-

* (Santiaac)—10,000 people; 25 peccul birds' nests, wax, sago and booty more.

room. There is, adjacent to this place, another red land, called also Tanna Meia Sambacoong, which according to the sultan's account, yields above 20 peculs of birds' nests. It is also a large river, tho' less than Leo; but it has some shoals at the entrance, and several islands divided by creeks, and covered with Neepa trees. The outmost of the islands, which terminates in a sharp point, is named Pedadda; it forms, on the south, Sibicoo-bay, in which the river disemboques. Sibocoo river* is larger than Sacubacoong, but is said to have some shoals at the entrance. The current is very rapid, so that the tide never runs up; the flood only slackening the stream. All these rivers are very deep within. Off this river's mouth are situated two pretty large islands, named Samangkaroo or Samakadoo, and Seebattek; the last is high, and yields much dammer.

The Maratua islands are six in number:—Maratua, Kakabban, Lang-alakee Sammak, Delawan or Darawan, Po, Panjang, and Raboo-raboo.

Maratua is moderately high, without hills, and has some wells of fresh water, made by the Soloos, who go thither to collect sea-lug, which is in great plenty on the banks near it; it produces, also, great plenty of Clove-lawang, or clove bark, there being scarce any other trees on it. There are also very curious corallines found there; plenty of Keema, and some Teepy.

Adjacent to Tapeanduan, there are some small islands, and an infinite number of Saet, on which they find great plenty of ba.

There are, also, several islands and banks near Kacooon, but that part of the coast not being inhabited, they are not reported.

Manjedara.

The district of Manjedara, is the most eastern of Torneo, extending north towards the Soloos archipelago, and being a narrow point, called Unsan. This district produces birds' nests, wax, lacca wood, dammer, and plenty of very fine gold, which is soft like wax. the most remarkable place for this, is Tallasam, within Geecong, but the river disemboques into the North-sea, between Tambeean and Sandakaa.

The first river in Manjedara, is Tawao, opposite to the island Seebattek. To the eastward of this is a point with a high land, named Biang, and adjacent to it a river, called Pallas, at which place are many cutle.* The land, from thence to Gecong-bay, is divided by creeks, into several islands; the southernmost, and largest, is called Coely Babang; the northernmost, Tanna Baloo,—the southernmost point of it is named Taupong, Taban, Matta.

Gecong-bay is very large, and has many islands, and some shoals. There are several hills around it;—the first, called Modai, has a bird's

* Sibocoo has more than 50 towers in-land produces 40 peculs of birds' nests, according to Allimooi, 50 peculs, by Bautin's account; 100 peculs wax, canes, rattans, very fine sago, honey and booty mas, and 1000 people.

† At Coopang, thousands of cattle, some horses, and hogs, mixed if they have made a rut about a fathom deep, that they may be caught in any number by stopping it up. When the horses appear, it is a sign the cattle follow.

Orankv Malhek.

* D 4

nest

nest cave; the next, on the west side, a high one, named Bood Selam. Towards the NW part of the bay, is the river Gecong, where there is much birds' nest, but blackish. There is another river beyond this, named Ling-gang; beyond it there is a pretty large river, and to the eastward a low mangrovy point, which terminates the bay of Gecong.

The south coast of Unsang, from hence to the eastern extremity of Borneo, has many bays and rivers.

Salooroong is a small bay, with two reefs at the points, extending a considerable way off.

Babatoos is a small river, where is plenty of wild cattle.

Malaboong is another river adjacent to it.

Tancoo is the next, and Seebait the last.

Off this part of Maugeedara are many islands and shoals, which yield baat. The most remarkable of the islands of Po Gaya, which has many deer; and Seeparran plenty of green turtle.

Unsang terminates, eastward, in a bluff point, at the NE part whereof is a small island, named Tambusau, forming a harbour capable of admitting ships of considerable size. The main, adjacent, yields plenty of fine timber, particularly Alexandrian laurel, some trees of which are from two to three fathoms in circumference.

The north coast of Unsang has many bays, but none which afford shelter in the northerly winds.

There are, on this coast, many huge rivers, 30 in number, from Tambusan to Sandakan, all (except Maroak) branches of the Kinabatangan river, which comes from the

lake of Keneey Baloo. The four western branches are the most considerable, and of all the last, Towsan Abai. The bar is very shallow, but within it is said to have depth enough for any ship; and, perhaps, were the country well peopled, this might be brought through the harbour of Mamuyong, which would probably open the bar.

The eastern part of Unsang abounds with wild elephants, which have not reached the other parts of Borneo and Maugeedara, in general, with cattle left there by the Spaniards, who, about a century ago, had got footing here, but relinquished it by treaty with the Soloos.

Opposite to Towsan Duyon, which is said to unite the harbours of Sandakan and Mamuyong, is the island Bahelatalis. On the interior side of the island, it is said a ship may cazen, close to the shore, in 8 or 10 fathoms; and that there is a stream of excellent water falling into the sea over the cliffs.*

Sandakan is described to be an assemblage of many harbours, with soundings fit for any ship, and good water. It abounds with baat, and just without it there is abundance of agal-agal.

Doubling a point to the north-westward, is a large bay, named Labook; it has several banks in it, and farther to the north, disem-bogues.

The river of Soogoot, which (it is said) comes from the lake of Keene Balloo.

Opposite to Sandakan and Labook there is an assemblage of islands; the easternmost, named Baguan, is remarkable for the

* This account was from the information of the Soloos, before I had visited these parts.

great plenty of green turtle, found there in the southerly winds. This island and Lecparun, on the coast of Manjedara, are the only places where the Poonoo, or green turtle are in plenty. The Payookan, or tortoise-shell species is remarkably plenty, in all the Malloodoo islands in particular. Baguun also has plenty of the Palo-Maria, or Alexandrian laurel. The other islands in this cluster, are Taganae Great and Little, Bancoonjan, Lanjaan, Leecheeman, Bo-aan, Papattangal, which is a bank with a tree, See-linjan, Goolipan, and Leebarraan.

Almost midway between Baguun and Cagayan Sooloo, is Mambehenewan, and between them and the Paitan islands, is Lankayan.

Paitan is a bay and river on Borneo, remarkable for the abundance of camphor: it also yields clove bark, and has plenty of lissang; it is very full of shoals, and the coast on both sides extremely foul. The islands to the southward are named, Billebillean, Great and Little Tagypeel, and Cuya Cuyahan; on the north are Leonau and Kalanjaan. There is a creek from Paitan, leading into a large bay, between it and Mullodoo bay, off which are many islands; but the bay as well as the islands extremely encumbered with shoals; the largest of the islands is Mallawallee, which is high, and forms an agreeable prospect, the others, are Bidalla, Cookooboon, Teegabo, Seepeen-dong, Tabakkan, Teecheengan, Mandeedara, Paranka, Paranka, Marantabuan, and Inowsal; between these and Banjuey, there are also many shoals, leaving, however, a navigable passage, and, indeed, as these are detached banks, with deep water, and good soundings between them; was this place minutely examined, there is no

doubt many other passages might be found.

Off the east coast of Banguey there are many islands; but little considerable, except for the plenty of turtle.

Cagayan Sooloo is a cluster of islands, not visible from Banguey. The chief only, of these islands, is constantly inhabited, there is a very good bay on the west side, and there are soundings, between many shoals, to Banguey.

Malloodoo is, in many respects, one of the most valuable districts on Borneo. Few places equal it, in the abundance of provisions, nor is it destitute of valuable articles of commerce.

There are many rivers of fresh water, which fall into the bay of Malloodoo, which is reported to have good soundings to the very bottom. On the east side there is a large shoal, which, by report, forms a fine harbour at Bankoka, where is a very good landing place, and very fine coolit-lawang, or clove bark, is produced here; the opposite, or west side, is remarkable for the pearl banks, which are chiefly found near Longy Basar.

The whole district of Malloodoo abounds with rattans, of which, 10 or 12 feet long, two or three ships load might be had. It also abounds in grain, and inland is very populous. The country to the eastward of Keeney Balloo, as far as Saudakan, is low and plain, with a few hillocks, but no high land, except a ridge to the southward of Bankoka, which seems to run nearly E and W towards Paitan, leaving a gap of low land. At the bottom of the Malloodoo bay, between this ridge and that which runs from the Tampassook mountains towards Lampounmanjeo, through which, from Banguey and Malloodoo bays, the high

high mountain of the Keeney Balloo is seen to great advantage, rising abruptly on the west to a stupendous height, and falling down on the east, with a gentle declivity towards the low land of Sandalan. This country cannot fail of being one of the most fruitful in the world, if well cultivated and inhabited by a civilized people; were this the case, there would be an easy land carriage of 40 or 50 miles to the lake of Keeney Balloo, which is represented to exceed in magnitude the lake of Manila; and to have many islands in it. It is said to be five or six fathoms deep in some places, and to be the source of all the considerable rivers in Borneo, above 100 in number; the water is not limpid, but whitish; around its margin are innumerable towns of Idaan; they have a sovereign here, but in other places only chiefs or lords. This tribe is extremely numerous, but from their want of foreign communication, and from some remarkable customs, they are less addicted to commerce, than the value of their country would make it imagined. They have, however, an intercourse inland with Penan, and are well enough inclined to commerce and hospitality, except where their prejudices lead them into war.

The plain is opposite to this part of Borneo, and indeed the coast, from Samanayee to near Paltan, do not properly come under the denomination of the Sooloo dominions, as ceded to the English Company, and require a particular discussion in another place, as the most eligible of all situations for the capital of the Oriental Polynesia.

In the district of Borneo, is Pappal, the limits Sampanjungo on the north, and Keemannes river

on $5\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ N latitude, which by treaty is the limit southward, with the kingdom of Borneo proper.

The productions of this coast, in general, are sago, rice, beetle-nut, cocoa-nut oil, camphor, wax, some pepper and cinnamon, particularly the last, in some quantity at Keemannes. The country is very populous, the inland particularly, which is inhabited by Idaan, as are some places on the coast. It is extremely well adapted for the cultivation of pepper and cinnamon, and in a few years large quantities might be had. It is very well watered, and has the convenience of many rivers, navigable by boats, and some even by larger vessels. The river of Tawarian leads to the lake of Keeney Balloo, from whence it is about 10 or 15 miles distant, and is accessible for boats, that of Tampasook is said to come from thence also.

The first river is Tarabaloosau, the native of Idaan, though few in number; abreast of this river is a coral tree, five or six fathoms high, it grows in seven fathoms; but the number of large fish-killen people from diving for it.

Lee, a small river, is the next; Pandaui has few people who are Mahomedans.

Taraboo, Abai, Loobok, and Ambrong, are marked by Mohammedans, and form one jurisdiction; the first is a fresh water river, with a bar of two fathoms at high water, it is fresh at the bar, and within five three or four fathoms, it is reported to come from the lake of Keeney Balloo, and has gold produced in it.

The river of Tampas-ook, a few miles inland, approaches very near that of Abai, which is salt for some miles up, leaving a low narrow isthmus between them. The natives

tives have had some thoughts of directing the Tampassook river across this, into the channel of Abai; which is, even now, accessible at all times by small vessels, and would then probably be so by large.

The harbour and river of Abai are superior to any, between Sam-
pemmangeo and Po Gaya (and indeed is the only place where vessels have shelter from westerly winds) except Amboong, which is near to Abai, and is represented to be a good harbour. The country here abounds with grain, and considerable quantities of pepper and cinnamon would be had in a short time, were the cultivation encouraged.

The next river Sulaman, which is inhabited by Islam. Tawarran is inhabited by Idaan; there are many goats in this district; it is very populous. About sixty Chinese, who left Borneo many years ago, settled amongst them. The river is reported to be navigable for boats, to the lake of Keeney Billoo. Mancsboong river is inhabited by Islam; it is populous; there is a sand bar with two fathoms at high water, at low large Sooloo boats cannot enter within three or four fathoms; there is a salt lake about 3m: from the bar, it has two fathoms, and in some places one fathom. The river above the lake is rapid, and full of rocks, so that it is not navigable but by canoes; some say it comes from the lake of Keeney Billoo; but Dato Saraphodin thinks otherwise. This place and those before mentioned, produce some pepper. To the southward of Mangaboong lie Po Gaya, and some other islands, they, with some shoals, form a convenient harbour,

but of difficult entrance on account of those shoals; into this harbour disembogues the river of

La Batuun, Inanam, Mangatal, Poolatan, and Keenaroot, the inhabitants are Islam. The country is populous, and produces sago, rice, beetle nut, cinnamon, and cocoa-nut oil.

The next river is Panggalat, and to the southward of it Pappal, which is a large barred river, disembogues by two branches, the western named Benonee. The country is very populous, the natives Islam, it produces camphor, as well as the other articles.

Keemannee is the last river of the Sooloo dominions; the inhabitants are Idaan, and very numerous. They carry on an extensive trade, in their own proas to Java, &c. the country, besides a considerable quantity of cinnamon, and the other articles above mentioned, produces tenjo, which is the gum of a certain tree, found also in Palawan and Mangeddanoo.

There are few islands off this coast, Po Teega adjacent to Keemannee, is not remarkable for any thing, Mangaloun abounds with fresh water, though a low island, it yields also much Agalagal, and a delicious root resembling turneps.

Mantennané, which is opposite to Poudasan, is in the district of Abai; there are three islands which produce some bird's nest, but of a red colour.

Such are the Sooloo dominions on Borneo. This imperfect sketch of them may afford some satisfaction, since, hitherto, we have been in absolute ignorance of this quarter.

A particular Description of the Coasts and Ports of the CASPIAN SEA, extracted from a Journal of Voyages in that Sea, By a RUSSIAN OFFICER.

“ THE distance from Astrachan to Yerkie is 80 English miles: the channel for the most part pretty good, except just below Iwan Chuk, where, at low water, it is scarcely eight feet deep. Ships formerly entered and cleared out at Yerkie; but that place being now almost overflown, the customs are removed to Sadistova, about two leagues to the northward.

“ Near Yerkie is the island Canza, where all imports are landed during quarantine, warehouses are built for their reception, and ships lay off for the same purpose. There are generally $7\frac{1}{2}$ feet water on Yerkie bar, but upon extraordinary winds the surface rises to nine or ten feet. In order to sail over Yerkie bar, and down to Cheterie-bogorie, steer when you get to the lower part of the river below Yerkie, and are past the reeds, a little westerly; or if the weather be clear, and shews Cheterie-bogorie, keep the land open; then sailing over $7\frac{1}{2}$ feet water, you find a bottom of hard sand for near half a mile, when it deepens to 2 and 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ fathoms. If you come to anchor in 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ fathoms, run it about two cables length to the west, towards a little red cliff on the island Tooleena, where there are three fathoms water, and good holding ground with black mud and sand.

“ All the coast is very low and marshy: the air over it being generally heavy, it is difficult to distinguish places. Above stands the separation from Yerkie, and the

place they also make when homeward bound.

“ Goufna-serotka lies about nine leagues to the southward of Yerkie, and near it there are generally two fathoms water; but on the middle sand, which lies off Cheterie-bogorie, from SSE to SSE $\frac{1}{2}$ S at the distance of near eight leagues, there are only eight feet water. It must be remarked, that as low as Cheterie-bogorie there is usually fresh water, except after a gale of southerly wind. On leaving the bank of Goufna-serotka, the sea deepens so much you cannot find a bottom with any line.

“ In this sea there are no tides; but hard gales of wind, either from the north or south, raise the water three or four feet, and sometimes more; and when these gales cease, the water returns to its ordinary depth, with a prodigious current and turbulent sea. It must also be observed, that it is the same on the Persian as on the Russian coasts; but rendered stronger and more irregular on the latter, by the streams which issue from the Volga, Jamba, and Ya ik. This occasions the loss of many vessels; for the force of these currents is apt to deceive. Captain Woodrooffe, after his first voyage, instead of heaving the log, made use of deep sea-lines, and the heaviest lead; for the lead remaining steady, discovered his course more exactly. It is also to be noted, that on the north coast, the soundings begin before you enter much into these contrary currents, which are generally

rally occasioned by the wind coming from the opposite points of north or south. The Russians lose many vessels on the shoals of the north coast for want of attention and skill. These vessels when laden, generally draw nine or ten feet water; and as they run into eleven or twelve feet before a south or south-east wind, which frequently raise a rolling sea, it must necessarily endanger their security. This might be easily be prevented, by keeping to the eastward towards Kuagan-skoï, or the island of Kuralie, in all which are very safe roads.

“As the land both at Chitcheena and Kuralie is low and marshy, and spring and fall are generally attended with great fogs, the unexperienced navigator must be on his guard, particularly on the west coast, where he must keep his lead going; and when he comes into 35 or 40 fathoms water, he must then edge into 30 fathoms: as he approaches Chitcheena the ground is shelly, with a light grey sand. Then hauling out NNE or NEbN he will pass over a clean white sand, which runs out SE from Chitcheena into 12 and 15 fathoms water. The nearer he approaches to Tooleena the blacker the ground, but about five leagues to the eastward is a clean grey sand without mud.

“The distance between Chitcheena and Tooleena is about nine leagues, eight of which are a good channel: but it must be particularly remarked, that Tooleena is rather a shoal than an island; for when the water is high, nothing but reeds appear upon it, and in turning to windward, it is not advisable to stand nearer either to it or Chitcheena than in three fathoms water. If necessity obliges you to run between the point of land and

Chitcheena, keep pretty close to the point, because on the other side there a shoal which runs a great way, and a little spot that is quite dry.

“At Derbend there was formerly a landing-place for goods, but it is now under water. This is the worst port, if it may be so called, in the whole Caspian Sea, not only with regard to the loading and unloading of boats on the shore, but from the stony foul ground in the road.

“On the west coast you ought to heave the lead as soon as you make Derbend. When on shore you will find hard stony ground intermixed with cockle and muscle shells, in about 30 or 40 fathoms.

“From May to September there are seldom any hard gales of wind, and therefore ships in Derbend road bringing the lower end of the south wall to bear due west, may lie in seven fathom water, which is about three quarters of an English mile from the shore. Here is a clean spot of sandy ground, for at least two cables length every way; but in winter it is not advisable to come nearer than a mile and a half, in eleven fathoms, and to lie as near the middle of the two walls as possible, where the ground is not altogether so bad; but there are many loose stones very hurtful to cables, so that care must be taken not to lay too slack moored, that the variable winds which blow on this coast, and the counter currents which sometimes shift several times a day, may not do mischief. It is always found best to lie at single anchor, and to have your sails furled with rope yarn, so as to be ready on any emergency. The easterly winds are never known to blow above two and a half points from the shore.

“The

"The next port is Niezuad, by others called Niezaway, where there is clean holding ground of ooze and sand. Between this and Spitzbamrek, is a remarkably rocky hill near the sea-side. The Russian chart mentions two rocks, called the Dwa Bratle*; but Captain Woodhouse says, he traced that place very often without finding them.

"The Persians and Russians often pass through the straits of Apsheron, between Sweetoi and the main; this is very surprising, as the passage is dangerous, and they have 50 leagues of good sea-room between Zoloi and the eastern main. If the navigator is under a necessity of going between Sweetoi and the western main, there is, he will find, a good channel through it, with three and a half fathoms clay ground for near half a mile wide; but on both sides are many rocks, so that there is no venturing except by day light, and taking proper care to keep the lead going. On the south side of Zoloi there is good anchoring ground, and protection from the northerly winds; care, however, must be taken of a shoal that runs E. S. E. from this island, which rises pretty bold, and has white cliffs on the south side, in clear weather they may be seen at the distance of five or six leagues.

"If bound from the northward to Baku, it will be necessary to give the great Shah's bank a good berth; then haul in about W. N. W. for the entrance of the bay, which lies between the island Nargin and a little fishing-town. On a bluff point on the western main, is a clear channel of seven fathoms, near a league over. Vessels sometimes go to the

eastward of Nargin; but the rocks of Daverish, as well as several shoals which were formerly islands, together with the small depth of three fathoms, render that channel dangerous. On the east side of the bay of Baku they dig salt and brimstone, and coasting vessels receive their loadings. In the mole of Baku are two fathoms water. This may be denominated the best, if not the only true port in the Caspian sea.

"The island Boullah lies to the S. W. of Baku; to the east and south there are about 10 fathoms water; but to the west is a bank of sand from the western main, which is almost dry.

"Swinoy is a bold island, about four leagues from the western main; but there are two rocks near the north end of it. The shoal of sand, called the little Shah's bank, is about six miles long, and two broad, and has only 14 feet water. The soundings round it are very gradual, and as you approach it, the ground changes from loose mud to sand. The island Kura, though low, is very steep on all sides. About three leagues S. E. by S. from this island, is a rock just by the water's edge, which at a distance, resembles two boats. Neither the Russians nor the Persians in my time were acquainted with them; and it is more than probable that many vessels, in their passage from the river Kura to Baku, have been lost upon this spot, so as never to have been heard of more. This river has at the entrance two fathoms water, and is a general rendezvous for all Persian vessels going to, or returning from Baku. Coming in with the coast, navigators should take particular

* As expressed in the sea-chart.

were to avoid a bank of sand about five leagues to the westward of Enzellee, where there are only 11 feet water. The proper place for anchoring in Enzellee road, is to bring the storehouses on the west side of the bar to bear S S W and to run into 10 or 12 fathoms water. Captain Woodroffe frequently observed, that in coming from the northward with a head gale of wind at north, on his arrival on this coast, it has veered to the north-west, the south-east, or, as generally happens to the west; so that when the wind is north or east, the vessels in this road have it in the points just mentioned, lie in the trough of the sea, and ride in a very disagreeable, as well as insecure, manner.

“The river Sefitrood having seldom above three feet water at its entrance, is of no use to ships, though there is very good depth within the bar. As a rapid stream runs from this river into the sea with a great eddy, it is not proper to hold nearer than seven fathoms water, though there is five or six fathoms within three quarters of a mile from the shore. If you get into this eddy with little or no wind, there is great danger of being driven ashore to the southward, and many a Persian vessel has been lost in calm weather. About four miles up the Sefitrood, a small channel runs into the lake of Enzellee, and serves as a passage for boats; but at very low water they are obliged to haul them over a shoal of about 10 yards. Were it not for this inconvenience, there would be a communication between Perrybazar and Rudizar, for loaded boats, without the necessity of going to sea. To the southward of Sefitrood there is a cove, the entrance of which is near a cable's

length, with two fathoms water; and as there is the same depth within 12 or 15 sail of ships might lie land-locked with the utmost security.

“The next port is Langarood cove, which is about two and a half miles from east to west, and about one from north to south. As it has 10 or 11 feet water, it would stand one of the best in rank, were it not that the entrance is so narrow, that it must be buoyed before it is attempted. Langarood road is however much frequented: the best place to anchor, is to bring the point on the south side of the bar to bear S W by W and the peak of Lalijan hill W S W, running into seven fathoms water, where there is clean sandy ground one mile and a half from the shore. It must be observed there is a bank of sand which extends itself from Sefitrood about three leagues to the bottom of this bay. On the edge of this bank about 20 fathoms, there is soft mud.

The river which runs up to Langarood, is about a cable's length to the westward of the south of the bar, and is almost concealed with reeds. Its course is N E. There is a shoal of seven feet, but it afterwards deepens to two fathoms.

“Alemmarood, or, as it is sometimes called Obeasky, is a small village to the east, with a river navigable for boats drawing four feet water. By means of the lakes, it communicates with Meschedizar: off which you may anchor in nine fathoms water in clean ground.

“The next place is Tarabad, on the east side of the bank of a little river. Off this town one may anchor in 10 fathoms water in good ground; however, the best of these roads on the south coast

are but disagreeable, as there is generally a swell from the sea. The wind is generally westerly; when it comes from the east point it is very moderate, and attended with pleasant weather even in the midst of winter. The navigation of the SE part of the Caspian from Farabad to Astrabad bay is very safe and easy, the soundings regular, and the ground clear. The palace of Ashereff, which is built with stone, is a good landmark, and may be seen a great way off at sea.

“Coming either from the north or west, the surest way to sail over Astrabad bar into the bay, is to bring the lower point of land on the west side to bear SW at one mile and a half distance. In calm weather it just appears above the water, and when there is any sea, the breakers are visible: steering in SSE southerly till that spit of sand bears due west, then steering S and S by W you may anchor about a mile to the westward of the entrance of the river Korgan; but in going into Kandagasar road, it is necessary to observe a spit of sand which runs about half a mile from the mouth of that river. The bar has 11 or 12 feet water, with hard sand for about a mile, then deepens to three and a half and four fathoms, with a bottom of soft clay. If the weather prevents the sight either of the spit of sand, or breakers on the west side of the bar, run within a mile of the east main, which is easy to be seen, steering in S and S by W you will find the same depth all over the bay, which is from two to four fathoms water, in the spring and fall of the year. There is a small low island covered with reeds, which appears to the NE. of Astrabad bar, very near

the east main; there are not above five feet water round it; but a league to the westward are two fathoms.

“The distance from the bar of Astrabad to the south end of the island Ogrujinskor, or, as the Persians call it, Idak, is $32\frac{1}{2}$ leagues, steering NW by N half N. The deepest water in that tract is from seven to ten fathoms, soft ground; but 10 leagues to sea there are 35 fathoms water, deepening gradually. The channel between the north end of Idak and the west of Deverish is near a mile and a half wide, with three or four fathoms water; the north end of Idak lies under water, and is terminated by an eminence, which appears like an island. Between the east end of Deverish and Naphtonia, there is another channel, which is very narrow. You have good shelter between Naphtonia and Ogrujinskor, either from the north-east or west, with the advantage of putting out to sea with any wind. The best water is close to the island Dargan, where there is clean ground; but the north side of it is stony. Dagadaw is a little high island, about two cables length from the north main, and full two fathoms water round it; the anchorage is so secure, that the ship might be moored to the island, and a stage built from her on shore. A little way from this island there are two large rocks above water; three or four leagues further you have but nine feet water, and at the foot of the mountain only five. The points on the north side of the entrance of this lake consist of high red cliffs, which form a sand or gravel of the same colour washed from it, and from thence it is called Krasma-woda.* Within

* Which in Russian signifies red water.

that

that point the banks are all high rugged rocks, the rest lying under water.

“Concerning the lake Karabogskoi, it must be observed, that all the east coast, from Krasna-woda to cape Karaganskoi is a ragged shore and rocky ground; in many places there are high rocks at a distance from the shore, which appear as islands; but prudence forbids a near approach to them.

“In the latitude of 43 there seems to be a large inlet behind some high rocks; but we never had occasion to make discovery of it. From 42 or 43 degrees there is a sand-bank eight or nine leagues broad, and 20 leagues in extent;

on it are about 25 fathoms water, which always appears discoloured.

“Cape Karaganskoi, and the island Kulalie, are already mentioned: in the former there is good shelter from S S E winds; and the latter has a very good harbour, where there are 10 or 11 feet water, with clean sandy ground. This island is barren and uninhabited; but the harbour is the general rendezvous for all the Russian vessels, which load fish at the Yaeik, for Kislar and Derbend. There are several small islands to the eastward of Kulalie; but we never had any opportunity of surveying them.

The DABISTAN: Bring an account of the Religion of the PARSEES, taken from the Persian of SHEIKH MOHAMMED MOHSIN; and translated into English, by FRANCIS GLADWIN, ESQ.

THE Gelshahagan monarchy comprises four dynasties, viz. the Peshdarlian, Kaïanian, Ashkanian, and Sassanian, of whom the last prince was Yezdigerd son of Sheriar. Their empire continued 6024 years and 5 months, during which period the world was preserved in good. Kai-umers, Syamek, and Howsheng, stiled Peshdadean (or legislators); Tahmuras, surnamed Deobend (or tamer of Demons) and Gemshid, were aided and instructed by divine revelation, besides which their natural inclinations were prudent and upright. They ordained and extended religious ceremonies, encouraged virtuous actions and temperance, established marriages and abolished adultery, conceived and advanced

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various sciences, taught the use of letters and books, invented wind and stringed musical instruments, made improvements in dress and ornaments, and in the culinary art; regulated banquets and festivals, founded cities, built houses, laid out gardens, they also maintained justice in the manner related of Mahahbad and his posterity; after whom the noble Gilshagan monarchs, with the help of heaven, ruled with wisdom, and benefited society by considerable improvements. The world is greatly indebted to these for much of its present light and splendor. Many arts now in use were derived from this source, and of their inventions only a few remain, the rest having been lost in the lapse of time.

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The

The Supassians believe that from the commencement of the reign of Abad, to the destruction of the empire under Yezdigerd, all these monarchs, excepting Zehur, were just and temperate, both in word and deed; and that of this holy race there have been many prophets, saints, and others, renowned for their virtue and piety, and armies whose valour maintained the prosperity of the empire. But the prophets and kings prior to Gil Shah, that is the Abydian princes down to Yeassan Ajam, they hold in the highest veneration, because they were never guilty in thought, or deed, having never departed from the Pyrrian Fesheug, or ordinances of Mahahbad, nor omitted any thing that it was their duty to perform. This sect say that the stars are of the highest dignity, and therefore the Kebab (or object of worship) for mankind in this lower world. In the reign of Dâwihoooyâr, who is Secunder the son of Dara (or Alexander the Great) of the Karanian stock, and Yezdanian religion, some person having asserted that the prophets and saints are of higher dignity than the sun, the king asked in what places their bodies were now to be found. The other named the cities and places where there sepulchres are situated. The king proceeded by observing "No prophet or saint during his life time did cast forth rays of light to the distance of one day's journey, and when they were committed to the ground, no light issued from their graves; and now that they are incorporated with the earth, not a vestige of them remains." The disputant nevertheless maintained that the souls of the prophets and saints are exceedingly resplendent; the king replied, "Behold the body

of the sun, see in what abundance he diffuses his light, whilst the bodies of your great men are all darkness, therefore it is beyond doubt, that his soul is brighter than theirs. Know, moreover, that the sun is the heat of the heavens, without whom, this perishable world could not exist; without whom seasons would cease; and all things would come to an end. In the beginning there were neither prophets nor saints, nor are there any at present, and yet the world continues. Seasons revolve, and mankind enjoy happiness. However, it must be acknowledged, that prophets and saints are better than men of other descriptions." The king's opponent was struck dumb by this answer. Summarily: in this book, called Akhteistan, it is said that the Supassians believe the stars and the heavens are shadows, or types of the deity: in which persuasion, they erected temples for the seven planets, which were therein represented by certain talismans, or images, in metal or stone, which they preserved with great care. These idols were placed, with their proper aspect, in their respective temples, and worshipped of these images, they burnt particular incense, and observed different rites and ceremonies for every idol. These buildings were called Pykeistan, or image temples, and Shicedistan, or temples of the luminaries.

In the Akhteistan, it is related that they had an image of Saturn carved out of black stone. It represented a man, with a head like an ape, the body of human form, with the tail of a hog. On this head was placed a crown; the right hand held a sieve, and the left a snake: about the seat of the liver, the

the stone was blacker than in other parts. His attendants were Æthiopians, Abyssinians, and others, of dark complexions; they wore blue garments, and iron rings on their fingers. The incense which they offered was storax and such like; and the food they prepared for the idol was mostly pungent, such as myrabolans; and which they used also as medicine. Villagers and husbandmen, when they came here from far, and men of family, dervishes, mathematicians, sorcerers, soothsayers, &c. had their dwellings near the temple, where these sciences were studied, and their wants supplied. On their arrival, they went first to the temple, after which they paid their respects to the king. All persons under the tutelage of Saturn were introduced at court by the chiefs and principal attendants of this temple, who were of the greatest families of Iran. Shet and Teemar, are title of honour, signifying majesty, the same as Sic in Hindi, and Hazeret in Arabia.

The image of Jupiter was of an earthy colour; it represented a man with a vulture's head, on which was a crown; and on the top thereof were the heads of a cock and a dragon. The right hand held a turban, and the left a crystal water pot. The attendants of the temple wore habits of blue, yellow, and white, and cornelian rings set in silver, the incense was laurel berries, &c. and they offered sweet seasoned food. In the vicinity of this temple resided learned men, great ministers of state, nobility, governors, and scribes, and followed various occupations, although the greater part studied theology.

Both the temple and statue of Mars were of red stone. The

statue represented the body of a man, all red, and wearing a crown, the right arm, which was red, hung down by his side, and the left arm, which was yellow, was raised up, in his right hand was a bloody sword, and in the left an iron scouge. The attendants who were starks (or soldiers) wore red habits, and had copper rings on their fingers. The incense was gum sandarack, &c. and they offered bitter food. Nobles, chieftains, soldiers, camp followers, and Turks, took up their abode in this quarter, and men of these descriptions were introduced to the king by the chiefs of the temple. Those who bestowed charity resided in this neighbourhood. Criminals condemned to death were executed at this place; where there was a prison.

The image of the sun, the illuminata of the universe, was the largest of all the idols. The temple had a dome constructed of bricks of gold, inlaid with diamonds, rubies, cornelians, and other stones. The statue of the great luminary was of red gold, and represented a man with two heads, and on each a valuable seven-pointed crown set with rubies, and he was mounted on a powerful horse. The idols faces were human; but he had a dragon's tail, the right hand held a slender rod of gold, and his neck was encircled with a collar of jewels. The attendants of this temple wore garments of gold brocadry, and caps of cloth of gold: they had girdles inlaid with diamonds, rubies, and yellow stones, and gold rings on their fingers. The incense was lignum aloes, &c. and the food of which they offered here was mostly acrid. Princes and others of high birth and rank, chiefs and gover-

nors, treasurers and learned men, resided in this quarter, and on their first arrival, were introduced to the king by the chiefs of this temple.

The temple of Venus, on the outside, was of white marble, and within all crystal. The idol was of human form, of a red colour, and wore a crown with seven-point. The right hand held a bottle of oil, and the left a comb, the incense was saffron, &c. The attendants were shaved in garments of fine white linen, and wore crowns inlaid with pearls, and on their fingers rings set with precious stones. Men were not suffered to enter her temple at night, during which time the service was performed by matrons and their daughters; excepting the night that the king went there, when women did not approach the temple, the religious ceremonies being then performed by men, they offered unctuous food. In the neighbourhood resided women who worshipped the deity of this place, and others who came here from distant parts, also goldsmiths, painters, and minstrels lived in the vicinity, of this temple; through the chiefs of which, all of them were introduced to the king, but ordinary women and princesses gained access to the queen through the peccah chiefs of the temple.

The temple and statue of Mercury were both of blue stone. The idol had the body and tail of a fish, with the face of a hog; one arm was black, and the other white, and it had a crown on its head. The right hand held a pen, and the left an inkhorn. The incense offered here was mustech, &c. The attendants on Mercury wore blue garments, and had gold rings on their fingers. They pre-

pared for him some food. Viziers, sages, astrologers, physicians, farmers, accountants, collectors of the revenues, officers of the dewan, scribes, merchants, architects, tailors, embalmers, &c. resided here; and through the chiefs of the temple, were introduced to the king. They also studied here the arts and sciences.

The temple of the moon was of green stone. That planet was represented by a man, seated on a white cow. On his head a triple pointed crown, on his arms were bracelets, and a collar round his neck; in the right hand was an amulet of rubies, and the left held a sprig of sweet basil. The attendants wore either green or white garments, and had silver rings on their fingers. The incense offered to this idol was gum arabic, &c. and they prepared for it food seasoned with salt. Spies, messengers, carriers, intelligencers, travellers, and common people, from far and near, took up their abode in this quarter, and by means of the chiefs of the temple, were introduced to the king. In every idol temple, besides the attendants properly belonging to it, there were many viziers and generals employed by the king, to accomplish any particular business that was under the tutelage of the idol of the place. In the Khooisar (or refectory) of every temple, the table was continually spread, and served with various kinds of victuals and drink; and no person was prohibited from partaking of them: Also in the court-yard of every temple was an hospital where physicians administered medicines to the sick, who were under the tutelage of that particular planet. There were likewise places prepared for the accommodation of travellers,

travellers, who, on their arrival at the city, went to the square of this tutelar planet.

It is necessary to be understood, that the planets are simple bodies, of spherical forms, and that those images which I have described, are the figures under which the souls of these stars have appeared in the world of imagination, to many saints, prophets, and philosophers. They have assumed other shapes, in conformity to which, other representations have been drawn.

When the king went to the temple of Saturn, not only the servants thereof, but all the professors of the Yezdanian religion were clad in garments either of black or blue, they proceeded with an humble pace, having their hands reclined on their breasts, and spoke in a low tone. In the temple of Jupiter they wore his colour, dressed as learned men and judges. In the temple of Mars they wore the colour peculiar to that planet, and spoke arrogantly. In the temple of the Sun, their conversation was such as became Kings and Parsees. In the temple of Venus they joked and laughed. In the temple of Mercury they spoke eloquently, and like philosophers. In the temple of the Moon they behaved childishly, and like victors. Besides these large statues, there were in every house images of the planets, a catalogue of which may be found in the Akhteristan. In every idol temple there was also a spherical figure of the planet, which is the true representation. There was a city named Serai Padshah, or the King's Palace, in the front of which were seven idol temples. Every day the king, arrayed in the dress peculiar to the ruling planet, appeared at a Tábsar, facing the temple of that planet; when the

people stood near, and make their obeisance. For example: on the day of the Sun, or Sunday, he shewed himself at the Tábsar, in a dress of gold brocade, wearing a golden diadem set with diamonds and rubies, and adorned with other precious stones. The Tábsar was decorated with jewels. There were steps from the Tábsar to the ground, which was an extensive plain, where the inferior soldiers were stationed. Upon the king's appearing at the Tábsar, every one fell prostrate on the ground; after this, he transacted business. The Tábsar is a window in a lofty building, and is what the sultans of Hindustan call the Jehrokha. On other days also he shewed himself from this (with the necessary alterations of dress). On great festivals, he, with his court, went to the grand temple of the planet, and when he returned from thence appeared at the Tábsar, facing the lesser temple of the same planet. Otherwise he seated himself in the Rozistán, or else transacted business in the Dadistán. The place called the Rozistán had not a Tábsar; but the king sat there on a throne, attended by the officers of government, arranged according to their rank. The Dadistán was the public hall of justice, and while the king was here, no one was refused admittance. The king first appeared at the Tábsar, then in the Rozistán, and afterwards in the Dadistán. The day on which the planet entered a sign, and on great festivals, the king never failed going to the idol temple. Every one of them had a Tábsar, the same as those described in the king's palace. On festivals they brought the idol to the Tábsar, so which the king ascended, and after having made his prostration to the image,

stood on one side of it; the great men placed themselves according to their rank; and the people in crowd, in the court-yard, bowed down before the idol.

It is necessary to be known, that in the book entitled *Temar-wateer*, it is said, that the supreme first principle created the bodies of the heavens and planets in such a manner, that their motions influence inferior beings; and that doubtless the events of this lower world are dependant on the revolutions of the heavenly bodies, every planet having a necessary effect upon some particular event. Every sign of the zodiac, and every degree of it, has its respective temperament; and it may reasonably be supposed, that the prophets who were favoured by the deity, through his permission, and their own experience, had acquired a knowledge of the properties, of the degrees of the signs, as well as the influence of the planets. It is certain, that whenever the efficient does not agree with the passive, the affair in agitation will not be prosperous: therefore when the prophets and sages wanted that the motions of the planets should shed a benign influence on this world, they waited for the time when the planet would enter that degree which was favourable to the business in hand; and when the planets inimical thereto were distant, in which case, whatever relates to the efficient will be accomplished. Then they collected together every thing that relates to the lower world, such as the different kinds of food, perfumes, colours, and forms, under the influence of the planet, after which they reflected on the success of the undertaking, with strong belief and confidence, because spirits great, influence human events;

and when there is an union of things divine, corporeal and spiritual, the business is accomplished. But whosoever wants to make himself master of this art, must be versed in metaphysics and natural philosophy, and well informed of the influence of the planets, which require long experience. Now as it rarely happens that all these requisites unite in one person, the particulars of the art remain secret. But the *Abadyans* say, that the prophets and the kings of Persia, of their religion, considered the planets as the *Keblah*, or immediate object of worship; and always paid them adoration, especially at the time when a planet was in its own mansion, or in its ascendant, and when no malignant star was in its zenith. They collected all things that were under the influence of that planet, of which they made an offering; and the person so doing, having seated himself in a proper place, no one was suffered to approach. They inflicted austerities on themselves, and when the undertaking succeeded, they did good to harmless creatures. In the year 1061 of the *Heira*, or A. D. 1650-1, I (the author) had a complaint in my temples, for which I could not procure any remedy. The astrologers asserted, that it was occasioned by the vehemence of the planet *Mars*, and, in consequence, on the 4th of the month of *Zilkadeh* (or 9th of October, of that year, some learned *Biamins* assembled together, having an image of *Mars*, the proper incense, and other things necessary for the occasion; they first employed themselves in reading prayers, and invoking names; after which, the chief man among them lifted up the image of *Mars*, and with great reverence said, O renowned

renowned angel, and heavenly captain! lay aside thine anger, and bestow mercy upon such a one (pointing to me) then they plunged the image into perfumed water; and instantly on its immersion it ceased.

In front of the seven idol temples, were seven fire temples, which they called Karwan Azer, Hormuz Azer, Bohiam Azer, Hoor Azer, Naheid Azer, Teer Azer, and Mah Azer. Every Azer-Kedah, or fire temple, was dedicated to one of the seven planets, and the incense peculiar to each was offered.

They say, that during the monarchy of their ancient kings, there were many sacred places; for instance, the Caaba, Jerusalem, Medina, where are entered the remains of the refuge of prophecy Mohammed Mustapha, may the blessing of God be upon him and his race! At Nejoft, where is the sepulchre of Amur ul Momenien Ally: at Kerbela, where Imam Hussein fell a martyr. at Bagdat where is the tomb of Imam Mousa, at Seinabad, in Tous, where is the tomb of Iman Aly Reza: at Balkh, where is the sepulchre of Alv; at all which places were formerly idol and fire temples. They say that Maladabad, after building the idol temple of Istukher, in Pars (or Persepolis, in Persia Proper) which is now called Heftsoor, or the seven ramparts, erected a house, to which he gave the name of Ahad, and which is now the Caaba, or square house at Mecca; and he commanded the inhabitants of that quarter to worship there. Amongst the idols in the square house, was a remarkable fine image of the moon, on which account they called that place Mahgah, or the residence of the moon, which the Arabs in course of time changed into Mecca.

They add, that amongst the idols which Mahabbad and his successors left at Mecca, is the black stone, which was a statue of Saturn. According to them, the Arabian prophet worshipped the images of the seven planets, and therefore he preserved, in its original state, the black stone or image of Saturn, which had remained from the time of the Abadyan monarchs; but destroyed and removed the other idols of the Coraish, which were not representations of the planets. The ancient Parsees in their temples, sometimes represented Venus under the form of an altar, like the altars in mosques, and consequently the Mehrah (or altar) is the representation of that planet. Also the veneration paid to Friday, Venus day, proceeds from the same source. Abraham, the friend of God, acted in the same manner, for he destroyed all idols that were not representations of the planets, and his veneration for the black stone is a proof thereof. Isfendiar the son of Gushtasp followed his example. Socrates, the philosopher, also forbade the people to worship any images, but those of the planets, and commanded them to pull down the statues of their kings. Beit ul Mokeddeo (Jerusalem) which is Gendij Behesht, was founded by Zohae; but Feridoon worshipped fire there; and even before the time of Zohae, there had not been an idol and a fire temple on that spot. When Feridoon marched against Zohae, on the way, one of his brethren flung at him a rock, but which, through the miraculous power of Feridoon, was on his addressing heaven suspended in the air, and that place is now known by the name of Kouds Keleel. At Medina, where Mohammed is interred, was an idol of the moon, which they called Mah-

deenal, or the moon of religion; and religion is the moon of truth, of which the Arabs have made Medina. At Nejiff Ashruff, where is the tomb of Imam Aly, there was a fire temple called Ferogh-pyra, and also Ne-kuff, that is, not Akuff, which word in the Pehluy language signifies misfortune; this is now changed into Nejk. At Kerbela, where is the sepulchre of Imam Hussein, was a fire temple called Mehtarsozalum, and also Karballa, or a superior action, which has at length become Kerbela. At Bagdat, the burial place of Imam Moussa, was a fire temple called Sheid-para-ey. On the spot where rests the great Imam Abu Hanifah of Cufah, was a fire temple called Waheenoo Yaz. At Cufah, on the spot where the mosque is situated, was a fire temple called Roze Azir. At Tous, where is the tomb of Imam Reza, was a fire temple called Azer Khired, and it had several other names. It was built by Feridoon, when Tous, the son of Náuzer, made a pilgrimage to Azerkhirid; he founded there a city, which is named after him. At Balkh, where the tomb of the Imam is situated, was a fire temple called Moheen Azer, but which we know under the name of Noubahar. Ardibil was formerly called Dej Barmar, and Kai Kossrou upon conquering that fortress, built a fire temple called Azer Kacous, which is the burial place of Sheikh Seffyedden, the ancestor of the

Seffevy Sultans (of Persia). In like manner, in several parts of Hindustan, there are said to have been idol temples of the planets: thus at Dewarka was a temple of Saturn, called Der Kywan, and another, dedicated to the same planet, called Gah Kywan, which has been converted into Gya. There was also another, called Meltra, or the residence of the chief, which, in process of time, has become Mähtra. Likewise many places now in the possession of the Christians, and other sects, derive their names from fire temples which formerly stood there; and whenever the Azeryans (a worshipper of fire) came to those quarters, they go there and perform their devotions. They say that a sacred place never becomes prophane, or unholy, so long as it is appropriated to the worship and praise of the deity: it being the Keblah, or object of adoration, of friends as well of enemies; who, although they have erred in their duty towards God, nevertheless perform their devotions in these sublime buildings. Roy Goopynauth says,

Behold, O Sheikh! the excellence of my idol temples; which, upon being demolished, becomes the house of God.

(To be concluded in our next REGISTER, with a Commentary by the Editor, comprising a review of the religious system of Asia, previous to the Mohammedan era.)

On the Necessity of a Standing Army in Time of Peace.

By a CAPTAIN of Native Cavalry, in Bengal.

[Never before printed.]

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ASIATIC ANNUAL REGISTER.

SIR,
I HAVE long had an inclination which I consider of the highest importance to India, but my time has

Cavalry Camp, near Canuje, Nov. 20, 1802.

to give my opinion on a subject

has

has been so much occupied with my charge * since our possession of this valuable and newly acquired territory, that I have not been able to give it the attention necessary to afford you the information I wish to convey; nor do I for some months expect to have more leisure, I have therefore resolved to give you a hasty outline, and leave the discussion, or the elucidation of the subject to a future opportunity.

While the prosperous and flourishing state of our extensive dominions, certainly far exceeds any thing hitherto known in Hindostan, and affords the highest gratification to our feelings, every circumstance which has even a remote tendency to injure or disturb this prosperity, must excite general interest, and an earnest desire to avert it; this reflexion led me to consider that two objects only remain, which seem likely to disturb the repose of Hindostan, or affect our power for many years; these are, 1st. the establishment of a French force in the pay of the Mahrattas in the heart of the north of India: 2dly, an invasion of the numerous tribes of independent Tartars, who roam over that extensive region. The first is an object which has, no doubt, attracted the attention of government, and it is therefore scarcely necessary to say more concerning it, than that from the local information I have been able to obtain, I think it of infinite magnitude; the other being more remote, has I fear hitherto, entirely escaped notice; but it is not the less dangerous: in fact, it is even more so from the circumstance of its not being suspected, which prevents any precautions

from being taken to guard against it. But let me proceed with the proposed account of Tartary:— That wonderful country which has been well denominated by a great writer, the Foundery of Nations, has for time immemorial sent forth at short intervals, vast swarms of the human race to people the other countries of the earth. If you will refer to ancient history, (Epiphan. Euseb. Chæron. Paschal, &c. &c.) you will find that the Tartars, under various appellations, had spread themselves all over Western Asia, and into Egypt and Africa, 5500 years back from the present time. About 1500 years after that time, or 2200 years before Christ, you will find that numerous hordes settled around the Euxine sea, and soon after they established themselves in Thrace, Illyricum, and Asia Minor, which countries, in the course of 4 or 500 years, they completely peopled; and from thence extended themselves into Italy 12 or 1300 years before Christ. The tribes settled around the Euxine sea, being pressed forward by a continual succession of fresh hordes from Tartary, extended themselves gradually into Germany, Scandinavia, Gaul, and Spain, (and perhaps Britain) in the course of the following 500 years, that is about 2600 years ago: during the period of 3000 years above noticed, I have strong reason to believe that Hindostan, China, the islands in the Eastern Seas, Siberia, Kamshatska, (and probably North America,) were peopled from the same source, though their progress cannot be so distinctly traced.

The countries of Asia, Europe, and Africa above mentioned, were

* The command of a regiment of native cavalry.

during

during that period but thinly inhabited, and left ample space for the overflowing population of Tartary, which like a beehive has continued to send forth its swarms ever since, down to the present time. Towards the close of the 14th century of the Christian Era, the Huns, a numerous tribe of northern Tartars, having failed in their attempts to conquer China, took a westerly direction, and entered Europe like a prodigious flight of locusts, where they ultimately rested, moving with the nations that had preceded them; and since that time, China, Persia, Turkey, and Hindostan, have been repeatedly visited by numerous hordes of Tartar emigrants, as you will find by the histories of those countries, and particularly of Ghengis Khan and Timur Beg, and I am well assured, that the different excursions and conquests of these two monarchs deprived Tartary of from four to five million of inhabitants: But during the last 550 years, no emigration of any consequence has taken place from that country, therefore reasoning from analogy, we must give credit to the reports which represent it as overflowing with inhabitants at the present time.

The horse and fruit merchants, from Kabul Bokhara, and Samercand, with whom I have had an intercourse during the last fifteen years, have invariably represented the tribes of independent Tartars, dispersed over that immense region which extends from the Caspian sea to Chinese Tartary, to have considerably increased in numbers of late years, that the manners, customs, habits, and modes of life, amongst all the interior hordes, have continued the same from time immemorial, that the luxuries and

vices which impede the progressive increase of the human species in the other nations of the world, are wholly unknown amongst them. And that from the simple plain food they eat, and the pastoral life they lead, they are more healthy, more robust, and capable of enduring hunger and thirst longer, and of undergoing more labour and fatigue, than any other people on the face of the globe: From the same authority I also learn, that agriculture is almost entirely unknown in the interior parts of Tartary, and that their subsistence being chiefly derived from the milk and flesh of their herds and flocks, and the game they kill, they are as their numbers increase compelled to extend their excursions in search of provender for their cattle, and sustenance for themselves, until the whole country is so much occupied, that the pasturage is exhausted, and whole tribes are thereby obliged to sally forth in search of forage, and overrun some of the neighbouring countries: That when the nations of Tartary approach towards this state, an aspiring ambitious leader, like Ghengis Khan or Timur Beg starting up, or a seven years' drought occurring, is sure to put in motion an immense torrent, which bursts forth with irresistible force, into whatever country it directs its course. And that finally, to the vast increase of inhabitants, and the consequent scarcity of pasture and subsistence, may be attributed all the Tartar emigrations which have taken place, from the beginning of the world down to the present time.

That the various tribes of independent Tartars, inhabiting the countries situated between the Caspian sea and Chinese Tartary, have

have scarce any communication, or intercourse, with the other nations of the world, cannot be denied, and admitting this fact, we must also admit, that their seclusion from other nations is an irrefragable argument, that their manners, customs, and habits of life, are now the same as in ancient times, and we may hence infer, that the same causes which produced the rapid encrease of the population in former times continuing to operate, must produce the same effects now, I have therefore no doubt, but that independent Tartary is, at the present time, arrived at as high a degree of population as the country is capable of maintaining, and must ere long, get rid of a part of its inhabitants, by some foreign expedition. The limits of this letter will not admit of my going more largely into the consideration of the several circumstances, which have led to this conviction in my mind; but, if I have not said enough to convince you also, I still trust you will allow that I have advanced strong arguments in support of my opinion.

Although I have frequently reflected on this subject, I have always thought the danger so distant, as to make it an object of very secondary consideration in our Indian politics, until some late occurrences took place, which may bring it much sooner forward than I was prepared to expect, and which I shall now briefly state.

The late revolution at Kabul, which deprived Zemaun Shah of his throne (and life) and placed his brother Mahmood Shah upon it, has been attended with much anarchy and confusion. One of the chiefs, who had a considerable share in putting him up, is now

become his competitor, whilst a brother of Zemaun Shah's, by the same mother, has escaped with Zemaun Shah's son, and has taken refuge with the Ushbeck Tartars, and these princes having carried off jewels of considerable value, are endeavouring to raise a force for the recovery of the empire, and have sent their emissaries to the Furkomaun, the Mogul, and the Kalmuk Tartars, and other neighbouring tribes. Should these princes succeed in bringing down a Tatar force, and from the present state of that country, it is extremely probable, I imagine the Afghan dynasty will soon end, and be succeeded by a Tatar one. And if the Tartars once get possession of the Kabul dominions, it will open a channel for the superfluous inhabitants of their own country to flow forth, and, ere long, we may have them very near and troublesome neighbours on our frontier. You may smile at this, and I am sensible I lay myself open, by submitting the idea to the ridicule of those who are unacquainted with the subject; but, nevertheless I cannot help, from the various circumstances which have come to my knowledge, believing that the danger from this quarter is neither ideal nor remote, and if arguments were required to point out the necessity of placing this frontier in a state of perfect security, and for augmenting the army in the field, this might be advanced as one of no small weight. Formerly we had six battalions of Sepoys at Cawnpoor, and six at Futty Ghur, which could be moved to the frontier at a moment's warning. Now we have not a spare corps, and could not assemble three or four battalions without great inconvenience,

and

and considerable risk of loss on the revenues.

You know, that in this country the appearance of an enemy is the signal and excuse for every Zemindar to withhold the payment of his rents; not a corps that is at present employed on the revenue duty, and which I may say includes every one in the field at present, could be withdrawn without certain loss to government. We should, therefore, always have at least ten or twelve battalions, with as many regiments of cavalry, and the proper proportion of artillery, reserved entirely for defensive operations, exclusive of what are at present in this country, all of which are employed in the collection of the revenue. But to his it may be answered, we are at peace with all the world, and what is the use of loading the state with the heavy expence of so large a standing army. To which I reply, that we are only at peace in this country, so long as we retain the capacity of commanding it, and no longer. Have the Mahratta's reduced their forces, or dismissed any part of their army? I

say no! but it has been largely augmented, by their entertaining both horse and foot discharged from the Nabob's service,* and the disbanded Sepoys from ours, † beside which, not a ship sails from France for India, that does not bring out adventurers to their service, and even the natives speak of French officers being soon expected in the Mahratta camp. If then the Mahratta and French force in this quarter is encreasing and improving, which I could easily prove to be the fact, both in numbers, discipline, and experienced officers, upon what principle of policy are we to reduce ours; that our power is as great a curb and check on the ambitious views of the Mahrattas in this country, as it has been, and I hope still is, on that of the French in Europe, I think will not be denied. We must, therefore, consider them as much our natural enemies as the French, so long as they continue to be jealous and envious of our prosperity in India, which certainly will be as long as they exist as a nation, or as our power and prosperity lasts.

* Seventy battalions of Sepoys and Nejebs, and near 15,000 irregular cavalry of the Nabobs, have been disbanded since the beginning of January, 1800, a large portion of the former, and the greater part of the latter, have gone over and taken service with the Mahrattas.

† Since the peace, 400 disciplined Sepoys from each of the 19 regiments of native infantry on the Bengal Establishment, have been disbanded, beside the two volunteer battalions, which consisted of 1200 men each, making on the whole 10,000 men, and of these a vast number have gone into the Mahratta service.

P. S. It is to be observed, that on the Nabob's corps disbanded, I include those of Almas Ally Khan, and the Munenna troops of his other Aumils, averaging the Nabob's battalions at 600 each, which must be about their strength, 35,000 infantry, and 15,000 cavalry, have been disbanded in the last three years from the Nabob's service, and only two regiments of cavalry, and two of infantry, raised to replace them, and take their duties, a number obviously inadequate to that purpose, and particularly on the present reduced establishment of our corps of native infantry. A further augmentation of three or four regiments of cavalry, and six or eight regiments of infantry, is now indispensably necessary. To cover the frontier, preserve the tranquillity of the country, and realize the revenues.

*Importance of CAVALRY to protect the NABOB VIZIER'S Frontier
from ALLAHABAD to HURDWAR.*

Extract of a Letter, dated Oude, Nov. 1799.

[Never before printed.]

THE open and exposed state of the Nabob Vizier's frontier, from Allahabad to Hurdwar, is one of the strongest arguments that can be adduced, in proof of the imperious necessity of a large force, in cavalry, being maintained in his dominions: but, as some plausible objections may be started against this position, though I am satisfied no solid one exists, and as it is certainly a subject of much greater national importance than is generally imagined, or which even the best informed in the Company's service are aware of, a brief examination of the question may at this time prove acceptable; and the more particularly so, as our late acquisitions in the Dekkan have left this the only accessible, the only vulnerable part of the British possessions in Hindustan; and which, if properly protected (and that can alone be done by a powerful body of cavalry) we might then bid defiance to all the united powers of Asia.

The defence of the Nabob Vizier's possessions, and the security and tranquillity of the Company's provinces, are most intimately blended. The former being provided for protects the latter, which is scarcely assailed, except from that quarter. It is obviously, then, not more the interest of the Nabob Vizier than of the Company, to provide for the defence of his frontier; and, as he possesses neither the means nor ability himself, the whole responsibility of the measure, in fact; rests with the Bengal

government. But as the policy of protecting his possessions as well as our own will doubtless be readily admitted, it is needless to say more on that head. I shall therefore proceed to consider the position assumed, and then take a short view of the important changes that have taken place in the counties, extending along the frontier, from Allahabad to Hurdwar, within the last twenty years; as from these changes have chiefly arisen the expediency of more troops being stationed in the field, and particularly a very numerous body of cavalry.

Previous, however, to this discussion, it will be proper to premise, that the Nabob Vizier's own troops, from being defrauded of their just dues, and from ill treatment in various other ways, as well as from insubordination, and a total want of discipline, are so deeply tinctured with disaffection to his government, that unless they are reformed, regularly paid, and placed under the command of British officers, instead of being of any service in the event of a war, the most serious danger is to be apprehended from their turbulent, disorderly, and licentious disposition. The disaffection and treachery manifested by his Kandahar cavalry, when employed last year beyond the Gogra in pursuit of Vizier Ally, their frequent mutinies at Lucknow, and in every part of the country where the nabob's troops are stationed, with the cruel depredations they are in the constant practice

practice of committing on the inhabitants of the districts over which they are placed, are too notorious to every officer who has served in this country to require enumeration here. They have been fraught with the most baneful effects, and are highly disgraceful to the government under which they have been suffered to pass unpunished.

But to proceed, the principal objections to an alteration in the present system of defence and an increase of cavalry are, that during the Maharatta war, which terminated in 1782, they made no impression whatever on any part of the Nabob Vizier's territories; nor did they even attempt predatory incursions, although it is a species of warfare for which their troops are singularly well adapted, and to which they are particularly partial; and, secondly, that from that time to the present, the troops stationed at Gawnpore and Fuddy Ghur have been found sufficient for the protection of this frontier, as well as for preserving the internal tranquillity.

To the first objection it may be answered, that during the Mahratta war aduded to, the Nabob Vizier's country, to the southward and westward, was covered by a number of small independent states, all jealous of the Mahiattas, and dreading an extension of their power; that therefore they could not commit any depredations upon his territories without marching their troops through some of these states; and that their forces, then, being composed of an irregular, disorderly, undisciplined rabble, such a movement would have carried with it all the ill effects of an invasion, and, in all probability, would have united the state or states they attempted to pass through in an alli-

ance with the Nawaub Vizier, and the company against them as the common enemy of all. It consequently became (if not impracticable) so impolitic and hazardous in the extreme, to make an attack in that quarter, that it was not even attempted, however well disposed the Mahiattas might have been to the measure. So that these states served at that time as a secure and impenetrable barrier to the Nawaub Vizier's dominions; and had they been maintained in their independence against the Mahiattas, as it was the interest and sound policy of the British nation to have done, they would have continued so to this day.

In reply to the second objection it may be observed, that since the peace with the Mahrattas in 1782, they have been too busily employed in the conquest of those very states which have been mentioned, to find leisure to molest the Nabob Vizier's possessions, particularly under the disadvantages which must always lie in their way whilst any of these states existed, and whilst others of them were but recently brought under subjection. The conquest of countries naturally strong and very extensive was a difficult and arduous enterprise, the accomplishment of which might have been materially obstructed, or entirely overthrown, by the slightest interference, on any pretence, on the part of the Company, or of the Nawaub Vizier. Sensible of this, and that the political conduct of the latter was entirely guided by the sentiments and advice of the former, the sagacious Madhaje Scindeah, during the whole progress of this aggression, studiously avoided giving any cause of offence to either government; and his desire of conciliating the

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good will of all British subjects was so evident, that he paid the most marked attention to such gentlemen as were led by curiosity or pleasure to visit the ancient seats of splendor and opulence situated within his recent conquests. Perwannahs, safeguards, and escorts were furnished to them, and from every individual of his government the most respectful attention was exacted. The same policy has since been continued, and will necessarily be preserved in until the inhabitants are perfectly reconciled to their new masters, and assimilate with their manners and customs, which is sooner effected in this country than in any other, perhaps, in the world. But as the cogeny of this policy becomes less binding, and it is declining rapidly, we shall find the polite, the respectful attention of the Mahrattas, change into a morose and jealous insolence: for although they have been compelled by policy to dissemble their real sentiments, there is no doubt that they behold with bitter vexation and burning envy the aggrandizement of the British power throughout India; and which has alone checked the career of general conquest, which they have long aimed at, and have so frequently attempted within the last fifty or sixty years.

Stimulated by success, the late Madhjee Scindeah had scarcely gained complete possession of the countries which separated the Mahratta empire from the Nabob Vizier's dominions, when he meditated an attack on the Punjaub, and pushing his conquests in that direction to the bank of the Indus: with this view, he laboured incessantly to augment and discipline his regular infantry, which was formed into battalions and brigades, com-

manded by European officers, on the plan of the corps in the Company's service; and in casting brass field-pieces, and manufacturing musquetry for these corps. But before this project was ripe for execution, his attention was called off by affairs in the Deccan, and he proceeded to Poonah in 1793-4, attended by a division of his regular troops, &c. The war soon after ensued with the Nizam, in which his army suffered a total defeat, owing chiefly to the ability of General Perion, and the good conduct of Scindeah's regular troops under his command. But all Scindeah's ambitious designs were soon after cut short by a premature and unexpected death. His nephew, Dowlat Rao Scindeah, succeeded him, a daring, bold, unprincipled young man, of very considerable ability, and inheriting all his uncle's ambition and thirst for power: this prince had not long ascended the Musnud, when the accidental death of the Peishwa opened a wide and promising field to his ambitious views, and so seducing, as to divert his attention from returning to Hindustan, to prosecute his uncle's plans of conquest; but the dissensions which ensued at Poonah are well known: suffice it then to say, that Scindeah, after a long and arduous struggle, finding himself unable to accomplish his views, began at length seriously to turn his thoughts on returning to Hindustan.

To the peculiar circumstances, then, in which the Mahrattas have been placed of late years, first in obtaining and securing their conquests on this side of India, and next in the dissensions which have prevailed among their chiefs at Poonah, since the death of Madhjee Scindeah, and of the late Peishwa,

Rajahs, are we beholden for the peace and outward security the Nabob Vizier's possessions have enjoyed, and not either to the forces maintained in them, their locality, or any measures that have been taken for their defence or protection. In fact, they have been exposed to the depredations of the most contemptible bands of freebooters. In 1785, a body of Seiks entered Rohildund, and plundered Chandowsy, and several other rich towns. In 1790-1, a party of them carried off the commanding officer of the British troops from Anoop Shere, although two of our battalions were posted there; but what can infantry do against cavalry? Many other petty incursions have taken place, which it would be an endless task to attempt to enumerate.

I now proceed to take a short view of the Mahratta conquests, on this side of India, since the peace of 1782; but without entering into a detail of the progressive measures whereby they were accomplished, as it would be too tedious, and is foreign to the subject under discussion. These conquests, by increasing their resources, and considerably augmenting their military force, already sufficiently formidable to their neighbour, have strengthened and consolidated their power in the north of India, far beyond any former example. While at the same time they so misplace their troops, thus augmented, that the Nabob Vizier's frontier countries may be invaded and laid waste with the greatest facility. That the Mahrattas have dormant claims on Allahabad Korah, and other districts in the Nabob's dominions, is well known, and that they have long cherished the inclination of wrest-

ing them from him cannot be doubted: and were their own petty squabbles adjusted, and it suited their policy and convenience in other respects, their ingenuity would soon find a pretence for reviving such claim, and it would not be found an easy matter to satisfy them, if they were once in a situation to bring them forward; for having the old king (Shah Allum) in their possession, they might demand of the Company the balance of the Bengal tribute, which now amounts to 576 lacks of rupees; in short, there is no calculating the extent of their claims, if they had but the power of enforcing them, it is therefore neither prudent nor safe to trust to their moderation.

When peace was concluded with the Mahrattas in 1782, Bungle Cund-Bundul Cund, Gohud, including Gwalior and Bind, with Naswai, and several other petty Rajaships in that quarter, were all independant, and governed by the descendants of the ancient Hindu Rajah's of the country, who retained independance, as the authority of the Mogul government declined. Delhi and Agra, including the country of the Jaats, a large tract in the Dooab, and the country west of the Jumna, extending as far as Kungepooa northerly, and to Rewaree and Ajemere westerly, remained to Shah Allum, and were ruled by his chief minister Nejifkhan. The upper part of the Dooab, situated to the northward of Delhi, had been separated from that government by Nejib ud Dowla, and had descended to his son Zubaté Khan, who held possession of it at this time. To his capital Gaus Gurb, the Rohillas resorted in numbers after the conquest of their country in 1774, which

which rendered this principality though not extensive, very respectable, under his wise and prudent administration.

These countries, skirting the Nabob Vizier's frontier possessions, from their junction with the district of Mirzapore, to the Cumnow hills at Hurdwar, formed, as has been observed, a strong and secure barrier to his dominions, whilst they maintained their independence. In the year 1733-4, the Mahrattas commenced their operations against them, and in the course of six or seven years, the whole were completely subdued and annexed to that empire. The Seik chiefs of Puttecala, and all the country situated between the Jumna, and Sutluj rivers, were also subdued, and brought under the authority of the Mahratta government, as were the Rajepoot Rajahs of Jypoor, Judpoor, Oudepoor, &c. as far as the deserts that separate their country and Gujat from the province of Multan. Thus did the enterprising and ambitious Madhjee Scindeah extend the Mahratta empire, from the gulph of Cambay, along the Sandy deserts, to the Sutluj river, the Commow hills and the banks of the Ganges in the course of a few years, and apparently with a force very inadequate to so great an undertaking, including three of the principal Soubah's of the Mogul empire, i. e. Delhi, Agra, and Ajemir, with part of Lahore, Malwa, and Allahabad; but what adds greatly to the importance of these extensive and valuable conquests, is the favourable and advantageous position gained by the Mahratta forces, for penetrating the Nabob Vizier's dominions whenever a fit occasion offers, and completely cutting off

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his intercourse with the northern provinces of Asia, from whence Hindustan has long been supplied with horses, and which, in the event of a war, would be found a more serious loss than is at present apprehended. The Mahratta footing in these possessions is rendered stable and secure by the total extinction of almost all the principal families by whom they were formerly governed, viz. the family of Hindu-Putt, who for many generations ruled over Bundelcund and Bungle Cund. The family of the Rana-of-Gohod, one of the most ancient and respected in Hindustan. The family of Nejj Khan and all its collateral branches, and the family of Zebélé Khan, except some female relatives, beside many others of inferior note, all of whom ended their days, either by the sword, or in prison, which leaves no competitors of any consequence that might hereafter rise up and disturb them, except the old king, Allum, whom they preserve as a mere pageant, to give a gloss and sanction to their proceedings.

The revenue arising from the conquered territory, at a moderate calculation, and allowing for a considerable diminution in consequence of the recent change of masters, must amount to between four and five crores of rupees per annum, and of late years it has been increasing. This revenue has enabled the Mahrattas to raise and maintain near 70 battalions of sepoys, which are famed, armed, clothed, and disciplined like the Company's corps. They are commanded by European officers, of which the greater number are Frenchmen and foreigners; and to each battalion four field pieces (bass six pounders) are generally

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attached, with a necessary proportion of ammunition and stores. Their battering cannon are still more numerous than their field pieces, and including mortars and howitzers, the whole of the ordnance they have in Hindustan, will amount to from seven to eight hundred pieces. The cavalry they maintain in this country, of all descriptions, exceed eighty thousand, and fall little short of an hundred thousand, even a greater number appears on the accounts of their army disbursements. The chief part of this force is divided into a number of small armies, and these armies or bodies of troops, are kept in constant motion, awing the refractory, and enforcing the collection of their revenues; beside these troops, the government, upon the same principle as the feudal system, can call a much greater into the field in case of a war; every inferior chief being obliged to furnish a certain quota, with which he must repair to the standard of the principal Sirdar.

General Perron, a French officer of great experience and consummate abilities, both as a statesman and soldier, represents Dowlut Rao Scindeah in Hindustan, and is invested with the most full and absolute authority over every department of the government, civil and military. This power, which exceeds that of any prince in Europe, he exercises with great moderation, at the same time with a degree of judgment and energy, that evince very superior talents. Amongst his European officers, none have a character for any superior capacity, although very good soldiers; yet having risen from very low situations, and not having the advantages of education, none of them

have displayed any abilities out of their professional line; but this deficiency in his officers he may easily remedy (and no doubt will) as soon as peace takes place in Europe; when innumerable military adventurers will flock to his standard, qualified for the highest situations, civil or military. The Mahratta ports on the Malabar coast, from whence supplies of ordnance, arms, and military stores, have been occasionally procured, will afford them an easy access; so that ere long we may expect to see the northern parts of Hindustan swarming with needy and intriguing Frenchmen.

However, from the Mahratta infantry or artillery in its present state, though better appointed, and superior in all respects to what has ever been in the service of any other native power in India, we should have little to apprehend. But their cavalry, though far from respectable, as to order and discipline, are still, from their numbers and mode of warfare, capable of doing infinite mischief, when opposed by infantry alone, or when opposed by infantry slenderly supported with cavalry. Their system is not to fight, or to risk the loss of a man or horse, unless success be almost certain; but to gain their object by harassing the enemy with repeated false attacks, by cutting of small detachments, by intercepting escorts with provisions, grain, and stores; and by burning, destroying, or carrying off the forage from the country around; and from their amazing numbers, from their irregular and desultory mode of attack, and from the constant practice and avidity for plunder of every description; they are admirably well calculated for executing a service of this nature, for they

they can quickly spread over an open country, ravage and lay it waste with fire and sword, and as quickly retire with their booty when they have effected their purpose, or meet with serious opposition. The destruction caused by the movement of a Mahatta army through a country, and the extent to which it spreads, in all directions, is really incredible to those who have not witnessed it; and, not unaptly, has been compared to a flight of locusts which devours every thing green, and leaves naught behind but a dreary waste. Every Mahatta army that enters an enemy's country, is attended by several bodies of Pindaries, which consist of three, four, or five thousand men each, mounted on an inferior kind of horses that are very hardy and very durable. Their practice literally corresponds with the meaning of the term by which they are distinguished, which implies highwaymen or plunderers. They serve without pay; but the chief, at the head of each body of them, commonly receives a sum of money at the commencement of a campaign, to enable him to collect, mount, and equip, his followers.

For the division of the spoil, regular rules are established, which they are seldom known to transgress; for, according to the adage, there is good faith even amongst robbers. These parties sally forth under their respective chiefs, either separately or united, as circumstances require, commit their depredations, and return to camp loaded with booty, as they carry off every thing that is moveable, but chiefly grain and cattle, which meets with a ready market, and thus is a great part of the subsistence of a Mahatta army procured.

But to explain more particularly the advantages which the Mahattas derive from their late acquisitions, taken in a military point of view, independant of other circumstances, it may be proper to observe, That the conquered territory, extending along the southern bank of the Jumna, from the Company's district of Mirza-poor to the vicinity of Agra, being mountainous and full of forts and fastnesses, in the event of a war they can issue from thence across the Jumna, which is at present totally undefended (except at Allahabad) ravage and plunder the Dooab, and having returned with the booty, and lodged it in safety in some of their strong holds, be quickly ready to enter on some new enterprize. Again, from the neighbourhood of Agra, to the Commow hills, the Mahatta side of the boundary line is protected by the fortress of Akbarabad, by the strong fort at Ally Ghur, in the centre of the Dooab, by a large force always stationed at Coil near to Ally Ghur, and by a number of small forts along the western bank of the Ganges, from Anoop Shere to Hurdwar. On the Nabob Vizier's side of the line, which runs from the Jumna a little below Agra, obliquely, across the Dooab to Ram Gaur, and along the Ganges from Ram Gaur (with the exception of the small district of Anoop Shere west of Ganges) to Huidwar. The country is open, and entirely unprotected, for the Ganges being fordable in all this space, at a hundred different places, for seven or eight months in the year, and there being neither forts, nor occupied posts, on the whole of this line, which extends near 300 miles, nor any troops stationed nearer to it than Cawnpore and Futty Ghur, a distance

tance from this nearest point of full 100 miles, and from the farthest of 300: neither one nor the other affords it cover or protection, and as to the Nabob's troops that are dispersed over the country, with the amils, or collectors, they would soon disappear on the approach of an enemy, as they have done on all former occasions.

It is obvious, then, that all Rohilcund, the Nabob Vizier's possessions, in the centre of the Dooab, with the Ferozkabad district, might soon be overrun and laid waste, if attacked by the force the Mahrattas are capable of collecting in their adjoining territories, between the Jumna and Ganges, and this force would, in all probability, be largely augmented by bodies of Seiks from the Punjaub, who are always ready to unite in any enterprize that holds out the prospect of plunder, and who have more than once during the period mentioned, carried their depredations into Rohilcund, and sacked many of its richest towns. And at the same time, that an attack was made in this quarter, smaller parties of Mahratta banditti, mounted and dismounted, issuing across the Jumna, between Allahabad and Agra, as has been above pointed out, might plunder and devastate the lower part of the Dooab, and even intercept supplies of grain, provisions, and military stores, proceeding up the Ganges. Thus assailed as the frontier countries might be, from Allahabad to Hurdwar, a space of between five and six hundred miles, with the commotions likely to arise in consequence of the disaffection and want of subordination of the Nabob Vizier's subjects and soldiers to his person and government, the operations of our troops would be distracted and embai-

rassed, and any forward movement rendered difficult and hazardous, without a numerous cavalry, to repel and clear the country of the enemies rabble, to suppress and crush insurrections, and to escort and facilitate the approach of necessary supplies for the army. For these purposes infantry, however excellent, are ill adapted, and of little use.

Although the subject is by no means exhausted, I shall for the present, close my observations upon it with a remark, which is of more importance than may be imagined at the first glance, and which, certainly, merits serious consideration. The line from Agra to Hurdwar, being as has been shewn, the most open and exposed to the incursions of an enemy's cavalry, is that on which our cavalry will chiefly have to act in the event of a war with the Mahrattas, or of an irruption of the Seiks or northern Afghans; the nearer, therefore, our cavalry are posted to that line the better, since they will thereby be enabled to act with more promptitude when their services are required, in defence of the frontier, and being fresh and vigorous with all their establishments and followers complete, can commence their operations with every advantage. Whereas, if they are stationed in the company's provinces, or in any remote situation, and are hurried to the frontier in a moment of danger, the horses will be jaded before they reach the scene of action. The grasscutters, and other followers, will desert in numbers, without whom the condition of the horses cannot be kept up. In fact, a corps under these circumstances, would join the army in the field under very great disadvantages.

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And in addition to this consideration for stationing the cavalry as near as possible to the place which is likely to become the scene of action, it may further be remarked, that an army on the frontier can commence its operations much earlier after the rainy season, than troops can conveniently move in the provinces, or to the eastward, on account of the country being higher and drier, and of the rains being lighter, and taking off sooner, beside which there is another advantage arising from the situation proposed, and which is of no inconsiderable consequence in military operations, *i. e.* the facility of carrying the war into the enemy's country, and not waiting the attack; defensive measures to us must, as we are now situated, prove ruinous, and should therefore be carefully guarded against. This position is so obvious, that I conceive it unnecessary to adduce arguments in support of it.

From what has been stated above, it will appear that the countries which separated the Mahratta empire from the Nabob Vizier's dominions twenty years ago, and which served as a secure and impenetrable barrier to the latter at that time, have been completely conquered and annexed to the former. That the Mahrattas by this conquest, have acquired a large and permanent additional revenue, which enables them to maintain a large and powerful army, consisting of cavalry almost unnumerable, regular infantry, and a most respectable train of artillery. That this force is rendered still more formidable in being disciplined and commanded by European officers, of whom the principal are Frenchmen, the mortal enemies of our nation. And that so numerous an

army being distributed in the countries situated along the Nabob Vizier's frontier, for the space of five or six hundred miles, gives the Mahrattas every advantage of position they could desire in the event of a war: it is hence evident that an entire change in our system of defence has become indispensably necessary, with a large augmentation of the troops in the field, but particularly, a powerful and numerous cavalry. Since without such a body of cavalry it is, under the existing circumstances, utterly impossible to afford protection and security to the Nabob Vizier's possessions, and ultimately to preserve the tranquillity and peace of the honourable company's provinces.

P. S. In perusing the foregoing paper, the reader is requested to refer to Major Rennell's Map of Hindustan. He will there observe, that a large irregular chain of mountains runs in a direction nearly east and west, with a bend in the center to the northward, from Cuttack on the Bay of Bengal to Ajemere, and the Sandy Deserts, that divides that Soubah from Multan, and which seems to form the natural boundary between the Deccan, or southern Hindustan, and the northern.

This chain of mountains was the limits of the Mahratta empire to the northward twenty years ago, and in sound policy they should not have been permitted to pass it. Since their crossing this barrier, and getting a firm footing as they have done, in the Doob, gives them an advantage over the rich and fertile dominions, under the protection of British troops. Similar to what the French would gain over Great-Britain, from the possession of the southern coun-

ties of England. The Mahrattas intriguing, and ambitious, and are in India exactly what the French are in Europe, restless, and have long been a pest to their neighbours.

An Account of MALWA. Written in 1791.

MALWA is in length 215 coss, and in breadth 230. It is bounded on the north by the Ajmere Soubah, on the south by Baglana, on the east by parts of the Agra and Allahabad Soubahs, on the west by Gujerat. The principal rivers are the Sind and Nurbadah, but it is watered by many smaller streams, at the distance of 3 or 4 coss., the land, in general very fertile, and higher than the rest of Hindustan.

The Patan princes, of the race of Illalceey, conquered the province from the Hindus, and fixt their seat of government at Maudo, which is now in a ruinous condition, but there are still "its remains" which point out its former magnificence, particularly the walls of the forts, which are some coss in circumference. From the Patans, Malwa was totally wrested by Akbar, who annexed it to his empire, and it continued in the hands of his successors, till the conclusion of his reign of Mahomed Shah.

At this period, here, as in other parts of the empire, the Zemindars and new adventurers divided the province amongst them, and formed several petty states, throwing off all, but a nominal allegiance to the throne, so that nothing was left to the Imperial Soubahdar, but the vicinity of whatever city he resided at. The Pajah of Chun-

deli, descended from the ancient princes of the country, seized on the north-east parts, the Keeches upon the south, the Zemindars of Ancintwara and Sundwara, assumed the style of princes, and in the center of the province started up the little Nabobship of Bopaul, which will be mentioned more particularly hereafter. While these rebels were bidding defiance to the royal authority, another enemy entered the province, destroyed the hopes of these petty sovereigns, and soon became masters of the whole.

When Kullick Khan Nizam ul Muluk, celebrated in history as the inviter of Nadir Shah into Hindustan, was entrusted by the emperor with the government of the Deccan, he sought to make himself independant, and therefore, to employ the royal army, and prevent its being turned against himself, suffered, if he did not persuade the Mahrattas, to invade the rich province of Gujerat, after which they entered into Malwa, overturned that country, and penetrated as far as Biana and Ajmere.

Bajee Rao defeated the Soubahdar of Malwa, Deah Behaudur who had collected together a large army, and prevailed on the rebellious Zemindars to join against the common enemy. After the victory, the Mahrattas settled themselves

selves in the province, and obliged those who assumed independence to pay a tribute, and part with most of the lands they had usurped. The Nabob of Bopaul, and some Rajahs, they suffered to keep a part of their territories, and exercised over them a princely power; but took care to weaken them so much, as not to leave it in their option to part them on any future occasion.

The province was divided into three shares, one of which was allotted to Bajerao, another to the Mahatta Sircar, and the third to the chief Mulhar Rao; the chief Scindeah possesses the first, which was conferred on his father by Bajerao; but he has usurped great part of that allotted to the state, so that his revenue may amount to about one crore of rupees. His capital is Ougein, a very large and ancient city on the Seppu river, but badly defended, it being only surrounded by a decayed wall. He last year began to erect a mud fort, of great extent, but which is but little advanced in the building.

The dependencies of Ougein are very extensive, comprehending all the country from them to Gujerat westward, and besides Scindeah possessed Belsha, a capital town, with an extensive territory, which is governed by his Naib Apajee Audoo Rao.

Tokajee Holkar, a near relation of the late Mulhar Rao, inherits his share of Malwa, which is said to produce nearly 80 lacks revenue, but this is clogged by a charge for the support of the widow of his predecessor's son, which may amount to 15 lacks, he resides at Indoor, about 15 coss from Ougein, a flourishing town of modern date.

It is supposed Scindeah can bring into the field 40,000 men, and the chief Holkar about half that number, but their late campaign against General Goddard, has much weakened their reputation, and drained their coffers, which they are in vain, endeavouring to fill by most oppressive exactions from the subjects.

That part of Malwa in the hands of the Peishwa, as minister of the Sircar, are very trifling, and comprehends only the districts of Sepree, Jerri, Neia Seera, Scouah, Mugul Scouah, Kutchna, and Bassaudah Gunje, which are governed by the chief Fimuck Rao, and his deputies. He cannot raise more than 5 or 6000 men. Sheoor and Ashtah belong to Swajee Es-lott, son of the late chief Bhuctal Rao, and are worth about two lacks per annum. It is said Scindeah intends him to command an army on the eastern frontiers, in order to oppose our arms, while he himself remains at Oujein, to watch the motions of General Goddard.

About 74 coss from Nawar, is the government of Bopaul, belonging to a Patan tribe, of which the following is the historical account.

A Rohilla of the Meer Jee tribe, having committed a murder in his own country, fled into Malwa, and entered into the service of Beesah Zemindar, as a common soldier; being liked by his master, he was soon promoted to the command of 10 or 12 peons, and having distinguished himself greatly at the head of this little body, obtained shortly the charge of 200 foot and 50 horse. Continuing to gain favour with his employer, he had the fort of Jug-dees given him as an asylum for his family, with the farm of the Pergunnah, in which it stood, he

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changed the name of the fort to Islaamnaghur, which it now bears.

Soon after this, being ambitious of raising himself to great honour, he left his family at Islaamnaghur, and with about 200 horse, went to push his fortune in the Deccan; from whence, after being very successful, and having acquired much wealth, he returned to Malwa, and brought with him many followers of his own tribe, with whom he had formed the strictest friendship. It was now that he planned the design of forming an independent government, and he began by binding the Ryots of his Pergunnah to his interest, by acts of generosity and strict justice. The town of Bopaul, about three coss from Islaamnaghur, was possessed by an independant chief, whom he attacked, defeated, and put to death, after which he seized upon his state. In the town of Bopaul he built a citadel, which he called Futy Ghur, and soon after quarrelling with his old patron, put him to death, and obtained possession of his Zemindary.

He next, by bribery, procured the strong fort of Kinnoor, and plundered the Rajahs of Holta and Chundely, whom he obliged to pay an annual tribute, he then carried his arms against Belikah, took it, and put the Killat to death. By this acquisition, and his former successes, he had formed a territory of 30 lacks of rupees revenue, and was daily gathering new strength, when the old Nizam, who was returning from Delhi, to the Deccan, took the route of Bopaul, which had nearly proved fatal to his fortune.

The Nizam demanded from him a huzzir of 20 lacks of rupees, which he refused giving, and retired to the fort of Kennoor for

shelter, in which he was besieged for some time, when the Nizam agreed to accept of the bond for 15 lacks, on condition that he would give up his eldest son as an hostage, this being done, he was confirmed by the Nizam in his country, to which he soon after added many districts.

Dooast Mahomed dying, and his eldest son Fer Mahomed being in the Deccan, the second, Suldaun Mahomed was placed on the Musnud; but the Nizam hearing of the Nabob's death, permitted Fer Mahomed to return to Bopaul, and dismissed him with honour, and strong assurances of his support, should he be opposed in claiming his birthright.

On his arrival at Bopaul, the government was surrendered to him by his brother, to whom he allowed a handsome stipend for the support of his rank. Secured in the protection of the Nizam, to whom he always acknowledged allegiance, his government remained very flourishing, and he collected the tribute his father had laid on the neighbouring Rajahs, so that Bopaul was strong at home, and respected abroad. Fer Mahomed entrusted the management of his affairs to his Begum, a woman of very great abilities, who is yet alive and respected.

Fer Mahomed left behind him four sons, Fiez Mahomed, Yaseen Mahomed, Hyat Mahomed, the present Nabob, and Saad Mahomed.

These children being all very young, Suldaun Mahomed, their uncle, formed a party, and attempted the Musnud, but the superior abilities of the Begum frustrated his schemes, and Fiez Mahomed succeeded to the government. Suldaun Mahomed raised

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an army and besieged his nephew at Bopaul; but was defeated, and obliged to fly to the fort of Rautghur, in which was closely blockaded by the Nabob.

Finding, at length, resistance vain, he gave up the place, which was restored to him with a pension adequate to the support of his dignity. In the invasion of the Maharratas, Fiez Mahomed was obliged to give up Belsah, and half his country to prevent the entire ruin of his family. After this, either through grief at the loss of his power, or from a naturally gloomy mind, he became a devotee to religion; no longer engaged in public affairs, and but once appeared in the Durbar, at the request of the Begum, to please his subjects.

Giving up every thing to her direction, he employed his time in religious austerities, wore the dress of a Fakir, lived upon the coarsest and most common diet, and would scarce be prevailed upon to speak, but in prayer; the Begum governed in his name much to the satisfaction of all his subjects; but at length a partiality shewn to a young man of her family, roused the jealousy of the Nabob's brother, who, as he had no children, looked to the succession.

Imagining the Begum wished to make her favourite, Nabob, they prevented it, by a conspiracy to seize the government; the young man was put to death, and Yaseen Mahomed, the second son, took the reins of power into his hands, under the title of Naib to his brother, who dying soon after, left him his heir; but he did not long enjoy his new dignity, being taken ill, and dying twelve days after his accession.

Hyaut Mahomed Fehan, succeeded to the government, which

he now holds; but this little state, surrounded by enemies, is at present in a very weak condition, consisting only of the districts of Bopaul, Beerza, Servassee, and Salwanee, which form a tract from Ambatee south to Korandoo, of 20 coss in length, and only two, three, and four in breadth; the revenues are not more than 12 or 14 lacs, great part of the country being hilly, and but thinly inhabited. The Nabob keeps up but a small force for the collection of his revenues, and the service of garrisoning his forts, in which his strength consists. The principal are Bopaul, or Futtu Ghur, Raatghur, and Islaamnaghur.

Since General Goddard's march through Malwa, Scindeah has been extremely jealous of the Bopaul Nabob, who gave every assistance his country could afford to the English army. Since the fall of Gwalior, and the reports of our invading Malwa has prevailed, he has, one time, threatened to deprive him of his country, at another to give him up part of his former possessions, if he will join heartily in assisting his army; but the Nabob endeavours, by soothing and excuses, to keep clear of any engagements; and it is more than probable that he would, with proper encouragements, do every thing in his power to forward our views. Though what force he could bring to our support in the field, should not be very great, yet the free admission into, and use of, his country, would be of much service, as it abounds with provisions, exceedingly cheap; would be a secure station for the sick, who doubtless will be many whenever we arrive there; and in case the want of ammunition, or other causes, should make it necessary to put off a sudden

sudden advance to Ougien, would be a friendly post to wait for supplies at.

The Nabob has more than once expressed his wish to join in our operations against the Mahrattas, and from his former behaviour to General Goddard, and his dread of Seindeah's jealousy, there is every cause to believe him sincere; but while surrounded with enemies, and our army near 80 co's distance from his country, it is impossible he can publicly declare

his intentions, without the greatest risk of being ruined.

In the hills of Malwa are a people, Rajepoots of the Grassea tribe, who often make descents into the low countries, and raise contributions upon the Mahratta Amils, who buy off their plunderers by a sum of money. They are all horse, and it is said, remarkably daring, but particularly so against the Mahrattas, for whom they entertain a mortal hatred.

Some Account of QUEDAH. Written in 1791.

THE country of Quedah extends from Trang in lat. $7^{\circ} 30' N$ to Crean in lat. $5^{\circ} 18' N$. In length about 150 miles, in breadth from 20 to 50 miles. But the cultivated lands no where exceed 20 miles from the sea-shore; from Trang to Purlis, the sea-coast is sheltered by many islands, and a flat bank lies between them and the main, navigable for small vessels only; the distance between Trang and Purlis being about 24 leagues. The sea coast itself is low, and covered with wood. Inland are many mountains, some of which, as you approach Purlis, project into the sea. The country abounds in rice, cattle, and timber. Eleven rivers, empty themselves into the sea, navigable for prows only, on account of the shallows without; the principal of which are Lingoo and Sittoul, where those vessels are built. Purlis has a deep narrow river, at the entrance of which is a small sandy island, on which stands a fishing village, which is

protected by a few pieces of cannon. The bar of the river is very long, with only 10 feet water upon it at spring tides; the town is situated four or five miles from this entrance, in a valley of a mile and an half circumference, encompassed with steep hills. The old king, in his latter days, chose this place for his residence, which occasioned many vessels and people to resort here. Since his death it has sunk into its former obscurity, notwithstanding, he bequeathed it to his second son Toonka Mooda, who still resides here. Poojil is a small province of Paltang, bordering upon Purlis. The islands Lancany, or Ladda, and Tocklow, lie west of this port about five leagues. The great Ladda is inhabited by a race of Malays, who are in general, great thieves, and commit frequent acts of piracy. These islands are dependant on the Luxamanu of Quedah, who governs here absolutely. They are mountainous, have little pasture, and do not yield
rice

rice sufficient for the inhabitants. There is exceeding good anchorage on the eastern side of them, of sufficient capacity for the largest fleet, with a plentiful supply of wood and water at hand. On the *W* side is a small harbour of sufficient depth, but its shores are coral. In a former war, the French refitted and masted here, after an engagement with, I believe, Commodore *Barnet*.

The land from *Purlis* to the mountain *Jerry* (a coast of 20 leagues in extent) is low and level towards the sea, covered with jungle, which extends between *Purlis* and *Quedah* one mile from the shore. To the southward of *Quedah*, the woods grow much broader, and the country is still less cultivated. The principal seaport, called *Quedah* by strangers, and *Qualla Betrang* by the natives, lies in 6° N latitude. The river is navigable for vessels of 300 tons; but its entrance is choked up by a flat mud bank $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles in length, with only nine feet water on spring tides. Large ships lying in five or six fathoms, are four miles from the river's mouth. At the mouth of the river is a small brick fortress, with a few small guns, ill-mounted. The greater part of the fort is in ruins, so that the spring tides flow into it. The river is about 300 yards wide; both shores are muddy and have swampy plains, which are covered with jungle. This continues for three miles up the river. Half a mile within the jungle, the paddy grounds commence.

Seven miles on the river from the *Qualla*, is *Allestair*, where the king resides. All vessels that pass the bar, can go to *Allestair*. The river is narrow, but deep; the country level, but clear and culti-

vated, having a fine rich soil. A little above *Allestair* the ground rises, the river becomes more rapid, and at length unfit for any kind of navigation, except that of small prows. The channel, on the eastern side of the island, is very narrow, being not 50 feet across.

The king's residence at *Allestair*, is in a very small brick fort, built by his merchant *Jomall*, about four years ago. The inhabitants, near him, are composed of *Chulihars*, Chinese, and Malays.

This place was plundered and burnt in 1770, by the *Buggesses*, aided by some of the king's own relations; since which, it has continued in a very poor state; the only trade left is with *Sangoon*, *Pattany* being destroyed by the Siamese.

Lunboon, on the bank of the river, is about four miles from *Allestair*. This town is inhabited chiefly by *Chulihars*. The soil is exceedingly fertile (clay and sand) and produces great abundance of fruit and vegetables. The country rises in a gradual ascent. The river is very rapid, with shallows and overfalls, so that prows only can navigate it. A very little above *Lunboon*, the prospect opens into an extended plain, on which are many miles of paddy grounds. The river is here contracted into a very narrow channel, being in some places not more than 10 feet across, and is beside so very crooked, and its current so rapid, that only small light prows can make their way up it. During the rainy season this plain is overflowed, which greatly enriches it.

At the commencement of this plain, the king is enclosing a place for the purpose of erecting a fort, to defend his country against the Siamese. On its eastern boundary, the

country is covered with forests, some small villages, with thin cultivated lands, lying scattered here and there.

The next place of any note, is Apaboolit, which is about six miles SE of Allestar, on a branch of the same river. This place is chiefly inhabited by Chuliar families. The soil is more sandy and light than that of Lunboon, but produces abundance of grain. Formerly, the course of the river from Qualla Bauang to Allestar, was 12 miles in length; but the father of the reigning prince cut through a narrow isthmus, in order to shorten the distance five miles, and by degrees the old channel filled up. This work has, however, been of singular disadvantage to the neighbourhood, as it has lessened the quantity of fresh water in the country, by giving it an easier communication with the sea. Sea-water is now admitted up to Allestar in the dry season, the bar at the river's mouth is likewise increased, not having a sufficient weight (or perhaps continuance) of current to carry off the mud. The inhabitants of Allestar are obliged to fetch fresh water in boats, during the months of March and April; for though well water is good, they do not in general use it. At the Qualla, they are supplied with fresh water, entirely by boats, for eight months in the year. In August, September, October, and November, the river is fresh to its entrance at low water.

Close to the fort runs a creek, which communicates with the river above Lunboon, this has been purposely stopped by an artificial mound. Were it opened, vessels might again water at the river's mouth, in all seasons of the year.

The entire country of Quedah is exceedingly well watered, and fertile. Twenty three rivers, all navigable for prows, and some of them for larger vessels, empty themselves into the sea, between Tiang and Creang. The country to the southward of Quedah river, as far as Qualla Mooda (about 10 leagues) is less cultivated than the more northward. At Eang they have the best fruits. The principal natives have gardens at this place, to which they frequently resort, (an excursion of 6 or 7 leagues) to feast on doriaus and mangostias, which ripen here in the greatest perfection.

Qualla Mootba is a large river, deep and rapid, the water is here always fresh to the sea, the land is high, and the bank sandy. The heavy surge which breaks upon this shore, during the south west monsoon, has, by opposing the current from the river, formed a dangerous sand bank, extending three miles out to sea, and in which there is only one fathom water. This bank reaches almost as far as Qualla Mooda. Qualla Mooda is a shallow and rapid river, but convenient on account of its situation with the tin mines. The annual produce here, is about 1000 peculs. This small quantity is not, however, owing to the scarcity of ore, but to the want of hands, and to the few people employed, being badly paid. The river Prie lies next to Qualla Mooda, and opposite Pinang. This place produces a little tin, it has however, very few inhabitants, and those are of very suspicious character. Crean produces rattans and canes. This is the southern extremity of Quedah, and hence begins Perack. Great numbers of Poltang people have emigrated, and come down

to Qualla Mooda, (it is supposed nearly 15,000) if these people settle there, they will greatly encrease the cultivation, and benefit Pinang. It is needless to add, that the king of Quedah has been advised of the advantages he would experience, by having the country opposite Pinang cultivated, the soil of which is of the richest quality.

DESCRIPTION of the PROVINCE of AGRA.

Written in 1791.

THE province of Agra is bounded on the north by the Ganges, on the south by Chandere Malwa, on the east by Rantampoor, and on the west by the Soubah of Delhi. The principal rivers are the Jumna, Chambul, and Coharec, but smaller streams are very numerous, which, after watering the country, fall into one or other of these three rivers.

Agra, or Akbarabad, is the capital of the province, and was long the metropolis of the Mogul empire. It spreads on both banks of the Jumna, and in the reign of Akbar, was esteemed the largest, and by much the richest city in the world. The palace erected here by the emperor, contained 500 apartments, finished with all the elegance India could afford. Thave-not, and other old travellers, speak of it with admiration, as a most compleat and imperial residence. That part of it now in repair, is the palace of the Nabob Nujeeph Khan.

The greatest ornament to Agra, is the Taaje Mahal, or mausoleum of the Begum, of the emperor Shah Jehan, which was twelve years in building, and cost 50 lacks

of rupees. The historian who writes the reign of that emperor, gives the following account of it, as just finished.

From a broad and well built street, having on each side the houses of capital merchants, you enter a square 150* dirrecks in length, and 100 in breadth, which is built about with two rows of shops, and two serais; from this you pass into another quadrangle, 90 dirrecks long, and 50 broad, forming the areas of two serais. This leads to a terrace 80 dirrecks in length, and 34 in breadth, about which is convenient stabling and other offices.

From this terrace, through a very superb gateway, you enter a garden which is a perfect square, of 360 dirrecks, ornamented with baths, fountains, terraced walks, ponds, &c. &c. The southern end looks upon the Jumna, and is taken up by a range of very magnificent apartments, at the eastern end of the garden, rises a terrace of stone, in length 354, in breadth 141, and 10 dirrecks high from the ground. From the centre of this rises another terrace of white marble, being a square of 120

* A measure of two feet one inch.

dirrecks, from this rises the mausoleum, an octagonal building, covered with a dome, and the walls with white marble inside and out, on the top of the dome is a pinnacle of solid gold, in the form of a rose eleven guz in height, and from the terrace to the top of this, measures 106 dirrecks. In the center of the building is the tomb of white marble, round which is a Mosaic pavement, done in flowers, formed of such lively coloured stone, as to equal the most exact drawing. This pavement is surrounded by a case of marble, perforated into the most elegant lace work, the doors of which are two tables of fine jasper; at each angle of the marble terrace is a minaret, 52 dirrecks high.

Fronting the mausoleum, at the west end of the garden, is a fine mosque of red stone, and a large building for purification for the support of the servants, attendants on the place, as readers of the Koran, gardeners, sweepers, lighters of the lamps, &c. was allotted a revenue of two lacks of rupees, under the direction of a Darogah, who was an Omrah of rank, and quitted the world for a religious retirement.

The golden pinnacle, the jasper gate, and richer ornaments of the buildings were taken away by the Jauts, who also, tempted by the beauty of the stones, tore up part of the Mosaic pavement, but being disappointed in expectation of the value of them, they desisted from farther ravages, so that the Taj Mahal yet remains a magnificent and curious mark of the splendour of the Moguls.

Two coss north from Agra, is a large town, named Benktah, where the Hindus have several temples, which are held in great veneration. Twelve coss from Agra, is Falloppoor, or Sichree, which Akbar adorned with a fine mosque, a convent for dervishes, and a fortified palace. Close to the town is a very extensive lake, on the bank of which the above emperor erected many pleasure houses, and a large inclosure for fighting elephants, playing at the chomgaum, throwing the lance, and other exercises, here is also an inexhaustible quarry of red stone, from which are dug tables of any length or breadth required.

Beana was formerly a large city, of which there are yet some stately remains, as arches, pillars, and some very fine subterraneous apartments. The indigo which grows in great plenty near this, is much esteemed. Mathurah, is a large town, famous for its temples among the Hindus, and is now in a very flourishing condition, owing to the residence in it of the families of the principal Moguls in Nujeeff Khan's service.

Canooje was formerly the capital of the ancient Hindu empire, and tradition says, extended along the banks of the Ganges to Futtyghur. Of the truth of which there is some evidence in the vast heaps of bricks and rubbish, and the rooms frequently discovered under them; but Canooje is at present only a small town, and remarkable for nothing but affording the finest rose water, and ſtar in Hindūstan, next to that brought from Cabul.

*Some Account of the City of Ougein, by an OFFICER.**Written in 1804.*

THE city of Ougein, situated in 23° 14' is remarkable for its antiquity, and the splendor which formerly distinguished it. Even now, its riches are immense, and it is in other respects far superior to any other I have seen in this part of the world.

It is at present the capital of Doulut Rao Scindeah, and is said to have been formerly the residence of the great prince, Bicker Majet, and was about 70 years ago, granted in Jaghire to Ranoojee Scindeah, the ancestor of the present chieftain. It is as extensive as Surat, but discovers evident marks of much greater extent, from large bricks being frequently dug up three or four miles distance from the suburbs.

We approached the city on the NW side, and were surprized as we advanced, to see nothing but a few very high pagodas rising in the midst of innumerable pleasure grounds, dispersed with infinite taste, and calculated altogether to charm the eye. Beyond these gardens runs the river Tunbra, a narrow irregular stream, whose banks are very rugged, and the water of no depth. As we came under the walls, the town for the first time, became discernible.

From this quarter the entrance was not favourable, we had to pass through a narrow but well paved street, leading to the main street, which runs in a straight line due south and west, the whole extent of the city.

Nothing can exceed the uniformity of their buildings; on the

ground floor, which is considerably raised from the pavement, runs a regular succession of shops beneath one continued piazza, forming a most pleasing coup d'œil, and these shops exhibit all the costly variety, and the richest productions of India, Persia, China, and even Europe.

The public bazars for vegetables, grain, fruit, among which are apples, melons, grapes, pomegranates, &c. appeared well stored with every thing, and at a cheaper rate than I have been accustomed to find them. Notwithstanding which, we saw several persons dead, and dying, in the public streets. This, was explained, by telling us, they were strangers, and the fear every inhabitant had to shew the appearance of superfluity, occasioned this lamentable want of humanity in the midst of opulence.

At about two miles distance, on the western bank, is Behro Ghur, or Mahadjee Ghur, the former name is in compliment to a favourite idol, the latter to Mahadjee Scindeah, by whom it was erected.

This fort is very extensive, and surrounded by a ditch nearly 20 feet deep, communicating with the river at each extremity. The walls are masonry, but do not reach the parapet; there is also an interior fortification, square, and presenting a face each way of about 150 yards. This Mahadjee Scindeah built for his own residence, but remains also unfinished.

On the same side, and nearly
two

two miles higher up, is an edifice of peculiar strength, in good repair, but of a most gloomy aspect. It is erected on an artificial island, formed for the purpose, by a diversion of the stream of Sisera, and connected with the western bank by a bridge of 16 arches. In the western or artificial stream, is a surprising multitude of various apartments, constructed on a level with the water, and in the midst thereof, the water being conveyed round them in various channels, into reservoirs for the purpose, from whence it is discharged by little artificial cascades, which add considerably to the romantic effect of the whole, into proper outlets leading to the bed of the river.

During the rains, the whole of these buildings are covered with water, but such is the wonderful strength of the masonry, that it resists these repeated shocks, and continues in high preservation.

The apartments are admirably calculated for coolness, each recess being furnished with rings, to which I understand curtains to have been affixed, made of the aromatic root, called Kusee, which being wetted, gives a delicious coolness to the entering air.

On the western side of the river, are two large stone inclosures; one within the other, the lesser appears to have been a garden, the other a park, from the ruins of a wall three or four miles in extent:

Of this singular work, the only account I could get from the natives, was, that it had been the abode of Ghore' Shah. The first

princes of Malwa, after the subversion of the empire of Delhi, were of that tribe, but the government afterwards fell into the hands of the Gilgees. On consulting, however, an authentic history of the province, I had the good fortune to make the following discovery.

“Sultaun Nasis ul Deen Gihgee, son of Gheas ul Deen, ascended the throne of Malwa, in the year of the Hejira 905, and reigned eleven years and four months. This prince who was cruel and oppressive, built the water works at Kalleah De, and Saadar Pore, for having contracted an intolerable heat in his habit by eating quicksilver *, he spent his whole time in these watery abodes, and carried on the business of his government there.”

By the above account, these works are 300 years old, and their permanence through so long a period, and so constant and so great a force of water, is certainly much to be admired.

The inhabitants appeared very affable and frank, asked a number of questions, and were communicative in return. One of our party was a cavalry officer, dressed in his uniform, the helmet of which is similar to those worn by the 19th dragoons. This circumstance occasioned him almost to be venerated, as they conceive that corps to be invincible.

Holkar surrounded this city some months ago, and by threats extorted a considerable sum of money from the inhabitants.

* The Indians attribute wonderful and supernatural effects to the use of fixed quicksilver; the natural effect of ignorance, and a fondness for the marvellous.

METHOD of planting and cultivating the PEPPER VINES at
TELLICHERRY, on the MALABAR COAST.

The Pepper should be planted in a foot of the tree. In the month of low firm ground.

IN the beginning of the month of June, when the rain falls incessantly, at the foot of a jack, mango, cajou, marcin, or any other tree, whose bark is rough or prickly, dig a hole one foot deep, the breadth and length six inches, into this hole put a piece, taken from the extremity of one of the branches of a pepper vine, then fill it up with earth, taking care no water is therein, and that none may remain after planting. In the month of July the roots will extend themselves in the ground, and the sprouts will appear on the surface, when they are to be tied to a tree, and a circular bank of earth thrown up round them, that they may enjoy the moisture of the water, which remains on the ground, and thereby kept from being inflamed by the heats, which subsist from the month of July to October, when the rains cease; cover the root of the vines with fresh leaves, it matters not from what tree, so that they have the quality of cooling. If the ground is too dry, water the same, morning and evening; but if it is entirely cool, twice in eight days is sufficient. Then plant five or six sprigs at the foot of the same tree, taking particular care they in no wise touch each other.

Ten days after the rains are set in, remove the leaves that cover the root of the vine; pull up the grass that may have grown near them, and demolish the circular bank of earth made to contain the water, that none may remain at the

foot of the tree. In the month of August repeat the same. The vines are to be cherished in this manner for three years

It must be observed, that the foot of the vines should be covered every year, in the manner before mentioned.

If the vine is once smothered by the heat, it will begin to languish and produce no fruit, so it is necessary to follow the above instructions.

The leaves ought likewise to be removed in the month of June, to prevent the white ant from eating the root of the vine; those vermin being much given to eat the leaves, which the rain draws into the ground, and thereby come to the roots of the vine, which they prey upon likewise.

Observe also, that the vine is not too much affected by the heat of the sun, on account of the proximity of the water.

These pepper vines ought not to be planted at the foot of trees, whose bark is smooth, as they will in consequence fall to the ground; therefore always make choice of those that are rough and prickly.

The manner of planting in the month of February, when the ground is low and firm.

Having made a hole ten inches from the tree, the depth thereof being fifteen inches, the length and breadth twelve inches each, take seven branches from the extremity of the vine, cut them thirty inches long, and put them into the hole, then fill it three quarters with earth, and the remainder with fresh

have, observing to put water in the morning and evening, till the commencement of the rains, when to fill the hole with earth, and to throw up the bank as before directed.

The time for planting those vines, in the rainy season, is in the month of June, and in the month of February in the dry season; if they are planted at any other time they will not bear fruit; the reason is, that they will extend their roots in the ground at these times, and no other, and therefore particular care ought to be taken of them as before directed.

Trees planted for the support of pepper vines, ought to be fifteen or sixteen feet asunder; if closer, the branches will shade the vines from the sun, as they ought to receive a moderate heat.

Manner of planting in higher situations and firm ground.

Make a square hole fifteen inches, the same distance from the tree, take ten branches from the extremity of the vine, of seven inches length each, put them into the hole at a certain distance, filling it with earth, and treating them as before directed. In a high place the trees, planted for the support of pepper vines, ought not to be more than thirteen feet distant, on account of the heat. Two years after they are planted, it is necessary to throw up a square bank of earth round every five plants, that the rain-water may soak in, and nourish the roots; if this is omitted during the rains, the vine will not subsist during the dry season, on account of the heat.

This square is to be repaired every three years, by which means the vine will live a long time, and produce plenty of pepper; it ought to be done during the rains, in the

month of July, for at that time should the spade happen to touch the root, it will be of no inconvenience; but should it do so at any other time, the vine will certainly die.

Manner of planting in very high ground.

Make a square hole 2 feet deep, at the same distance from the tree, take twelve slips from the extremity of one of the vines, two feet nine inches long, put them into a hole at a certain distance, and cover them as before directed, throwing up the square bank. It is necessary to plant these vines at the time before mentioned. The reason for making the hole deeper, is on account of the great heats which prevail on high places, and prevent the vine from dying.

Vines if planted in a stony soil, will not produce any fruit, because the roots cannot extend themselves with facility.

A sandy soil is equally prejudicial to them, because it is naturally hot; and the heat of the sun penetrates with more facility than in any other ground, consequently the vines are not able to resist, though watered three or four times a day.

You may plant vines in a place where fresh water communicates itself, in the same manner as in ground entirely low and firm; but I doubt very much if they will produce pepper; if they yield any, I am certain the grapes will be of no great account, because of the continual moisture the plant will receive. I have already remarked, it is absolutely necessary that those vines enjoy an equal degree of heat and moisture, if you think of gathering a good crop.

Manner of planting the Pepper gram.

Take ripe pepper and put it into water for three days, at the end

and of which take off the skin, and after you have mixed good red earth, with cow-dung and water, put the pepper into it, exposing the same to the sun for three days, only early in the morning and the evening; it is necessary this mixture be neither too thick nor too thin; after this, plant the same in an earthen pot, every grain at a certain distance, taking care to water them every day, with a water-pot, until the stalk has four leaves; then dig a hole at the foot of a tree, two feet deep and nine inches long and broad; take cow-dung and ashes of all sorts of fire-wood, put it into the hole, and mix the same with the ground dug out of it, taking care to fill it in such a manner, that here only remains five inches of elevation. Fifteen days after plant four pepper vines in every hole, cover them with earth two inches deep; during the summer water them every day, morning and evening, and cover them during the rains; likewise take care that no water remains at their feet, by covering them with earth, as they ought to be; as soon as the rains are over, throw up a circular bank of earth round them, to contain the water they are wa-

tered with. In this manner they must be nourished for three years; in the fourth year they will begin to give fruit. These instructions are to be followed every year. These pepper plants are planted either in high or low ground, but it is necessary it be very firm.

Manner of planting where salt water is.

After having made a hole, thirteen inches square, at the foot of a tree, fill the same half up with good red earth, without mixing it in the least with the salt water; then plant therein ten slips of those vines, at a certain distance, and cover the same with good red earth. When the rains are over, throw again red earth at their feet, and make a circular bank round them, to form a conservatory, for watering them every other day, taking particular care to cover the feet of the branches with fresh leaves. In the beginning of the rains, fill the conservatory, and take away the leaves, observing to pull up the grass that sprouts at their feet, covering them with red earth, at the same time spreading some round about; they are to be nourished every year, as is pointed out at the beginning of these instructions.

POETRY.

AN ODE.

BY MIRZA KAZIM ULEE JUWAN.

Paraphrased by DR. JOHN GILCHRIST.

FAIR youth is the season which mortals should prize,
As the spring of both body and mind;
Thro' Summer and Autumn, see ! life swiftly flies,
With old age, its cold Winter behind.

2.

Awake ! now sweet Hebe benignantly cheers,
Like Aurora, the morn with her rays,
Oh, hear my young friends !—ere the dark night appears,
For improvement, these—these are the days.

3.

Exert every nerve while the soul is in tune,
The high summits of learning to gain,
Should Time's hoary locks bring Death's warning at noon,
Then, indeed, you may labour in vain.

4.

If reason, or genius, your bosom yet fires,
With advantage contemplate this truth !
As day-light itself before darkness retires,
Clouds may lower on the sunshine of youth.

5.

Now quickly employ every moment you can,
Adolescence with honour to crown ;
For science should ever distinguish the man,
Who aspires, or to rank, or renown.

6.

In arts and accomplishments, emulate all,
 Persevere to Fame's temple, in view ;
 While Envy and Ignorance shamefully fall,
 Merit's bays, there, are waving for you.

7.

The dictates of Malice, let *cowards* obey,
 Arm'd with pencil, stiletto, or pen ;
 Leave Slander's base weapons, which *Innocence* slay,
 To assassins, the basest of men.

8.

True worth is a lamp with celestial flame,
 That will shine when this Globe shall decay.
 Tho' monuments lurk in the dust—a good name
 Is the dawn of Eternity's day.

9.

By just and magnanimous actions the brave,
 Gather laurels unfading, on high ;
 From earth far remov'd, and the sting of the grave,
 In heaven—where they never can die.

10.

See pleasure and fortune, both fade like the rose,
 When its dew-drops of morn disappear !
 But Glory's immortal fresh blossoms disclose,
 Like the myrtle, Spring's charms thro' the year.

11.

Indulge not too freely in pride, nor in wine,
 Those false lights in the visible gloom !
 Which Coxcombs and Profligates borrow to shine,
 As the glow-worms in Vice's dark tomb.

12.

While juvenile minds, which no passion inspires,
 That an Angel might blush to descry,
 Reflect the pure image that Virtue admires,
 In the tear of mild Sympathy's eye.

On the DEATH of a YOUNG SOLDIER.

By WILLIAM PRESTON, on the lamented and untimely Death of
his SON, WILLIAM PRESTON the Younger, who was killed at
the BATTLE of DELHI, in the Twenty-first Year of his Age.

νῆρ δὲ τε πᾶσι' ἔπεισεν
' Ἄριε λίαιμεν' ὀδυσσόμενον ὄζει χάλκῳ
Κεισθῆτι.

WITH every tide, with every wind,
I watch'd the tardy sail from *Ind* !
While, still reviving, still delay'd,
Hope on the sicken'd spirit prey'd.
I caught, with fond impatience wild,
At every rumour of my child !—
At length it comes—the tardy sail
With news of carnage loads the gale.—
Oh stroke, that I must long deplore !—
My son, my *William* is no more.—
Among the heroic slain he lies—
And who has heard his parting sighs ?—
As sinking on the plain, he bled,
What hand sustain'd his drooping head ?—
What pious accents cheer'd his death ?—
What friend receiv'd his parting breath ?

In pomp decay'd, where *Delhi's* wall
Appears to mourn an empire's fall,
Where palaces, their splendour gone,
Are tottering o'er th' imperial throne,
And monuments of *Tamur's* race
Are mould'ring thro' the dreary space,
So late the gallant and the brave,
Now wretched earth denied a grave !—
Where *Jumna*, spreading o'er the plain,
Beholds his current choak'd with slain.
The fatal field with gore is red —
What tongue laments the valiant dead ?—
What eyelids pour the pitying tear ?—
What hands the fun'ral pile uprear ?—
The vulture's scream and eagle's cries—
Are these, my *Son*, thy obsequies ?—

Oh !

Oh! far remote, unheard, and low,
 From drooping eyes the sorrows flow—
 While rapine wild and faithless deed
 Ordain the victim host to bleed.
 The gentle Sister—constant Wife,
 The Parent fond, must mourn the strife.

What airy phantoms had I chac'd!
 What fond delusions Fancy trac'd!—
 For ever hid, in cheerless gloom!—
 Subsided all, within the tomb!—
 To heights ideal, I pursu'd
 The fair endowments, that I view'd
 And saw them win the virtuous praise,
 Too rarely sought in modern days.
 And sure—the talents of my *Son*
 In arts and arms the palm had won,
 Had Heav'n enlarg'd his narrow span,
 To full maturity of man.—
 With judgment ripe beyond his age,
 He turn'd each bright immortal page —
 In early youth the classic hoard
 His mind with high conceptions stor'd,
 From precept, and example brought,
 By sages, and by heroes taught.—
 He felt the pow'r of lofty rhyme.
 To waken thoughts and aims sublime.
 The kindling eye, the conscious breast,
 The forms of good and fair confest:
 The produce of his youthful vein,
 Gave earnest of poetic strain.
 And true to symmetry and grace,
 His eye could just proportion trace,
 With glance as rapid as his mind—
 While fancy all he saw combin'd,
 And bade his artist hand pourtray
 The charms that Nature's works display.

To feel the high heroic flame,
 A manly rank, with men to claim.
 To feel each energy of thought,
 For well he wrote, and bravely fought;
 He did not live his course to guide,
 By precepts classic lore supplied;
 Yet, nobly prodigal of breath,
 He learn'd from them contempt of death.

Scarce conscious where, I listless range,
 In change of place to find no change.

While every smiling cheek I view,
 Bids all my sorrows rise anew ;
 And every face, that happy shows,
 Appears to triumph in my woes.
 Ev'n objects dearest to my heart,
 With ev'ry charm a pang impart !—
 Oft as I see the sun arise,
 The tear shall glisten in my eyes,
 For him that sought an *Orient* clime,
 To perish in his youthful prime—
 And Fancy still behold thy fall ;
 And still thy youthful form recall.—
 Has life prolong'd her listless dream,
 My *Son*, to make thy death my theme ?
 To pour the weak enervate verse,
 Unworthy off'ring, on thy hearse ?
 For me remains the mournful pride,
 To think my *Son* has bravely died.

HINDA. *An EASTERN ELEGY.*

From MAURICE'S Poems.

LFD by the star of evening's guiding fires,
 That shone serene on Aden's lofty spires,
 Young Agib trod the solitary plain,
 Where groves of spikenard greets his sense in vain.
 In wealth o'er all the neighbouring swains supreme,
 For manly beauty every virgin's theme.
 But no repose his anxious bosom found,
 Where sorrow cherish'd an eternal wound.
 The frequent sigh, wan look, and frantic start,
 Spoke the despair that prey'd upon his heart.
 The haunts of men no more his steps invite,
 Not India's treasures give his soul delight :
 In fields and deep'ning shades he sought relief,
 And thus discharg'd the torrent of his grief.

“ Ye swains, that through the bow'rs of pleasure rove,
 Ye nymphs that range the myrtle glades of love,
 Forgive a wretch, whose feet your bow'rs profane,
 Where joy alone and happy lovers reign.
 But oh ! this breast incessant cares corrode,
 And urge my fainting steps to death's abode.

Joyless

Joyless to me the seasons roll away,
 Exhausted nature hurries to decay ;
 Day's cheerful beams for me in vain return,
 For me the stars of heav'n neglected burn ;
 In vain the flow'rs in wild luxuriance blow ;
 In vain the fruits with purple radiance glow ;
 In vain the harvest groans, the vintage bleeds ;
 Grief urges grief, and toil to toil succeeds :
 Since she whose presence bid the world be gay,

HINDA, once fairest of the virgin train
 Who haunt the forest, or who graze the plain,
 Sleeps where the boughs of yon black cypress wave,
 And I am left to languish at her grave !

" To that dear spot, when day's declining beam
 Darts from yon shining tow'rs a farewell gleam ;
 Constant at eve my sorrows I renew,
 And mix my tears with the descending dew ;
 The last sad debt to buried beauty pay,
 Kiss the cold shine, and clasp the mould'ring clay.

" Far other sounds this conscious valley heard,
 Far other vows these ardent lips prefer'd,
 When, sick with love, and eager to embrace
 Beauties unrivall'd but by angel grace ;
 I madden'd as I gaz'd o'er all her charms,
 And hail'd my HINDA to a bridegroom's arms :
 I printed on her lips a hasty kiss,
 The pledge of ardent love and future bliss.
 Her glowing blushes fann'd the secret fire,
 Gave life to love and vigour to desire :
 Then, with the tear, warm trickling down my cheek,
 Spoke the full language passion could not speak :
 Our mutual transport seal'd the nuptial rite,
 Heav'n witness'd, and approv'd the chaste delight.

" Prepare, I cried, prepare the nuptial feast.
 Bring all the treasures of the rifed East :
 The choisest gifts of ev'ry clime explore ;
 Let Aden* yield her tributary store ;
 Let Saba all her beds of spice unfold,
 And Samarcand send gems, and India gold,
 To deck a banquet worthy of the bride,
 Where mirth shall be the guest, and love preside

* Aden and Saba, are both cities of Arabia Felix, celebrated for the gardens and spicy woods which surround them.

" Full fifty steeds I boast, of swiftest pace,
 Fierce in the fight, and foremost in the race :
 Slaves too, I have, a num'rous faithful band,
 And heav'n hath giv'n me wealth with lavish hand :
 Yet never have I heap'd a useless store,
 Nor spurn'd the needy pilgrim from my door.
 And skill'd alike to wield the crook or sword,
 I scorn the mandate of the proudest lord.
 O'er my wide vales a thousand camels bound,
 A thousand sheep my fertile hills surround :
 For her, amidst the spicy shrubs they feed,
 For her, the choicest of the flock shall bleed.
 Of polished chrystal shall a goblet shine.
 The surface mantling with the richest wine :
 And on its sides, with Ommau's * pearls inlaid,
 Full many a tale of love, shall be pourtray'd.
 Hesper shall rise, and warn us to be gone,
 Yet will we revel 'till the breaking dawn ;
 Nor will we heed the morn's unwelcome light,
 Nor our joys finish with returning night.

" Not Georgia's nymphs can with my love compare ;
 Like jet the ringlets of her musky hair ;
 Her stature like the palm, her shape the pine ;
 Her breasts like swelling clusters of the vine ;
 Fragrant her breath as Hadramut's perfume,
 And her cheeks shame the damask rose's bloom.
 Black, soft, and full, her eyes serenely roll,
 And seem the liquid mansion of her soul.
 Who shall describe her lips where rubies glow,
 Her teeth like shining drops of purest snow.
 Beneath her honey'd tongue persuasion lies,
 And her voice breathes the strains of Paradise.

" A bow'r I have, where branching almonds spread,
 Where all the seasons all their bounties shed ;
 The gales of life amidst the branches play,
 And music bursts from every vocal spray :
 The verdant foot a stream of amber laves,
 And o'er it, love, his guardian banner waves.
 There shall our days, our nights, in pleasure glide ;
 Friendship shall live when passion's joys subside,
 Increasing years improve our mutual truth,
 And age give sanction to the choice of youth.

* The sea of Ommau bounds Arabia on the south, and is celebrated by the eastern poets for the beauty of the pearls it produces.

" Thus fondly I of fancied raptures sung,
 And with my song the gladden'd valley rung;
 But fate, with jealous eye, beheld our joy,
 Smil'd to deceive, and flatter'd to destroy.
 Swift as the shades of night the vision fled,
 Grief was the guest, and death the banquet spread;
 A burning fever on her vitals prey'd,
 Defied love's efforts, baffled medicine's aid,
 And from these widow'd arms a treasure toic,
 Beyond the price of empires to restore.

" What have I left? What portion but despair,
 Long days of woe, and nights of endless care?
 While others live to love, I live to weep:
 Will sorrow burst the grave's eternal sleep?
 Will all my pray'rs the savage tyrant move
 To quit his prey and give me back my love?
 If far, far hence, I take my hasty flight,
 Seek other haunts, and scenes of soft delight,
 Amidst the crowded mart her voice I hear,
 And shed, unseen, the solitary tear.
 Music exalts her animating strain,
 And beauty rolls her radiant eye in vain:
 All that was music fled with Hinda's breath,
 And beauty's brightest eyes are clos'd in death.
 I pine in darkness for the solar rays,
 Yet loath the sun and sicken at his blaze:
 Then curse the light, and curse the lonely gloom,
 While unemitting sorrow points the tomb.

" Oh! Hinda, brightest of the black-ey'd maids
 That sport in Paradise' embow'ring shades,
 From golden boughs where bend ambrosial fruits
 And fragrant waters wash th' immortal roots:
 Oh! from the bright abodes of pure day
 The prostrate Agib at thy tomb survey;
 Behold me with unceasing vigils pine
 My youthful vigour waste with swift decline.
 My hollow eye behold and faded face,
 Where health but lately spread her ruddy grace.
 I can no more—this sabre sets me free—
 This gives me back to rapture, love, and thee.
 Firm to the stroke, its shining edge I bate,
 The lover's last, sad, solace in despair.
 Go, faithful steel, act nature's ling'ring part,
 Bury thy blushing point within my heart,
 Drink all the life that warms these drooping veins,
 And banish, at one stroke, a thousand pains.
 Haste thee, dear charmer; catch my gasping breath,
 And cheer with smiles the barren glooms of death!

'Tis done—the gates of Paradise expand,
 Attendant Houri seize my trembling hand;
 I pass the dark, inhospitable shore,
 And Hinda, thou art mine—to part no more."

EPITAPH *on a beautiful* INFANT.

(*From the same.*)

BRIGHT to the sun expands the vernal rose,
 And sweet the lily of the valley blows;
 Sudden impetuous whirlwinds sweep the sky
 They shed their fragrance, droop the head, and *die*.
 Thus the fair infant, from life's storms retir'd
 Put forth fair blossoms, charm'd us, and *exper'd*.

ODE to the MOON. *By an ARABIAN LOVER.*

Addressed to STELLA.

(*By the same*)

CYNTHIA, fair regent of yon azure space,
 Seize thy bright reins, and chase the ling'ring gloom;
 Dawdling, I haste to Stella's lov'd embrace
 Whose lips are roses, and whose breath perfume.

As through the boundless wilderness I rove,
 Beneath this robe no murd'rous falchion gleams,
 To stain with blood this unpolluted grove,
 And blot the brightness of thy virgin beams!

Ah, no! where dwells thy influence, mighty love,
 No savage thoughts, like these, the breast invade;
 Thou canst to pity the wild Arab move,
 And wrest from his fierce grasp th' uplifted blade.

This bosom beats not with impure alarms,
 But burns with fires as bright, as chaste, as thine;
 I pant to fold her in my bridal arms,
 Loose her light vest, and call perfection mine.

To SIR WILLIAM JONES,

On the first Publication of his ASIATIC POEMS.

(*By the same.*)

WHITHER does fancy stretch her rapid wing,
Through what new regions of serenest spring?
My ravish'd sense, an opening Eden greets,
A waste of treasures, and a wild of sweets—
Entranc'd, I seem through fairy bow'ls to stray,
Where scattered rubies pave the spangled way;
Transparent walks, with polished Sapphire's bright,
And fountains † sparkling with ambrosial light.

A sweeter lyre no eastern swain hath strung,
More softly warbled, or more boldly sung;
Whether, great Bard, thy vigorous muse rehearse,
Solima's deathless praise, in deathless verse;
Or, tun'd to grief, the trembling numbers move,
Breathing the softest tales of plaintive love:
Tender as Petrarch's flows th' impassion'd line,
Nor Vida boasts a chaster page than thine.

Yet not that Britain's laurels round thy head,
And Arab's palms, with rival lustre spread,
For this I sing—but that, with fix'd disdain,
Thy Roman soul refus'd the flatt'ers strain
And dar'd prefer (unveis'd in courtly guile)
Virtue's just praise beyond a monarch's smile. †

SUKOONTULA.

As pious Kan amid the fragrant wild,
At first beheld this never equalled child—
Is she a fairy, or a goddess bright,
Or some divine inhabitant of light?
An emanation of the moon?—Or whence,
This form, that fills with rapture every sense?

Alluding to the beautiful allegorical poem of the seven fountains,
See the preface to *Nadu Shah*, towards the conclusion.

Who,

'Tis done—the gates of Paradise expand,
 Attendant Hours seize my trembling hand;
 I pass the dark, inhospitable shore,
 And Hinda, thou art mine—to part no more."

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 And sweet the lily of the valley blows;
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 Put forth fair blossoms, charm'd us, and *expir'd*.

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Addressed to STELLA.

(*By the same*)

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 Seize thy bright reins, and chase the ling'ring gloom;
 Darkling, I haste to Stella's lov'd embrace
 Whose lips are roses, and whose breath perfume.

As through the boundless wilderness I rove,
 Beneath this robe no murd'rous falchion gleams,
 To stain with blood this unpolluted grove,
 And blot the brightness of thy virgin beams!

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Where scattered rubies pave the spangled way;
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And fountains * sparkling with ambrosial light.

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This form, that fills with rapture every sense?

* Alluding to the beautiful allegorical poem of the seven fountains,

† See the preface to *Nadu Shah*, towards the conclusion.

Who, from the lunar orb this gem conveyed,
 And on the lap of earth, this treasure laid?
 The holy sage exclaimed. Then in his arms,
 He clasped the infant of all perfect charms.
 He found her weeping, and he bore her home,
 To Gotme's cottage, near his peaceful dome—
 Sister, he cried, a heavenly ward receive,
 A source of bliss, that wealth nor power can give;
 With love maternal she the child caress'd,
 And fed the lovely stranger from her breast;
 With constant zeal the smiling cherub reared,
 Who grew to every heart the more endeared.
 As days went add'd to her life's gay spring,—
 On her, each hour shed blessings from its wing,
 Belov'd by every hermit of the wood,
 Darling of all—earth's paragon she stood.
 Thus bloom'd and flourish'd Kan's reputed child;
 Round her expanding frame such graces smil'd,
 That every heart with deeper love was fired,
 As like the stately palm her form aspir'd.

In the same wood two damsels more were seen,
 Alike, then age, their stature, and their mien,
 With Sukoontula in warm friendship join'd,
 Their separate bodies claim'd a common mind,
 One wish, one passion each fond heart inspir'd,
 Their actions govern'd and their bosoms fir'd.
 Each was a Venus—or a sun sublime,
 Of dazzling lustre cheering every clime.
 A radiant moon effusing gemal light,
 Queen of the stars that glad the reign of night—
 Such charms they boast, that even the poet's art,
 Can no resemblance of those charms impart,
 To duly speak their praise the thought is vain—
 A task too mighty for the tuneful train;
 For when these wondrous works of God were made,
 In them his powers were gloriously display'd.

If anger ever on their foreheads frown'd
 Than eye's sharp lashes would like arrows wound,
 And tear the hearts of men with hopeless grief,
 Till smiles of pleasure gave a kind relief.
 Then, when they laugh'd, at their unclouded brows,
 The holy Anchorite forgot his vows,
 Flushed with new life the reverend seer became,
 And his breath burn'd with love's ill conquering flame.

Whene'er they walk'd, innumerable throngs, amazed,
 On their bright forms in silent wonder gaz'd,

Their feet the ruby tint of blood outvied—
With nicest art and sacred pigment died :
Then flowing locks such magic charms combined,
They bound in chains the hearts of all mankind.

The twin-born pair, adorned with every grace,
Were still surpassed in figure and in face,
By Sukoontula—maid without a peer,
Enchanting rose-bud to all bosoms dear,
Her beauty's brilliant, world-consuming rays,
Could wrap the glowing universe in blaze.
The sun that rolls his chariot through the skies,
Borrowed his brightest lustre from her eyes.

They were all loveliness, and on each tongue,
The sweetest blandishments like honey, hung.
Can I in verse describe those matchless dames,
Or find for charms divine expressive names ?
I must in speechless ecstasy admire ;
Dumb be my tongue, and still my useless lyre.

AN ACCOUNT OF BOOKS

FOR THE YEAR 1804.

MEMOIRS of the LIFE, WRITINGS, and CORRESPONDENCE of SIR WILLIAM JONES, by LORD TEIGNMOUTH, 4to. p. 350, Hatchard, 1804.

A curiosity to know the private history, sentiments, and opinions of men eminent for literature, is one of the most rational and laudable feelings that can interest the human mind. But though this curiosity be more or less felt by that part of society over which the influence of literature is extended, and though it be so much cherished by the prevalent taste of the age, it is very seldom fully gratified. This arises not so much from the want of striking incidents, with which the lives of literary men are so rarely diversified, as from the friendly partialities, or mistaken delicacies, or the defective judgment, discrimination, and taste of those who undertake to describe them. The qualifications requisite for a biographer are of no ordinary sort. and he who writes the life of a man of genius and learning, should not only be superior to all those considerations by which he might be induced to suppress or disguise the truth, but also be gifted with endowments, in some degree correspondent to those which it is his object to delineate. Amongst our contemporary biographers there are but one or two, who have displayed any considerable portion of these qualifications; and to that number we have now the satisfaction to add the noble author of the work before us.

The life of Sir William Jones has been expected by the literary world, with a solicitude proportioned to the admiration excited by his wonderful attainments, and to the high estimation in which his character is held. A desire was naturally felt to see this illustrious scholar divested of that illusion which the fame of his learning had spread around his name; to become acquainted with his most familiar habits, thoughts, and feelings, and to know whether the man who had enlightened society by his knowledge, could improve it by his example. This desire will be amply gratified, by a perusal of these memoirs, in which every thing interesting, both in the public and private character of Sir William Jones, is exhibited to the reader, partly in his own familiar correspondence, and partly in the pleasing narrative of his biographer. Lord Teignmouth has, in our opinion, accomplished the wish expressed in his preface, of transferring to his readers much of that admiration, respect, and esteem, for the character of his friend, with which he is himself impressed; for, his character is raised, rather than diminished, in our estimation, by that close examination which, it has been justly said, too often lessens our respect for public men. His lordship introduces his work to the

the public, with an unaffected modesty, that runs throughout the whole composition, and gives a grace to the suavity and elegance of diction with which it is adorned, so that the circumstances of his life derive an additional interest from the manner in which they are related and explained. The delineation of Sir William Jones's character, which closes the account of his life, and which we have given at length in our last volume,* might have been drawn with greater force of discrimination, but not in more chaste and interesting colours.

The materials from which these memoirs have been composed are most authentic and satisfactory. They consist of a paper, written by Sir William Jones, containing short notices of his situation and occupations, during every year of his life, of memoranda, written also by him, and describing more fully the occurrences of his life, up to his twenty-second year; of his letters to his friends, and of the circumstances which passed within the actual observation of his biographer, during his residence in India. In the arrangement of these materials, the letters are disposed according to the order of time, in such a manner as to make Sir William Jones the describer of his own feelings, hopes, and pursuits, during the most interesting periods of his life. An analysis of the memoirs, interspersed with such extracts from the correspondence as either elucidate the qualities and dispositions of his mind, or unfold his principles and opinions, may enable our readers to form a competent judgment of his character, as well as of the merits of his bio-

grapher, and may impart to them some portion of that pleasure which we have received from the perusal of the work.

Sir William Jones was the youngest child of Mr. William Jones, a gentleman celebrated for his mathematical knowledge, and distinguished by the friendship of Newton. This gentleman was the son of a respectable yeoman in Anglessea, whose genealogy is traced to the ancient chieftains of North Wales. Mr. Jones married a Miss Nix, the daughter of a cabinet-maker, in London, by whom he had three children. Sir William Jones was born in 1746. At three years old, he had the misfortune to lose his father; but that loss was in a great measure supplied by the sagacity, sound sense, and tender, watchful affection of his mother. She formed a plan for his early education, which she steadily pursued, and to which the prematurity of his mind should seem to be attributable. The principles of this plan were to reject all severity of discipline, and to lead his mind gradually to knowledge, by exciting his curiosity, and directing it to useful objects. To his eager inquiries after knowledge, which her mode of instruction prompted him to make, she always answered, "Read, and you will know." and so strongly was this sensible saying impressed upon his mind, that he always acknowledged himself indebted to it for his future attainments. She, at the same time, particularly attended to the cultivation of his memory, by making him recite the popular passages in Shakespeare. This propensity to reading, which was thus happily inspired, met, at this period, with

some

* See Asiatic Register, Vol 5; Characters, p. 65.

some temporary interruption, from two accidents which befel him. Having, one day, been left alone in a room, he began, in childish play, to scrape soot from the chimney; in doing which he fell into the fire; his eyes brought the servants to his assistance, and he was preserved with difficulty; but his face, neck, and arms, were much burned. Some time afterwards, as his attendant was putting on his clothes, which were fastened with hooks, one of the hooks, by some accident, got fixed in his right eye. By due care, the wound was healed; but the eye was so much weakened, that its sight ever remained imperfect. After his recovery, he returned to his books with redoubled eagerness, and in his fifth year he appears to have shewn some indication of his future talents. One morning, turning over the leaves of a bible, in his mother's closet, he was so forcibly struck with the sublime description of the angel in the Apocalypse, that the impression which it made on his imagination was never again effaced. In his mature years, he was fond of retracing the circumstance, and of describing the feelings which it inspired. In his sixth year he was initiated in the latin grammar; but he made little progress in it at that time: nor was he encouraged to persevere in the study by his mother, who, intending him for a public education, was unwilling to perplex his mind with latin, before he had acquired a competent knowledge of his own language. At the end of his seventh year, he was placed at Harrow school, where he was more remarkable for diligence and application, than for the superiority of his talents, or the extent of his acquisitions. His attention

was divided between his books, and the cultivation of a little garden, in which his leisure time was employed. During his school-vacations, his mother renewed her exertions to improve his knowledge of his own language; and at those periods she taught him the elements of drawing, in which she excelled. In his ninth year he met with another accident, which detained him twelve months from school. In a scuffle with his school-fellows, he fell and broke his thigh-bone. But the tender assiduity of his mother allowed not this interval to pass uselessly away. She was at once his nurse, his companion, and his instructor. She encouraged him to read such English authors as she thought best adapted to infuse into his youthful mind noble and elevated sentiments, together with a taste for poetry and eloquence. Dryden's *Aeneiad*, and the juvenile poems of Pope, warmed and delighted his imagination, and incited him to compose verses in imitation of them.

This circumstance, however, altogether suspended his progress in the Greek and Roman classics, and even appears to have given him a distelish for them; so that his studies were pretty much left to his unrestrained fancy, and what he had gained in his two first years at school was almost entirely lost. Nevertheless, on his return to Harrow, he was placed in the same class in which he would have been if his studies had not been interrupted. Thus placed by the folly of the master in a situation beyond his powers, his backwardness became the more conspicuous; which being ascribed by the same folly to laziness or dulness, he was degraded by the infliction of

corporal punishment; a treatment which made so deep an impression on his mind that he ever remembered it with abhorrence. Severity of scholastic discipline, repugnant as it is to the feelings of humanity, and justifiable only when applied to the punishment of obstinate vice, never produced any other effect than to harden the pertinacity of dulness, or to mortify the pride of rising talents: and one cannot read without indignation, of one of the finest geniuses, and the most distinguished scholar of his age, having in his tender years been subjected to the brutal harshness of a pedagogue, for the non-performance of tasks which he had never been instructed to furnish." In his twelfth year he was removed to the upper school, at which period he began to be distinguished by his skill in proverbs, and his imitations of Ovid. Lord Teignmouth relates an anecdote of him that happened at this age, which affords a more extraordinary instance of strength of memory, than any which can be found in the whole range of biographical history. "His school-fellows had proposed to amuse themselves by the representation of Shakespeare's *Tempest*: but it was not readily to be procured, and he wrote it for them so correctly from memory, that they acted it with great satisfaction to themselves, and with considerable entertainment to the spectators. He played the part of Prospero. His genius now began to display itself in various compositions, not required by the discipline of the school. He translated into English verse several of Ovid's Epistles, all the pastorals of Virgil, and he composed a drama on the story of *Meleager*, which was acted during a vacation, by his school-fellows.

But in the common recreations at Harrow, Jones was seldom a partaker; and the hours allotted to play were by him devoted to study. The following anecdote strongly indicates the turn of his mind, and the impression which his studies had made. He invented a political play, in which Doctor William Bennet, bishop of Cloyne, and the celebrated Doctor Parr, were his principal associates. According to a map of ancient Greece they divided some fields near Harrow into different states, and each fixed on one of these as his dominion. Some of the boys were styled barbarians, whose business was to invade the several states. Accordingly wars were waged, battles fought, councils held, and patriotic speeches made, in conformity to the description of the Grecian historians—His studies, however, were not now confined to Greek and Roman literature; he began to learn Hebrew and Arabic, and his ardour for knowledge was so unextinguishable, that he often passed whole nights in study, taking coffee or tea, as an antidote to sleep. Hence his improvement became proportionally great; and he acquired the appellation of the great scholar. During the vacations at this time (his thirteenth year) he studied French and Italian, and learned arithmetic; and the chief amusement of his leisure hours was the game of chess. "Books," says his biographer, "he had always at command; for his mother, who contemplated with delight the progress of her son, with a wise liberality, allowed him unlimited credit on her purse."

Lord Teignmouth has inserted a letter, written by Sir William to his sister, while yet in his fourteenth year, on occasion of the death

death of a friend, which, though it be dictated by the understanding rather than the heart, and though it touches on no other topic of consolation, but the true maxims of the stoic philosophy, which he had learned from his books, yet displays an advance of mind and a command of language very remarkable at so early an age. Of the prematurity of his mind and the advancement of his learning at Harrow school, our readers will be able to form a full and distinct notion, from the following extract of a memorandum given to lady Jones, by the late Sir John Parnell, who was one of his most intimate companions whilst at that seminary.—“He gave very early proofs of his possessing very extraordinary abilities. His industry was very great, and his love of literature was the result of disposition, not of submission to control. He excelled principally in his knowledge of the Greek language. His compositions were distinguished by his precise application of every word, agreeable to the most strict classical authority. He imitated the choruses of Sophocles so successfully, that his writings seemed to be original Greek compositions; and he was attentive in writing the Greek characters with great correctness. His time being employed in study, prevented his joining in those plays and amusements which occupied the time of his school-fellows; but it induced no other singularity in his manners: they were mild, conciliating, and cheerful. When I first knew him, about the year 1761, he amused himself with the study of Botany, and in collecting fossils. In

“ general, the same pursuits which gave employment to his mature understanding, were the objects of his youthful attention. The same disposition formed the most distinguished feature of his character, at an early and at a late period of his life. A decision of mind, and a strict attachment to virtue, an enthusiastic love of liberty, an uniform spirit of philanthropy, were the characteristics of his youth and of his manhood. he did not act, he used no expression, which did not justify these assertions.”

Gifted with these rare endowments, he was, at the age of seventeen, entered and matriculated at University College, Oxford, where his mother, prompted by her fond, but sensible solicitude, and in compliance with his wishes, determined to reside with him. The high expectations which his passion for literature had raised, of the benefits and delights of an academic life, in that ancient seat of science, met with a proportional disappointment. Instead of deriving instruction from the public lectures, or gratification from the society of companions endowed with congenial sentiments and talents, he “complained,” says his biographer, “that he was required to attend dull comments on artificial ethics, and logic de-tailed in such barbarous Latin, that he professed to know as little of it as he then knew of Arabic;” and it would appear that he met not amongst his fellow colleagians, any thing of that literary ardour which he had himself imbibed. The expectations which he had formed were doubtless extravagant; but it is surely a lamentable circumstance, that

the young enthusiasm of literary genius, should, at the first University in England, meet with disgust and mortification, rather than encouragement and instruction.

After a residence of a few months at the University, he was, in October, 1764, elected one of the four scholars on the foundation of Sir Simon Bennet; but the prospect of a fellowship was as yet remote—That zeal for oriental literature which has justly rendered him so pre-eminent, and from which his highest fame was derived, now began to be displayed in the time and attention he bestowed on the study of Arabic. Such was the ardour with which he pursued his favourite study, that meeting accidentally in London with a native of Aleppo, who spoke the vulgar Arabic fluently, he prevailed on him to accompany him to Oxford, where he supported him for several months, at an expense which his finances could ill afford. In the course of his study he discovered the near connection between the modern Persian and Arabic, the former of which he thence resolved likewise to acquire—During the vacations at the University, he passed his time in London, where he attended the schools of Angelo, for the purpose of acquiring the elegant accomplishments of riding and fencing. At home his attention was directed to the modern languages; and he read the best authors in Italian, Spanish, and Portuguese, following, in all respects, Milton's plan of education; so that he might, as he used himself to say, "with the fortune of a peasant give himself the education of a prince."

At the recommendation of Dr. Shipley, he was, at this period, offered to be made private tutor to lord Althorpe, now earl Spencer, a situation which he was induced to accept, in consideration of his slender finances, and of the distant prospect of his obtaining a fellowship, by which he might improve them. In consequence of this disappointment, he went, in the summer of 1765, to earl Spencer's seat at Wimbledon Park, and took upon him the charge of his pupil's education. Yet, notwithstanding the time necessarily devoted to this occupation, his indefatigable industry enabled him to attend to his literary pursuits without any material interruption.

During the first summer that he resided at Wimbledon, he composed many of his English poems, and read the greatest part of the Old Testament in Hebrew. In the succeeding year he unexpectedly obtained the fellowship which he had so much desired, but which his residence in earl Spencer's family now rendered of less consequence. In the same year, he received an offer from the duke of Grafton, then prime minister, of the place of interpreter for the oriental languages, which, however, he declined, earnestly requesting, that it might be conferred upon his mussulman friend, from Aleppo; but his disinterested solicitation was unnoticed. His studies in Asiatic literature, he, however, unremittingly pursued, and about this time, at the age of twenty-one, he wrote his Commentaries on Asiatic poetry, after the manner of Lowth's Plections, and with much of the classical purity, spirit
and

and elegance of these celebrated compositions.*

In the summer of 1767, Jones accompanied Lord Spencer's family on a tour to the Continent, but his stay was short. At Spa he passed three weeks, part of which time he dedicated to the lessons of a famous dancing master, and part to the acquisition of the German language. Thus, wherever he went, he seems never to have lost sight of the primary object of his views, the attainment both of elegant and useful accomplishments: and the boundless versatility of his talents, and variety of his acquirements ought, on due reflection, to excite the surprise of the learned, more than of the common reader, for surprise, which is natural to the ignorant, at the exhibition of extraordinary endowments, should be still more strongly felt by those who can appreciate such endowments, from knowing the difficulty with which they are attained.

About this time he was solicited to undertake a work, the publication of which first proclaimed his ability as an oriental scholar. The King of Denmark, then on a visit to England, had brought with him a Persian manuscript, containing Mirza Mahadi Khan's Life of Nadér Shah, which he was desirous of having translated. For this purpose, an application was made to Jones by the secretary of state, with which he at first declined to comply, but on its being hinted, that his undertaking this performance might be of some advantage to him, that it might procure him some mark of distinction, and above

all, that it would be a reflection on the country, if his Danish majesty were obliged to carry his manuscript into France, he at last undertook to translate it into French, and in the course of a year completed his task: but he received not any other honour or reward than a diploma from his Danish majesty, constituting him a member of the Royal Society of Copenhagen. When he published this work, he added to it a Treatise on Oriental Poetry, also written in French †.

His fame as an Asiatic scholar was from the merits, as well as the nature of this publication, now established throughout Europe; and all those engaged in the cultivation of that branch of literature eagerly sought his acquaintance; amongst them the count Reviczki, afterwards imperial ambassador to the court of London, was particularly distinguished both on account of his own acquirements, and of the intimacy and correspondence which subsisted for many years between him and Jones. This correspondence, chiefly carried on in Latin, Lord Teignmouth has translated, and introduced into the body of the work, giving the originals in an Appendix, but, with all possible respect for his judgment, he will allow us to remark, that a great part of it might have been omitted with advantage. Many of these letters contribute nothing to the development and illustration of sir William Jones's character; they shew little of his disposition and feelings; and though they occasionally give some intimations of his

* See our Review of Sir William Jones's works, in Vol. 1 of our Register; *Account of Books*, page 11.

† See our Review of Sir William Jones's works, in the 2 vol. of our Register. *Account of Books*, 18 17).

his studies and opinions, and contain observations on Asiatic literature, yet the former are too slight to satisfy curiosity, and the latter too general, enthusiastic, and indiscriminating, to be either instructive or entertaining. The strain of reciprocal encomium in which sir William and Reviczki indulge, run through the whole correspondence, and though it be sanctioned by classical authority, is not very well adapted to gratify our modern taste. And the rapturous and hyperbolical language in which they sometimes burst out in praise of the Persian poets, is, in our opinion, more calculated to excite the ridicule of the sceptics in Asiatic lore, than to promote its cultivation. The diction, however, of sir William Jones is in a high degree polished and spirited. The following passage contains a copiousness and elegance of familiar phraseology in the latin idiom, which we will venture to say no modern scholar has ever surpassed.

Quam jucunda mihi fuit illa semihora quâ tecum de poetis Persicis meis tuisque deliciis sum collocutus. Intium enim amicitæ et dulcissimæ inter nos consuetudinis arbitrabar fuisse. Quam spem utriusque nostri importuna negotia fefellerunt. Ruri enim diutius quam vellem commorari, variæ me cogunt occupationes. Tu Germanium, ut audivi, quam citissimè proficisci meditaris. Doleo itaque amicitiam nostram in ipso flore quasi decidere. Illud tamen tanquam lenimen doloris mei restat, nempe ut si præsens te præsentem alloqui non possim, liceat certè quidem per literas colloqui, et cum sermonis com-

municatione, tum conjunctione studiorum perfrui. At cum de amicitâ nostra loquor, ne, quæso, videar hoc tam gravi nomine abuti. Permagno enim vinculo conjungi solent ii qui iisdem utuntur studiis, qui literas humaniores colunt, qui in iisdem curis et cogitationibus evigilant. Studia eadem sequimur, eadem colimus et consecramur. Hoc tamen inter nos interest. Nempe tu in literis Asiaticis es quam doctissimus, ego verò ut in iis doctus sim, nitor, contendo, elaboro. In harum literarum amore non patiar ut me vincas, ita enim incredibiliter illis delector, nihil ut suprâ possit: equidem poesi Græcorum jam inde a puero ita delectabar, ut nihil mihi Pindari Carminibus elatius, nihil Anacreonte dulcius, nihil Sapphûs, Archilochi, Alcæi ac Simonidis aureis illis reliquiis politius aut nitidius esse videretur. At cum poesim Arabicam et Persicam degustarem illico exarescere * * * *

The remainder of the letter is lost; but our classical readers will perceive the extravagant emineuce to which he is about to elevate the Asiatic poets. Sir William's more informed judgment afterwards gave him correcter notions.

In the summer of 1769 he went to Harrow with his pupil Lord Althorpe, and during his residence there, transcribed a Persian grammar, which he a few years before composed. He also began a Persic dictionary, which, as he met not with any encouragement from the India company, he afterwards relinquished.

linquished.—Lord Teignmouth has been at some pains to discover Sir William Jones's impressions with regard to religion, at this period, when, in his twenty-fourth year, it appears evident that his belief in Christianity was not unmingled with doubt. "These doubts" says his lordship, "were stated by him, in hopes of obtaining a solution of them; but being disappointed, he declared his determination to peruse the whole of the scriptures in the original uninterruptedly, that he might be enabled to form a correct judgment of the connection between the two parts, and of their evidence both internal and external. I cannot deny myself the satisfaction of anticipating the conclusion to which his investigation led a firm belief in the authenticity and inspiration of the holy scriptures."

In the beginning of 1770, he again accompanied Lord Spencer's family to the Continent. Of this excursion no account is given. It appears by his letters to Rev. zki at this time, that he was abroad about a year, and that he passed the winter at Nice, the spring at Paris, and the summer and autumn at Spa. These letters give no description of his travels. They are confined to accounts of his progress in Asiatic literature, which are not sufficiently interesting to transcribe, excepting what he mentions respecting the celebrated ode of Confucius, which he decyphered and translated. *This ode he discovered in a Chinese manuscript, entitled Shiking, which was deposited in the royal library at Paris. "I succeeded," says he, "in comparing

"the ode with the version of Couplet, and analysed every word, or more properly every figure in it. Of this ode I now send you a literal translation. It is a composition of wonderful dignity and brevity; each verse contains four words only, hence the ellipsis is frequent in it, &c

A more decisive and remarkable proof cannot be exhibited of his unparalleled talent for the acquisition of language, and of a sagacity and penetration in that particular which no other man ever reached.

About this time he sketched a plan of an essay on education, and of a tragedy, founded on a story in Turkish history, neither of which however, he ever wrote.—Towards the latter end of 1770, he resolved to resign his situation in Lord Spencer's family, and to embrace a line of life more congenial to his independent and manly spirit. Animated with the noble ambition of rendering himself useful to his country, he had long desired to attach himself to the profession of the law. The advice of his friends confirmed his own opinion; and he was accordingly admitted into the Temple, and commenced his legal studies. But with his industry and application, he still found time for the Oriental muses, and even for the pursuits of general literature. The plan of an epic poem, which he had roughly sketched during his residence at Spa, he soon methodized and formed; and it is inserted in the Appendix to the work before us. The subject of the poem was the supposed discovery of Britain by Tyrian adventurers; and he proposed to exhibit, under the character

* See Sir William Jones's works, vol. 2, page 331.

character of a Tyrann prince, a perfect king of Britain. His main design was to celebrate the British constitution and the honours of his country, to display all the master principles of morals and politics, and to illustrate and emblazon these grand maxims, that nothing can shake our state, while the dignity of the crown is supported by the liberty of the people, and where virtue is made the basis of private and public happiness. It does not appear that he ever commenced the poem. The conception of it was noble and sublime, but it would have required the comprehensive and creative genius of a Milton to have done it adequate justice. At this time he began a history of the Turks, the introduction to which lord Teignmouth has inserted in his Appendix. It is to be regretted he did not proceed in a work, for which he was so eminently qualified. He this year, 1771, published the celebrated letter to Anquetil du Perron, of which we have given a particular account in our review of his works. In 1772 he published his translations from the Asiatic language, and in the same year was elected a fellow of the royal society. In 1774 he published his book *De Poesi Asiatica*. In the course of this year he commenced a correspondence with Schultens, the celebrated Dutch orientalist, which was maintained in latin, and which, as well as the correspondence with Reviczki, lord Teignmouth has translated, and introduced into the memoirs. These letters are written with the same easy elegance which distinguish those to Reviczki. They exhibit a mind imbued with various learning, and disciplined by taste; but certainly not remarkable for depth of thought, or fecundity of senti-

ment. He describes his occupations, runs over his various studies, and expatiates on the beauties and relative merits of Asiatic and European writers; but he seldom fixes the attention by any vigorous sentiment, striking discrimination, or happy illustration. Some of his letters to his friends in England on political subjects, present a more interesting picture of his mind, and contain greater variety of thought, strength of feeling, and energy of expression, than, we believe, can be found in any of his other writings, whether public or private. On these subjects he seems elevated above his usual tone of animation, and his sentiments and language partake of his feelings. We shall select, for the gratification of our readers, a few of the most prominent passages in those letters, without regard to the order of time in which they were originally written.

After Jones left the family of earl Spencer, he continued to correspond with his pupil, lord Althoipe; and his letters to him are marked with that manly sense, and independent spirit, by which he was so eminently distinguished. The most critical period in the life of an English nobleman, is that at which he is introduced into the senate. His conduct on that occasion often determines his future character. It was not likely that a youth educated under the guidance of Jones, would be deficient in any of those qualities or accomplishments which it was practicable to impart; but it was his good fortune to find in his pupil a native stock of sound sense and generous feeling, on which he readily engrafted the principles and elements of moral and political science: and when the period arrived, that

it became necessary to discuss matters of practical importance, he inculcated maxims of freedom, just policy, public spirit, and independence, in the insinuating and familiar language of friendship. The following letter from Jones to lord Althorpe will best shew the truth of these observations :

“ May I congratulate you and our country, on your entrance on the great career of public life ? If there ever was a time when men of spirit, sense, and virtue, ought to stand forth, it is the present. I am informed you have attended some county meetings. Did you find it necessary or convenient to speak on the state of the nation ? It is a noble subject, and with your knowledge, as well as judgment, you will easily acquire habits of eloquence ; but *habits* they are, no less than playing on a musical instrument, or handling a pencil, and as the best musicians and finest painters began with playing sometimes out of tune, and drawing out of proportion, so the greatest orators must begin with leaving some periods unfinished, and perhaps with sitting down in the middle of a sentence. It is only by continued use, that a speaker learns to express his ideas with precision and soundness, and to provide at the beginning of a period for the conclusion of it, but to this facility of speaking, the habit of writing rapidly contributes in a wonderful degree. I would particularly impress this truth upon your mind, my dear friend, because I am fully convinced, that an Englishman's real importance in this country will always be in a compound ratio of his virtue, his knowledge, and his eloquence, without all of which qualities, little real utility can result from either of them apart, and I

am no less persuaded, that a virtuous and knowing man, who has no natural impediment, may, by habit, acquire perfect eloquence, as certainly as a healthy man, who has the use of his muscles, may learn to swim, or scate.” * * * *
I solemnly declare, that I will not enlist under the banners of a party, a declaration which is, I believe, useless ; because no party would receive a man determined, as I am, to think for himself. To you, alone, my friend, and to your interest, I am firmly attached, both from early habit, and from mature reason, from ancient affection, unchanged for a single moment, and from a full conviction that such affection was well placed. The views and wishes of all other men I will analyse and weigh with that suspicion and slowness of belief which my experience, such as it is, has taught me ; and to be more particular, though I will be jealous of the *regal* part of our constitution, and always lend an arm towards restraining it within due limits, yet my vigorous and strenuous efforts shall be directed against any oligarchy that may arise ; being convinced, that on the popular part of every government depend its real force, the obligation of its laws its welfare, its security, its permanence.”

HAVING NOW been five years at the bar, without having been retained in any important cause, and having little prospect of any increase of his professional duties, he was impelled by a laudable ambition, and by the aid of his political zeal, to come forward as a candidate for the seat then vacant in parliament for the university of Oxford. But the sudden dissolution of parliament, which took place in Sept. 1780, determined him

him to to decline it. On this occasion he addressed a letter to doctor Wheeler, in which he asserts, with manly dignity, the proud and inflexible independence of his principles.

“ The parliament being suddenly dissolved, I must beg you, as one of my best and truest friends, to make it known in the university, that I decline giving the learned body any further trouble, and am heartily sorry for that which has already been given them. It is needless to add, what you well know, that I should never have been the first to have troubled them at all. I always thought a delegation to a parliament from so respectable a society, a landable object of true ambition, but I considered it as a distant object, as the reward of long labour, and meritorious service in our country; and I conceived, that had I filled a judge's seat in India, with the approbation of my countrymen, I might, on my return, be fixed on as a proper representative of the University. * * *. As to principles in politics, if my success at Oxford, at any future time, depend on a change of them, my cause is hopeless. I cannot alter or conceal them, without abandoning either my reason or my integrity; the first of which is my only guide, and the second my chief comfort in this passage through life. Were I inclined to boast of any thing, I should certainly boast of making those principles my rule of conduct, which I learned from the best of men, in ancient and modern times; and which my reason tells me, are conducive to the happiness of mankind. As to *men*, I am certainly not hostile to the *ministers*, from whom I have received obligations,

but I cannot, in conscience, approve their measures.”

The abolition of the African slave trade, has, for these last sixteen years, occasionally occupied the attention of parliament, and interested the feelings and humanity of the country; The united talents of the greatest orators in England have been exerted, in exposing the base principles of this abominable traffic, and in exciting in the public mind, a rational detestation of it. Ten years before the subject was introduced into parliament, Jones expressed his abhorrence of it, in the following spirited and forcible language. In a speech, addressed to the freeholders of Middlesex, at an election meeting, he took occasion to touch on this subject. After reviewing the state of the nation, and the condition of the colonies, he says :

“ I pass, with haste, by the coast of Africa, whence my mind turns with indignation at the abominable traffic in the human species, from which a part of our countrymen dare to derive their most inauspicious wealth. Sugar, it has been said, would be dear, if it were not worked by blacks, in the western islands; as if the most laborious, the most dangerous works, were not carried on in every country, but chiefly in England, by *free men*: in fact, they are so carried on with infinitely more advantage; for, there is an alacrity in a consciousness of freedom, and a gloomy, sullen indolence, in a consciousness of slavery; but let sugar be as dear as it may, it is better to eat none—to eat honey, if sweetness only be palatable— better to eat aloe, or colloquintida, than violate a primary law of Nature, impressed on every heart, not imbruted by avarice, than rob one human creature

creature of those eternal rights, of which no law on earth can justly deprive him."

On the subject of Sir William's political principles and conduct, we cannot deny ourselves the pleasure of transcribing two more extracts from his letters, in which his sentiments are happily and forcibly expressed. In a letter to Mr. Yates, on being elected a member of the society for constitutional information, he declares,

"My future life shall certainly be devoted to the support of that excellent constitution, which it is the object of your society to unfold and elucidate, and from this resolution, long and deliberately made, no prospects, no connections, no station here, or abroad, no fear of danger, or hope of advantage to myself, shall ever deter or allure me. A form of government so apparently conducive to the true happiness of the community, must be admired as soon as it is understood, and if reason and virtue have any influence in human breasts, ought to be preserved by any exertions, and at any hazard. Care must now be taken, lest by reducing the regal power to its just level, we raise the aristocratical to a dangerous height, since it is from the people that we can deduce the obligations of our laws, and the authority of magistrates."

In another letter to Lord Althorpe, he has the following sentiments:

"I rejoice, however, at the *distrust* conceived by many honest men of those now in power; my opinion is, that *power should always be distrusted*, in whatever hands it is placed.—As to America, I know not what * * * * * thinks; but this I know, that the sturdy transatlantic yeomanry will neither be dragooned, nor bamboozled

out of their liberty. His principles, in regard to our internal government, are, unless I am deluded by his professions, such as my reason approves, and, which is better, such as I know to be approved in clear terms by our recorded constitution.

"The friends of * * * * * were too monarchical, and those of * * * * *, far too aristocratical for me; and if it were possible to see an administration too democratical, I should equally dislike it. There must be a mixture of all powers, or the nation cannot exist, without misery or shame."

Such were the political principles and opinions of Jones, which in all situations and times he steadily and uniformly maintained, and which contributed to fortify and elevate his generous spirit of independence. We shall now return to the actions of his life, all of which will be found conformable to the tenor of those noble sentiments which his letters contain.

About the latter end of 1780, he was thrown into the deepest affliction by the death of his mother, who had been endeared to him by every circumstance which can tender the ties of filial love, and parental affection, indissoluble and enobled. This most excellent woman devoted the whole exertions of her strong understanding to the cultivation of his mind, whilst she exercised all the feelings of her anxious heart, in forming that mild manliness of disposition which constituted the happiness, and characterized the actions, of his life. In him she was indeed rewarded; and her fondest wishes, and most enlarged hopes, were amply gratified and fulfilled. Her sensible kindness, her solicitous care, her tender interest, were returned by him with
corresponding

corresponding feelings and sentiments: "She was the confidant of his plans, his hopes, his occupations." The letters, which passed between them, during periods of their absence, have been unfortunately lost; but the warmth and fulness of his affection appear in numberless instances, and exhibit an eminent example of the pure, delightful, and beautiful relation of mother and son.

In the spring of 1781, he renewed his studies, which had been interrupted by his irreparable loss, and completed his translation of the *MOALLAKAT*. But the principal object of his hopes and ambition, was the vacant seat on the bench at Calcutta. With a view to recommend himself, in a more particular manner, for this station, he translated from the Arabic a laborious work, on the Mahomedan law of succession to the property of intestates. Some time, however, was yet to elapse, before he could obtain his desired appointment. And in the summer of 1781 he made an excursion to France, with the intention of proceeding from thence to America, whither he was presingly invited by his friend, the celebrated Doctor Franklin. But the object of his journey was to procure restitution of a large estate of a client and friend, which had been attached by an order of the states. The irresolution of that friend prevented the execution of the plan, and Jones returned to England, through Holland.

In the beginning of 1783, he published his translation of the *Moallakât*, or seven Arabian poems,

which added to the high reputation he had already gained in Asiatic literature. Of the merits of these poems, and of Sir William's translation, we have already given our opinion in our Review† of his works. They are the only literary relics of the ancient manners of Arabia but the Nomadic tribes, who still traverse the deserts, exhibit a living picture of the same state of society which these poems were designed to delineate and embellish.

In March, 1783, he was appointed a judge of the supreme court at Calcutta, and the honour of knighthood was accordingly conferred on him. In the April following, he married Miss Shipley, the eldest daughter of the bishop of St. Asaph; and in a few weeks afterwards he sailed for Bengal, with the pleasing anticipation of the benefit which the public might derive from his official labours, and of the peculiar delight which he would himself receive in investigating the unexplored sources of Asiatic Literature.

In a letter which he wrote during his voyage to his friend Dunning, (Lord Ashburton) through whom he obtained the appointment, he thus expressed himself: "As to you, my dear lord, we consider you as the spring and fountain of our happiness, as the author and parent, (a Roman would have added, what the coldness of our northern language will hardly admit) the *God* of our fortunes. It is possible, indeed, that by incessant labour, and irksome attendance at the

* See his Works, vol. 3, p. 439

† See Asiatic Register, vol. 2, Account of Books, p. 3.

the bar, I might, in due time, have attained all that my limited ambition could aspire to; but in no other station than that which I owe to your friendship, could I have gratified at once my boundless curiosity concerning the people of the East, continued the exercise of my profession, in which I sincerely delight, and enjoyed at the same time the comforts of domestic life. The grand jury of Denbighshire have found, I understand, the bill against the dean of St. Asaph, for publishing my dialogue; but, as an indictment for a theoretical essay on government was, I believe, never before known, I have no apprehension for the consequence. As to the doctrines in the tract, though I shall certainly not preach them to the Indians, *who must, and will, be governed by absolute power*, yet I shall go through life with a persuasion, that they are just and rational, that substantial freedom is both the daughter and parent of virtue, and that virtue is the only source of public and private felicity."

He arrived at Calcutta in 1783, after having visited the island of Hinzuán, of which he wrote a description*. In the course of that year he planned the institution of the Asiatic Society, which was accordingly established under the patronage of government, and of which he was elected perpetual president. The objects and researches of this society have been long before the public; and the valuable and elegant discourses of the president have been already reviewed by us.† To Sir William Jones the world is

originally indebted for all the various new facts and information which the collective labours of the Society have produced; and though philosophers may differ in opinion as to the real importance of those facts and that information, yet it must be universally admitted, that they have materially elucidated the civil and religious systems, the history and literature, of the Asiatic nations, and have, consequently, enlarged the sphere of human knowledge.

With a view to complete his qualifications for presiding over a society, whose object was to explore the sources of Oriental learning, as well as from his general desire for the acquisition of language, he determined to study the Sanscrit, without which a satisfactory knowledge of the Hindû system, and of the arts, sciences, and literature of India, was not to be attained. From the same motives he made a journey to Benares, the ancient seat of Hindû learning; and, notwithstanding the extreme ill health under which he laboured during the whole of his excursion, he allowed no object, interesting to his curiosity, to escape his notice. In a letter to a friend, after his return to Calcutta, he says, "I am just returned, as it were, from the bank of another world, having been absent near seven months, and reduced to a skeleton, by fevers of every denomination. My health is tolerably restored by a long ramble through South Behar, and the district of Benares, of which, if I were to write an account, I must fill a volume." Many of the reflections

* See Sir William Jones's Works, vol. 1

† See Asiatic Register, vol. 1, p. 4, 5, 6

reflections which he made in his tour are transfused through his various compositions; and his celebrated Treatise on the gods of Greece, Italy, and India, was written during his stay at Benares.

At Calcutta, the society of sir William Jones was too much courted to allow him sufficient leisure for his literary pursuits. He, therefore, made choice of a residence at Crishna-gur, to which he was particularly attracted, from its vicinity to a Hindu college of great antiquity and fame. During the vacations at the supreme court, he retired to this classical abode, where he enjoyed the benefit of air and exercise, and prosecuted his studies without interruption. In September, 1783, he writes from this place: "I am proceeding slowly, but surely, in the study of Sanscrit; for I can no longer bear to be at the mercy of our pundits, who deal out Hindu law as they please. Lady Jones and myself derive much benefit from the dry soil and pure air of Crishna-gur. If temperance and composure of mind will avail, I shall be very well; but I would rather be a valitudinarian all my life, than leave unexplored the Sanscrit mine which I have just opened."

In 1786, sir William made an excursion to Chatgan, a place situated on the eastern limits of the British dominions in Bengal. From this place he writes: "I have been obliged to spend a few weeks in this Indian Montpelier, for my wife's health and my own, where the hillocks are covered with pepper-vines, and sparkle with blossoms of the coffee-tree, but the description of the place would fill a

volume, and I can only write a short letter." He returned to Calcutta by land; after visiting the burning well, Thpera, and Dacca.

The uniformity which marked the remainder of his life leaves us few occurrences to record. "The largest portion of each year was devoted to his professional duties, and his studies, and all the time that could be saved from these important avocations, was dedicated to the cultivation of science and literature." Some periods were clouded by illness, and others were embittered by the severe indisposition of lady Jones. While business required his daily attendance in Calcutta, his usual residence was on the banks of the Ganges, about five miles from the court. To this place he returned every evening after sun-set, and in the morning arose so early as to reach his apartments in town, by walking, at the first appearance of the dawn. The intervening period of each morning, until the opening of the court, was allotted to distinct studies. Thus between the pursuits of Asiatic literature, his official duties, and general reading, almost his whole time was occupied and divided, and his epistolary correspondence consequently limited; but such was his unwearied industry, and the singular regularity with which he portioned out the day, that neither the intercourse and festive pleasures of private life, nor the attentions of absent friends, were neglected or forgotten. From his correspondence, during the latter period of his life, lord Teignmouth has selected a great many letters, chiefly to sir John Macpherson, Mr. justice Hyde, Mr. Caldicott,

† The Burning Well is situated about two or two miles from Chatgan, at the termination of a valley surrounded by hills.

cott, and himself. These principally relate to temporary or trite topics, in which the public can feel little interest, but they occasionally describe the course and progress of his studies, and always exhibit a picture of an active and amiable mind. A few extracts will give our readers a general notion of them.

In a letter to lord Teignmouth (then Mr Shore), he gives an account of his literary occupations.

“ I am well : rising constantly between three and four, and walking two or three miles before sunrise. The business of the court will continue at least two months longer, after which I purpose to take a house at Bandell or Hugh, and pass my autumnal vacation, as usual, with the Hindu bards. I have read your pundit's curious book twice, in Sanscrit the Dabestan also I have read through twice, with great attention. Mr Richard Johnson thinks he has a young friend who will translate the Dabestan, and the greatest part of it would be very interesting to a curious reader ; but some of it cannot be translated. It contains more recondite learning, more entertaining history, more beautiful specimens of poetry, more ingenuity and wit, more indecency and blasphemy, than I ever saw collected in a single volume, the two last are not the author's, but are introduced in the chapters on the heretics and infidels of India. On the whole, it is the most amusing and instructive book I ever met in Persian.”

Part of the Dabestan has since been translated by Mr Gladwin,

and a portion of that gentleman's translation will be found in another department of this volume.* It is a treatise on twelve different religions, by Mohsan Fani, a native of Cashmir.

By a letter from sir William to his friend Mr. Caldicott, in September, 1787, it appears he had not relinquished the idea of writing an epic poem, and that he had resolved to write it in blank verse. With the highest reverence for his various talents, and pure poetical taste, we cannot but think that such an undertaking was greatly beyond the grasp and energy of his mind. His poetry merits the praise of elegance and correctness, but no where displays any sublimity of thought, richness of imagery, or vigour of versification.

His unceasing solicitude to render himself useful to his country, induced him to engage in a work more suitable to his genius. This was a complete Digest of Hindû and Mohammedan Law, after the model of the Pandects of Justinian, and compiled from Sanscrit and Arabic originals. He did not live to accomplish this great undertaking, for which he was so admirably qualified ; but a part of his extensive plan has since been executed and published,† and, according to his wise and beneficent views, our Indian subjects are now governed by those laws which are consecrated by their religion, and under which, therefore, they can alone be prosperous and happy.

Preparatory to his commencement of the Digest, he translated the Institutes or Menu, from the original Sanscrit, the most important

* Miscellaneous Tracts, P. 65.

† See the Review of Colebrook's Digest of Hindû Law, in the 2d and 3d vols of the Register

portant work which our knowledge of Hindû literature has yet discovered and produced.* Nor was he inattentive, at the same period, to the lighter, but not less interesting, parts of Indian learning, and in his translation of the *Sacântala* of Calidas he has given the world a pleasing representation of the ancient manners and customs of Hindûstan, written by one of the most celebrated Hindû poets, who flourished at the polished court of Avanti †

As he proceeded in his researches, new fields of inquiry opened to his view, and he began to entertain thoughts of visiting China, and studying Chinese literature, before he should return to England. But the bad state of Lady Jones's health, and the necessity of her returning to her native country for its recovery, set bounds to his prospects. She left him in 1793, and he resolved to follow her, as soon as he should have completed the *Digest*, which he had made an engagement with government to perform. But unhappily for the advancement of oriental learning, and the promotion of general knowledge, his delicate constitution was unable much longer to withstand the impairing effects of a too constant application to sedentary pursuits, and the enervating influence of the climate. In April, 1794, he was attacked with a violent inflammation in the liver, of which he died, on the 27th of that month, after a confinement of seven days.

Lord Teignmouth concludes these interesting memoirs with a general survey of Sir William Jones's writings, and a delineation of his

character; to the last of these we have already adverted, and his writings have been reviewed at considerable length in the 1st and 2nd volumes of the Register.

But there are still some particulars in the account of his opinions, to which the attention of our readers has not yet been called, and which the candour and fidelity of his biographer have enabled us to explain.—It appears that Sir William Jones, at one period of his life, was inclined to doubt the truth of the christian revelation, but that a closer examination of the scriptures had removed his doubts, and brought his mind to entire conviction. In proof of this change, Lord Teignmouth cites many passages in his works, and several prayers which he composed on particular occasions, the last of which certainly affords the most unequivocal evidence of his belief in christianity; but the sentence which he wrote on the leaf of his bible, and which has been so much talked of, and so widely culminated, as a testimonial of his religious faith, amounts to nothing more than an admiration of the composition of the scriptures, and does not convey any distinct or positive opinion as to their divine origin. “I have,” says he, “carefully and regularly perused these holy scriptures, and am of opinion that the volume, independently of its divine origin, contains more sublimity, purer morality, more important history, and finer strains of eloquence, than can be collected from all other books in whatever language they may have been written.” His belief in the

* See in Asiatic Register, vol. 1st, our Review of this work.

† Avanti, or Ujjain, the capital of Vicramaditya, was situated within a mile of the modern city of Ujain, the capital of Dowlat Rao Scindiah.

doctrines of the scriptures rests on more explicit evidence than what this sentence exhibits; and Lord Teignmouth assures us, that his practical piety extended to private devotion.

The political principles of Sir William Jones are well known, and are distinctly and strongly expressed in the extracts from his private letters, which have been cited. But respecting the revolution in France, which great event produced so wide a difference amongst the most illustrious of his political friends, his opinions have not been communicated to the public, nor even generally understood. The only allusion to that event, in his correspondence, is in the following passage of a letter to Lord Teignmouth, written in 1793.—“Of European politics,” he says, “I think as little as possible, not because they do not interest my heart, but because they give me too much pain. *I have good will towards men, and wish peace on earth*; but I see chiefly, under the sun, the two classes of men whom Solomon describes, the oppressor and the oppressed. I have no fear in England of open despotism, nor of anarchy.”

The light in which he viewed the political state of Europe, and the course of policy pursued in England in 1793, may be discerned in this passage: but his biographer expressly states, that “of the French revolution, in its commencement, he entertained a favourable opinion, and in common with many wise and good men, wished success to the struggles of that nation for the establishment of a free constitution; but he saw, with unspeakable disgust, the atrocious enor-

“mities of which those struggles were productive.” We can add, from our own knowledge, that he totally disapproved of the coalition and war against France, on the ground of policy, as well as of justice. So that he steadily and uniformly cherished those “grand swelling sentiments of liberty” which animated his juvenile years, and maintained that attachment to those master principles in the civil government and policy of nations, which study and reflexion had deeply unplanted in his mind.

We have thus endeavoured to give a review of this interesting and elegant performance, proportioned not only to its own intrinsic merits, but to the great character which it is designed to delineate. Of that character, and of the various rare endowments with which it was adorned, we have spoken in the free spirit of impartial criticism; and where some of those endowments appeared to us to be too highly rated, we have ventured to shew them in their true light, and to bring them to their just level. The extent and variety of sir William Jones’s acquisitions have no parallel in the history of literature, and afford the most indubitable evidence of the greatness of his capacity. But neither his public productions, nor his private correspondence, exhibit any deep reach of thought, any originality of conception, any novelty of illustration, or any striking beauties of sentiment or diction. Sound sense, just, sometimes acute, observation, a luminous display of his subject, an unaffected and happy use of his various learning, and great perspicuity and elegance of language, constitute the general character and praise of his writings. Perhaps if he had been less ambitious of uni-

versal knowledge, and had strove to concentrate, rather than to extend, the extraordinary powers of his mind, he might have acquired the fame of a profound, original, and vigorous writer.

The private and public virtues of sir William Jones, even the ardent partiality of friendship could not too highly praise. His filial and conjugal affection, his disinterestedness, his benevolence, his passion for

literature and science, and his generous love of public freedom and justice, have been represented in appropriate colours: and lord Teignmouth justly merits the applause of the public, for having given a faithful and pleasing picture of a life, devoted to the acquisition and improvement of human knowledge, and shortened by the strenuous and virtuous exercise of splendid talents.

MILITARY MEMOIRS of MR. GEORGE THOMAS; interspersed with geographical and statistical accounts of JYPOOR, JUDPOOR, and OODIPOOR, by geographers, denominated RAJPOOTANAH; the SEIKS of PUNJAB, the territory of BEYKANER, and the country adjoining the great desert westward of HURRIANAH. Compiled and abridged from Mr. Thomas's original documents, by CAPT. FRANKLIN, of the Bengal establishment, member of the ASIATIC SOCIETY, author of a *Tour to Persia*, and of the *History of SHAH ALLUM*. Printed at Calcutta, 1803.

The copious abstract of these memoirs which we have given in another department of this Register, sufficiently indicates our opinion of the interest they are calculated to excite. Accounts of adventurers who rise into notice by extraordinary exertions of talents or courage, naturally attract the attention and engage the sympathy of the public. To such adventures Hindustan has, in all ages, presented an alluring field; and, since the affairs of that important region have become so intimately connected with those of Europe, it has been rendered more peculiarly inviting to men of an enterprising and ambitious spirit. The princes of India, whom that connection had not subjugated or reduced to dependence, adopted the policy of engaging European adventurers to discipline and conduct

their armies. And in the course of the last thirty years, several persons from France, England, and other nations of Europe, have acquired distinction in the service of the native states of Hindustan. Amongst these persons, Mr. George Thomas rendered himself justly pre-eminent, not so much from the actual superiority of his talent for military enterprise, as from the singular effect of its operation in enabling him to form and maintain, for some years, a dominion of his own, in the midst of jealous, powerful, and warlike nations, who incessantly sought his destruction.

To collect materials for a narrative of those daring actions, by which a common seaman, from an English ship of war, raised himself to the rank of an independent chieftain in the heart of Hindustan,

was

an useful as well as an interesting undertaking; and captain Franklin is intitled to the thanks of the public for having performed it. But the manner in which he has arranged his materials would have been more agreeable to his readers, if he had not so frequently interrupted his narrative with geographical and statistical information, much of which, though not absolutely extraneous from his subject, is not necessary to its illustration, and the whole of which would have appeared to greater advantage in the Appendix. Some part, however, of that information, is mixed with accounts of different tribes of people in northern Hindustan, and merits attention from its novelty; though it is too slight and unsatisfactory to be of much utility in an historical or political view. We shall submit to our readers a brief abstract of its most prominent particulars.

In chapter 7, of this book, captain Franklin introduces an account of Jypoor. The dominions of the rajah of Jypoor are 100 miles from north to south, and 50 from east to west: the eastern boundary is about 100 miles west from Agra. The eastern and southern parts of this country produce good copper, and wheat, cotton, and tobacco. The country is chiefly supplied with water from the wells, but the mountainous districts are watered by numerous streams. Our author gives an account of the rajpoots of Jypoor; but their character presents no material difference to that of the rajpoots of the other parts of Rajpootana, which is already known to the public. One practice amongst them, which we have often heard, but of which, on general grounds, we have always

doubted the existence, is mentioned by captain Franklin, on the authority of Mr Thomas.

"From motives of curiosity," says Mr. Thomas, "I was induced to demand their reason for allowing the horrid practice of putting to death their new-born females—the reply in general was, 'it is our custom' but when I remarked it was a bad plea for committing the crime of murder, they urged the possibility of their daughters meeting with bad husbands, who might hereafter bring disgrace and dishonour on their posterity, or that the infants themselves might, at some future period, commit actions unworthy of the name of rajpoots." Thomas represented to them, that by an adherence to this practice their race would be extinct in a hundred years; "and, from reasoning with them on the subject," says he, "I had the satisfaction to obtain promises from several respectable families, that they would discontinue the practice." Yet the general benevolence of their disposition is so repugnant to this barbarous and unnatural custom, that we cannot help still doubting the fact. This benevolence is exemplified in the mild exercise of their authority over the *jauts*, who are the cultivators of the soil, and is attested by Mr. Thomas, as well as by every account which we have ever seen of them. The territory of Jypoor is capable of yielding an annual land revenue of 120 lacs of rupees, but the amount paid to the rajah's treasury seldom exceeds 60 lacs. The respective chieftains hold their lands in *jaedad*, for the purpose of supplying troops to the rajah in times of emergency. This military system impoverishes the country

country, and consequently weakens instead of strengthening, the means of its protection.

Chapter 9 contains a description of the country of Beykaneer. This province is bounded on the north by the country of the Batties, on the west by the desert, on the south by Judpoor, and on the east by Humannah. It is 240 miles from north to south, and from 100 to a 100 from east to west. The country is elevated, the soil a light brown dry sand, which absorbs rain as soon as it falls. This has rendered the construction of wells necessary for watering the cultivated land. These wells are made of brick, and in general from one to two hundred feet in depth, but some of them are near three hundred feet. For domestic use, each family has a cistern for the reception of rain water, as the want of water often compels the inhabitants, by whole families, to migrate to a more favourable soil. Hence the inhabitants of Beykaneer are obliged, in a great measure, to depend on their neighbours for the necessaries of life, as the produce of their own fields scarcely recompences the labour of the peasant. The city of Beykaneer is well built, spacious, and surrounded by a wall. The rajah resides in a fort, about a mile from the town. This fort is encompassed by a broad and deep ditch, and is otherwise strongly defended in the Indian style. The inhabitants are Rajepoots of the Rhatore tribe. They are governed by a rajah, whose revenue amounts to about three lacs of rupees; but he used, occasionally, to realize double that sum, by laying imposts on the merchants who passed through his dominions on their route from Tatta on the Indus, to Surat. This

rapacious exaction has, however, defeated its own purpose, by turning this ancient branch of inland trade into another channel; and the caravans now proceed through Judpoor, leaving Beykaneer on the left. The military force of this rajah consists of 8000 men, of which two-fifths are cavalry, and the remainder infantry and artillery. He has retained in his service several Europeans. His principal enemies are the Batties, with whom he is almost continually at war. Adjoining the province of Beykaneer is the district called Lackee Jungle, celebrated for the fertility of its pasture lands, and for the excellence of its horses. The price of these horses runs from 20l. to 120l. sterling. Their breed, originally good, was improved by the Persian horses, introduced into the district during the successive invasions of Nadir Shah, and the Abdallis.

Chapter 10.—The dominions of Oodipoor are about 140 miles from north to south, and 100 from east to west. They are bounded on the north by Ajmere, on the west by Judpoor, and on the south and east by the extensive province of Malwa. The lands in Oodipoor are chiefly possessed by chiefs, who hold them in jadedad, under the sovereignty of Scindeah and Holkar, the Mahatta princes. Oodipoor yields an annual revenue of one million sterling; it formerly produced a larger sum; but the pernicious government of the Mahattas has, of late years, laid waste many of the finest districts in the country, by continual exactions and depredations. However, it still yields abundance of sugar-cane, indigo, tobacco, wheat, rice, and barley: it is full of excellent timber; and is said to contain iron

times. Before the Mahatta conquest, an extensive commerce was carried on between Oodipoor and the maritime provinces of western India, through the agency of the Ghosseins of Malidora; but that trade is now annihilated. The city of Oodipoor is situated in an amphitheatre, formed by surrounding hills, and the approach is protected by a deep and dangerous defile, which only admits of a single carriage passing at a time. So extensive is the circuit to which this pass leads, that between 4 and 500 villages are contained within it. But the low situation of the town renders it very unhealthy, particularly in the rainy season. The former government of Oodipoor was singular. According to captain Franklin, the whole power of the state was vested in sixteen principal chieftains, who resided with the sovereign at his capital. The government of the respective dominions of these chieftains was delegated by them to thirty-two inferior chiefs, who were assisted in the details of public business by sixty officers. So that it appears to have been a sort of federal government, of which the different members assembled together for the general administration of their affairs, and over which a Maha Rajah, or great prince, presided as the supreme head. But captain Franklin's account of it affords no data from which an accurate and just conclusion can be drawn. He does not mention the authority from which he derived his information: he has not been himself in the country; and he must therefore pardon us for doubting, whether such a singular and regular system of government as he describes ever existed in Oodipoor. It is more probable that country was divided, and go-

verned, like the other parts of Rajpootana, by petty chieftains, who possessed no other principle or form of a federal government, except that of union for their common defence against the incursions of their predatory and warlike neighbours. As to our author's notion "that it resembled the feudal governments of Europe, prior to the consolidation of the empire of Charlemagne," we shall only remark, generally, that there can be no real analogy between any of the irregular despotisms of India, and the feudal monarchies of Europe: there is a fundamental and essential difference between them; and, consequently, the institutions of Indian states cannot be explained and elucidated by comparing them with those of Europe.

Chapter 11 Gives an account of the country of the Batties. This country is bounded on the north by the Punjab, and the river Sutluj; on the east by Hurrannah, on the west by the desert, and on the south by Beykaneet. It is about 100 miles square. Its soil is uncommonly productive; occasioned, in a great measure, by the great body of water which falls from the mountains in the rainy season, and makes the river Cuggu overflow its banks, to an extent of several miles. On the retreating of the waters a rich loam is left on the surface of the ground, which rewards the labour of the husbandman, in the produce of an abundant harvest. Batna, the capital of the district, and residence of the rajah, is about 200 miles west of Delhi. The rajah can bring into the field an army of 20,000 men, without detriment to the cultivation of the land. The Batties were, originally, a tribe of Rajpoots, but

from the introduction of Mussulmans amongst them, they have, in the course of the last century, become Mohomedans. But they are Mohomedans without the jealousies either of religion or love; for their women are allowed to appear in public unveiled, "and are universally admitted to move about in company with the men."

The Batties, like the tribes of wandering Arab, traverse the deserts in pursuit of plunder, and, like them too, are remarkable for the boldness and dexterity of their robberies.

The last chapter in the volume, which contains extraneous information, comprises an account of Judpoo, and its inhabitants. That district is bounded on the north by Beykaneer, on the west by the desert, on the south by Gujrat, and on the east by Jypoo. It is 440 miles in length, and 180 in breadth. It contains about five thousand inhabited villages. The greatest part of Judpoo is abundantly fertile. It is well watered by streams, which flow from the mountains. There are lead-mines in the country, which captain Franklin says, "add to the revenues of the state;" but he does not inform us in what manner they do so. The imports into Judpoo consist of shawls, spices, opium, sugar, and iron. its exports are salt, camels, bullocks, and horses. The inhabitants are Rhatore, Rjepoots, peculiarly distinguished for the mildness of their manners, for the intrepidity of their martial spirit, for their high sense of honor, for their love of hospitality, for their reverence for justice, and for the lenity of their laws, but this picture is disfigured by some barbarous customs, which they nevertheless retain, and which mark the half-civilized state of their

society. We shall cite captain Franklin's account of this people in his own words, as he states his information to be derived from the actual observation of Mr Thomas, who had had so much intercourse with them. "The Rhatore Rjepoots are mild in their manners, and are possessed of a natural politeness which renders their society extremely agreeable. When a Rhatore has passed his word for protection, it may strictly be relied on. They are averse to haggard controversies. In their social conversations they carefully avoid disputes, and pay the greatest attention to the person who is speaking. In their hospitality, they exceed the bounds of more civilized nations, for, so attentive are they to the performance of this duty, that, in the interior parts of the country, the head of a village will not sit down to eat his own meal, until he has been satisfied that travellers, and strangers, have received every accommodation which his village affords. A rare and singular instance of primeval simplicity of manners!"

"They delight in warlike exercise, are fond of the chase, and firing their matchlocks. After the fatigues of hunting, they are accustomed to hold *social assemblies*. They listen with great earnestness and eagerness to the Baultee, or *Poets*, who, like the bards of old, recite, in heroic numbers, the warlike deeds of their ancestors."

"In the administration of justice they are alike singular. Murder, the foulest of crimes, is seldom punished with death; and, for this reason, that it scarcely ever occurs, except when occasioned by a spirit of revenge for personal injuries, and *for this* they have the
sanction

sanction of custom, from time immemorial

“ Theft is punished by banishment. Smaller crimes by a reprimand ; which, from the spirit of the Rhatore Rajepoot, generally terminates in a voluntary exile from his native country, where he cannot endure to live after being subjected to reproach. In this, likewise, the spirit of this extraordinary race is conspicuous, a man who goes into voluntary exile may, if he pleases, after a stated period, return to his native place ; whereas the possibility of return is rigidly precluded to him who is banished for the degrading vice of theft.

“ Although the Rajepoot chiefs, in their respective districts, assume to themselves an exclusive and arbitrary right over the lives and property of their subjects, yet it is not considered by the natives as a hardship, as their mild, conciliating sway, renders easy the condition of the peasantry.

“ Fugitives of all descriptions, from the neighbouring countries, are received without distinction, and, except in cases of theft, and murder, are sure of protection and support. So high a sense do they entertain of the laws and rights of hospitality, that they not only refuse to deliver up the delinquents, but are even accustomed to assist in forwarding them through the country, to the confines of the neighbouring state.

“ It does not appear that a custom so singular obtains in any other part of Hindustan. In the management of their domestic concerns the Rhatore Rajepoots are no less remarkable for their attention to the female part of the family.

“ A plurality of wives, though admitted by the laws of the country,

is seldom practised, except among the princes, and great men, who, on these occasions, are actuated by motives of policy and ambition. Among this tribe of Rajepoots, the mother of the eldest son is held in most respect.

“ Females, on the death of their husbands, often resign themselves to the flames, with the most heroic fortitude.

“ This act is, however, voluntary. But, in the opinion of the Rajepoots themselves, those females would be dishonoured in the estimation of their countrywomen, who preferred dragging on a reproachful existence. They would be shunned in society, and, at the house of their father, or that of their father-in-law, generally be compelled to pass the remainder of their lives in solitary widowhood.

“ From the early period of six years of age, all Rajepoot females are concealed from the sight and conversation of men, except their nearest relations. In the table of consanguinity, on this occasion, are included fathers, uncles, brothers, and cousins.

“ With these exceptions, a Rajepoot lady would consider her reputation as sullied by exposure to the sight of a man, to so high a pitch indeed do they carry their proud sense of honour, in regard to the female character, that it not unfrequently terminates in a manner most ferocious and lamentable.

“ When an honourable Rajepoot, whose family is with him, finds himself surrounded by the enemy, and a force so superior, that the hope or possibility of escape is utterly excluded, he first enquires whether, if by surrender he can secure the *honor* of his family ; should this be found impracticable,

practicable, or even doubtful, he foams, and immediately executes, his desperate project; clothing himself in a yellow dress, which is the symbol of despair, he, in company with others of his nearest relations, repairs to the apartments of the woman, when the whole of the females are involved in a promiscuous, and indiscriminate slaughter—the women themselves, on this occasion, not infrequently raising their hands against their own lives:

“On the completion of this horrid deed, the furious Rajpoot, rushing out like a lion, bears down every thing before him; it is death alone that can satisfy him for the loss of his tenderest and dearest connections; in this instance *above* will he smile a falling foe; the act, which he has lately committed, works him up to a state of absolute insanity, despair gives him courage more than mortal, and, if by his enthusiastic and furious onset, he should chance to overcome the enemy, though ever so superior in point of numbers, when opposition is absolutely at an end, and his frame, exhausted with fatigue, is on the point of yielding to nature, he disdains to survive the loss of his family, but terminates the awful scene, by generously plunging his sword into his own bosom!

“For these, and other obstinate prejudices, the Rajepoots have been accused of cruelty; but it must be considered, in extenuation of the act, that this resolution is founded on principle, it is imbibed in their infancy, and almost sucked in with their parent food, that it is justified by custom and precedent, and that a Rajepoot, who should survive the dishonour of his wife and family, would be treated by his brethren, to the remainder of his

life, with contempt and never-ending reproach

“Although the circumstances above related do sometimes occur, it is by no means frequent, since the spirit of this people being known, it is not difficult to be avoided.

“Throughout Hindustan, the sanctity of the Haram is in general respected, and, except in cases of resistance, hostility is seldom carried to extremity; while on the contrary, it not infrequently happens, that by a previous stipulation between the contending parties, the females of either family are accustomed to ask, and to receive the protection of their enemies.

The Rhatores intermarry with other tribes, but of the purest blood, though they will not give their children either to the Bundelahs, Scindeahs, or Holkars, whom they consider of inferior cast and impure blood.

“The custom of putting to death the females of the family, as remarked on a former occasion, likewise obtains among the Rhatore Rajepoots, although one of their late princes, Rajah Becjah Sing, by prohibiting the shedding of blood of any kind throughout his dominions, endeavoured to reclaim them from this sanguinary prejudice; the present sovereign of Judpoor, by name Becun Sing, being a weak prince, effeminate, and luxurious, his subjects have already relapsed into their ancient and most abhorred custom. The chief force of Judpoor is in cavalry, and has always been considered as formidable.

“Their horses are good, and their strength in cavalry, Mr. Thomas computes at 25,000 men, though since the accession of the late rajah, and in the wars with the

Mahrattas,

Mahattas, they have seldom been able to bring into the field more than 20,000 Rhatore Rajepoots.

"The rajah of Judpoo has generally in his pay from four to six thousand mercenaries, 2,000 of which are cavalry, and in cases of emergency he might expect to be joined by the troops of Beykaneer; his force in cavalry may on the whole be estimated at thirty thousand men.

"On their infantry, like many others in the interior parts of India, they place but small reliance, being seldom employed except in the garrisons.

"The artillery is numerous, and consists of several hundred pieces of cannon, most of which were taken by the ancestors of the present rajah, when that prince surprised the camp of the emperor Aurung Zebe, in the defiles of the *Rhatore* mountains, on the return of the imperial army from the Deccan *.

"This artillery, however, several of the pieces being so much honey-combed from age, and almost all of them destitute of carriages, cannot excite much apprehension. The arms of a Rhatore Rajepoot consists of a scimitar, made of a species of iron called *Sarohie*, which, though well calculated for cutting, is brittle in substance, a spear, and some of them have matchlocks, though in general the Rhatores trust to their swords.

"Of their bravery we have before spoken, but their singularity of character extends even to their method in fighting, as they will not kill a flying enemy, or shed blood when resistance ceases.

"Avenge to plunder, though even in the enemy's country, they will

not indulge themselves in predatory warfare, a practice so common with the Mahattas and other of their neighbours, it is in actual fact alone they are truly formidable in the charge of cavalry. In the sequel, Mr Thomas thinks the British superior to most of the horsemen in India, but, when headed by their prince in person, or by a brave and successful general, they are, in his opinion, irresistible.

"The revenues of Judpoo arise chiefly from the *Rah Dances*, or road duties; there is likewise a duty levied on merchandise of all kinds, the exclusive revenue produced from the poll-tax in capital cities, which is considered as a kind of privy purse to supply the expenses of the sovereign, and a stipulated annual tribute from these chiefs who held their lands in *jaiedad*, for the payment of the troops.

"These together may amount to about twenty lacks of rupees, which is the sole property of the rajah. With regard to other funds, especially the tribute which is paid to the Mahattas, the extra expenses incurred by government in raising additional troops in times of emergency, and various other contingencies, these are subscribed for by the principal landholders, and the money thus raised is thrown into the general treasury of the state."

Our readers have now before them the substance of the miscellaneous matter with which captain Franklin has interspersed his work, together with such additional particulars and observations as the political importance of the countries he describes, and the general ignorance respecting their actual con-

* Consult Dow's History of Hindustan vol III.

dition, appeared to demand. These countries, situated between the rivers Jumna, Soorsootee, and Sutluj, now form the western boundary of the British dominions in Northern Hindustan, and in that point of view become interesting to the public.

DR. GILCHRIST'S *Hindustanee Works.*

THE size to which this volume has grown, from the voluminous collection of state papers that have been inserted in it, obliges the Editor to postpone his review of Dr. Gilchrist's works. A cursory account of works, of so much practical utility, would be unseemly in itself, and no less unjust to the public than disrespectful to the author; and the limits of this Register will not admit of that full review of them which the importance of their general subject, as well as their intrinsic merits demand. But, in the next volume, the Editor will call the attention of the public to the rise and progress of the Hindustanee language, to the ability which Dr. Gilchrist has displayed in reducing it to grammatical principles, and to the systematic and perspicuous plan which he has formed for facilitating its acquisition.

Colonel J. CAPPER's *Note to the Editor, with the Editor's
Reply to it.*

IN reviewing colonel Capper's book on the "Winds and Monsoons,"* we found occasion to offer some strictures on certain etymologies, and inferences deduced from them, which the author had thought proper to introduce into that work. The justness and correctness of part of these strictures the colonel explicitly denies; and has in consequence favoured us with a note in support of his original statements and opinions. To enable our readers to judge fairly and accurately of the points at issue betwixt us, we shall lay before them, at one view, the whole of the strictures in question, colonel Capper's answer to them, and our reply to that answer.

"In colonel Capper's note on the origin of names of countries, "he says, *Cuzerat* is probably derived from the Persian, or Arabic word *Gezeret*, an island." The Arabic word for an island is *Jazeera*; but *Gujerat*, the name of this province, is unquestionably Sanscrit. "The word *Malalar*," says colonel Capper "is not known, "but by adoption, to the nations of the western peninsula;" but the proper name of that country is *Malaya*, and the natives are acquainted with no other. "Edisi," says colonel Capper, "remarks, that "the inhabitants of *Cour*, by which, perhaps, is meant *Cape Comorin*, are Malays." But the most cursory inspection of Edrisi's map is sufficient to shew, that by that name he understood the *Comara* islands, and probably also Madagascar. The words *Monsum* (Monsoon) and *Tufan*, a hurricane, which colonel Capper says are Persic, are adduced to prove, that the Persians were the earliest navigators of the eastern seas; but the truth is, both of these words are Arabic. Colonel Capper labours to establish "a great similitude between the "customs, religious ceremonies, laws, and language, of the Tartars, the Saxons, and the English;" but what is not a little singular, it is from the Persians, whom, without any proof, he considers as Tartars, that most of his analogies are derived. The only custom mentioned as similar, is the Tartar method of burying the dead; traces of which are to be found in our boroughs in England. The proof on which he most relies is the analogy of language. "Numberless

* Asiatic Register vol. IV. Account of Books, p. 4.

“beries,” says he, “are the single Persian words, *precisely* the same in sound and sense with the English, and evidently received by us from the Saxon; such as *mader*, a mother, *brader*, a brother, *ducter*, a daughter, *leber*, a barber,” (this is a mistake, *barlur*, in Persian, signifies only a barbarian.) “But,” continues Colonel Capper, “without dwelling on similar *single* terms, which abound in both languages, we will cite the word *wettenagemote* as an instance of a compound word of high political import, that has the same sound and signification, both in Persian and Saxon. In the former it is derived from *wetten*, a native country, and *gemmaet*, an assembly. According to Blackstone and Hume, it is the *assembly of wise men*; but in both languages it *literally* means the *national assembly*. Hence it appears, that a *great similitude* may be traced between the customs, religious ceremonies, laws, and languages, of the Tartars, the Saxons, and the English.” Here we must observe, that the Tartar dialects are radically and entirely different from the Persian dialect; and that not one of the words above enumerated would be understood by any Tartar nation; but we must add, that the words of which the colonel has made *wettenagemote* are not even Persian, but pure Arabic; though it were impossible they should ever signify a *national assembly*, but a *collection of habitations*. The similarity between the Gothic and Persian languages is a long admitted fact, but most of the words mentioned by the colonel are common to them with the Sanscrit.”

“We should not have adverted to this subject had not the authority of the author, as an oriental scholar, rendered it necessary to anticipate the mistakes into which others might be led, by reasoning from his premises.”

Such is the substance of the editor's strictures on colonel Capper's Persian etymologies, and the following is the answer to them, with which he has been pleased to favor him.

For the Asiatic Annual Register, 1804.

The Editor of the Asiatic Annual Register has been pleased to make some cursory observations upon the Persian etymologies inserted in one of the notes of my work; and to attempt to correct what he thinks is erroneous in them. His motive for so doing is very laudable, and for which, were they well founded objections, I should feel myself infinitely obliged to him, but in this instance he has proposed emendations, which, consistently with truth, cannot be tacitly admitted.

He supposes, that, without any proof, I consider the Tartars as Persians. By no means; any more than I consider the Austrians and Prussians as the same nation. My observations, to which he refers, tend solely to prove, that Samarcand and Bochara are situated in Tartary, and that the Persian is the vernacular language of that extensive tract of country; of which fact I shall now endeavor to adduce a variety of proofs. In the years 1767 and 8, whilst resident at the courts of the Mogul, and of his Vizier, Sujah, ul Dowla at Oude, I have frequently conversed with many Tartars, who spoke the Persian language with great purity; and those were not merely the officers of the Mogul cavalry, but likewise the private Tartarian troopers, who were most of them ignorant of any other language, and could neither read nor write. It will also be in the remembrance of some gentlemen now in England, that at the end of the year 1768, when I came from Bengal to Madras, I brought with me a Tartar servant, a native of Bochara, perfectly illiterate, who could speak no other language than the Persian. From him and his countrymen in general, therefore, my information came, that the Persian was the vernacular language of his native country. These facts I trust will satisfy every candid reader, that the Tartar dialects, so far from being entirely different, as the editor supposes, are, at the places above mentioned at least, precisely the same.

To

To answer the other objections in the order in which they are stated ; the editor begins with *barber*, a barber. This, says he, is a mistake ; barber, in Persic, signifies only a barbarian. My word is *berber*, which in the first place he entirely alters, and then adds, it has a different signification ; but if he will refer to Richardson's Persian Dictionary, vol. 1st, page 371, he will find, that *berber* is a barber, a surgeon, and *ser berberi*, a shaver of the head ; *berberikhane*, a barber's shop. According to the same authority this is also a pure Persian word. But the word *barber*, adopted by the editor, according to Richardson, page 324, signifies not a barbarian, as he translates it, but a day-labourer, a carrier, a beast of burthen.

In the same note I have suggested, that the word *wittenagemote* may be derived from the Persian words *wetten*, a country, and *gemmoie'*, an assembly. If the editor will again take the trouble of referring to Richardson's Dictionary, he will find, in vol. 2d page 91, *jermatet*, an assembly, and, in page 403, *wetten*, a country ; hence I have presumed to suggest, that these words, united, may be translated the national assembly, or parliament. It will readily be admitted, that these two words are also Arabic as well as Persian ; but from which of these roots they are originally derived, or when they were transplanted into the other language, it does not seem necessary in this place to determine. These two languages have been long enough blended together to justify an opinion, that the Tartars of Samarcand or Bochara may have made use of the word *wittenagemote*, and that they brought it with them in their migration towards the northern countries of Germany ; whence it was afterwards brought to England. As to the reasoning upon these facts, I feel no cause myself to revoke any thing I have before mentioned on the subject ; but here of course every ingenious and candid reader will exercise his own judgment. All I contend for is, the fact of the Tartars speaking the Persian language ; and that my interpretation of the words in question is correct — The editor is so good as to give me credit for having modestly suggested my sentiments ; and I thank him for his courtesy ; but, as before observed, in justice to myself, as well as to avoid misleading others, which is the avowed object of the editor's remarks, I could not silently acquiesce in his charge of
being

being so strangely ignorant of a language, in which it is well known I have transacted both public and private business, for upwards of thirty years.

April 20, 1803.

J CAPPER.

* * The reader will observe, that colonel Capper confines his answer to three points only, namely, 1st, to whether the Persic dialect and the Tartar dialects are the same general language. 2d, to the signification of the Persic word *tarbei*, or *tarbur*, and 3d, to the supposed analogy between the Saxon compound Wittenagemote, and the Arabic words, *witten*, and *jemaout*. The proofs which he adduces in support of his original opinion with regard to the first point, do not bear on the question, and consequently leave unanswered our assertion, that the Persic language, and the Tartar dialects, are radically different. The provinces of Samarcand and Bokara are undoubtedly within the boundaries which modern geographers have assigned to that vast region by them denominated Tattary. But Samarcand was, about eighteen hundred years ago, conquered by Samar, an Arabian prince, from whom it takes its name. From that period to the reign of Zengis Khan it was occasionally subject to the sovereigns of Persia, and always politically connected with that kingdom; and though from the time of that conqueror, to the decline of the dynasty of Timur in Zagatai, or Candahar, Samarcand was under the dominion of the mogul princes, and the city of Samarcand was, at one period, the capital of Timur, yet the Arabic language, which was originally introduced by Samar, and the long and uninterrupted intercourse between Samarcand and Persia, which Timur and his successors so much extended and improved, have rendered the modern Persic language, for these last 400 years, familiar to the inhabitants both of Samarcand and Bokara.* Hence colonel

Capper s

* For the historical facts stated in this passage, consult Khondemir, Hamzeh ben Hussian Isfahani, the *Tarikh Tabari*, Ebn Haukal's *Geography*, by Sir William Ousley, and the Greek historians Procopius, and John Malala: The conquest of Samar is proved by the concurrent testimony of the Arabian, Persian, and Greek authorities here mentioned. The *Tarikh Tabari* relates the stratagem adopted by Samar to get possession of the place, and mentions the change of name to Samarcand, which signifies, in the mogul language, the city

Capper's servant, a native of Samarcand, talked Persic, and might have understood no other language; but the editor, nevertheless, maintains, that the Persic is not the vernacular dialect of Samarcand. This circumstance is not peculiar to that country. There are many hundred natives of Bengal, who speak not a word of any other language but Hindustanee; but the Bengalee, and not the Hindustanee, is the vernacular language of that province. The colonel, therefore, is not justified in his inference, that the Persic is the vernacular dialect of Samarcand, and far less, that the Persic and Tartar dialects are the same. The radical difference between the Tartar dialects and the Arabic, and modern Persic languages, rests on the most irrefragable evidence, and has been remarked by every writer, on the Asiatic languages, from D'Herbelot to sir William Jones. "The far greater part of Asia," says sir William, "has been peopled, and immorally possessed, by three considerable nations, called *Hindûs*, *Aral's*, and *Tartars*, all of them so different in form, features, LANGUAGE, manners, and religion, that if they sprang originally from a common root, they must have been separated for ages.*

Colonel Capper's proof in support of his opinion, on the second point in discussion, viz the signification of the Persic word *beber*, rests solely on the authority of Richardson, whose knowledge of the Persic language was, confessedly, imperfect, at the time he compiled his dictionary.† Though, in Richardson, *beber*, or *burbur*, is translated barber, as colonel Capper states, it is a word unknown in that sense to the native Persic scholars in India, amongst whom the editor acquired his knowledge of that language. In the same manner Richardson gives *surturash*, a head scraper, and *malish-gur*, a rubber, which words, in these senses, are equally unknown to Indran Persic scholars. If colonel Capper would prove that *reesh*, a beard, was expressed

of Samar. And Khondemir relates, that Samar, a very powerful monarch of Arabia Felix, pushed his conquests to the east, as far as the vale of Soghd; that he destroyed the cities of that quarter, and built a new one, in a situation which pleased him, and which was called from him Samarcand.

* See sir William Jones's Discourse to the Asiatic Society, on the Tartars.

† The public may expect soon to see a new edition of that Dictionary, edited by Mr. Wilkins, who is so well qualified to correct and enlarge it.

pressed in Petic by any word of a sound similar to *Lur'a*, the derivative *burloor* or *berber*, might support the inference he makes, when applied to a barber, otherwise it must fall to the ground. The words *hubur* and *buluree*, are used in India for the person employed to trim the hair of horses and camels; but their derivation is rather obscure. *Bathund talbu* seem mere significant corruptions of *larber*, and occur among the natives of Hindustan as their own; and it is possible that *luLur* or *berber*, if ever used by the Persians, came from the same source.

On the third point, viz. the supposed analogy between the Saxon compound *wittenagemote*, and the Arabic words *wutten* and *jamaut*, we assert confidently, that no man at all versed in Arabic can have any doubt about these words being pure Arabic. The literal meaning of the word *wutten* is an *habitation*, a *place of abode*, and the literal meaning of the word *jamaut*, is an *assemblage*. If these were compounded by an Arabian, he would write *jemaut-ul-wutten*, and we might translate the expression, a collection of habitations; or if these words were used conjointly in the Petic language, a Persian would write *jemauti-wutten*; but such compounds are unknown both to the Persians and Arabians, and the idea of forming them was reserved for the ingenuity of colonel Capper.

The editor has thus laid before the public this little etymological controversy between colonel Capper and himself, and leaves it to be decided by the judgment of oriental scholars.

ERRATA.

ACCOUNT OF BOOKS.

Page 4, Column 1, line 1.—For *corporcal*, read *corporal*.